J H[illegible].

I was acquainted with
Dr Stocker formerly;
He was tutor at Oxford to
two sons of Ld Seaton.

LL
J974St

THE

SATIRES

OF

PERSIUS AND JUVENAL:

WITH

ENGLISH NOTES,

PARTLY COMPILED, AND PARTLY ORIGINAL.

3 3117
1902

THIRD EDITION WITH ADDITIONS.

BY

CHARLES WILLIAM STOCKER, D.D.

FORMERLY FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AND LATE PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

LONDON:

LONGMAN, BROWN, AND CO; WHITTAKER AND CO; HAMILTON AND CO; T. CADELL; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO; HOULSTON AND STONEMAN; E. P. WILLIAMS; C. DOLMAN; AND SOUTER AND LAW.—OXFORD: J. H. PARKER.

1845.

BAXTER, PRINTER, OXFORD.

TO

EDWARD CARDWELL,

D.D.

PRINCIPAL OF ST. ALBAN HALL,

AND CAMDEN PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT HISTORY,

THE

FOLLOWING WORK

IS

DEDICATED

AS A MARK OF HIGH ESTEEM

BY

HIS OBLIGED AND FAITHFUL FRIEND,

C. W. S.

Oxford, January 1, 1835.

PREFACE.

THE Editions from which the notes have been principally[a] selected are those following:

1. The VARIORUM Edition of 1684.
2. The DELPHIN Edition.
3. MADAN'S Translation.
4. KŒNIG'S Persius, *Gotting.* 1803.
5. RUPERTI'S Juvenal, second edition, *Lips.* 1819.
6. GIFFORD'S Translations—of Persius, *Lond.* 1821.—of Juvenal, *Lond.* 1806.
7. DUEBNER'S Persius, *Lips.* 1833[b].
8. ORELLIUS'S Eclogæ Poetarum Latinorum[c], second edition, *Turic.* 1833.

And, besides these printed editions,

9. *A translation of Persius, with notes, by* SAMUEL DENNIS, *D.D. some time President of St. John's College*[d].

The text of PERSIUS is taken from ORELLI; that of JUVENAL mostly from RUPERTI: in some places, where it differs from the text of his second edition, it will be found to accord with his maturer opinion, elsewhere expressed[e]. In the punctuation the Editor has been guided by his own judgement.

[a] For other authorities see the Index at the end of the Preface.

[b] One of the best editions, containing the whole of Casaubon's notes.

[c] Containing the whole of Persius, and selections from Juvenal.

[d] This Manuscript was kindly communicated to the Editor by his friend Dr. WYNTER, the present President of the College.

[e] The reprint of Ruperti's Juvenal (with Kœnig's Persius) *Oxon.* 1835, does not contain that editor's last corrections.

In extracting from the mass of Annotations whatever appeared necessary or useful, the Editor kept before his eyes Hearne's motto "SUUM CUIQUE:" and when, as would often be the case, his own opinions or illustrations were anticipated, he chose to relinquish them in silence rather than risk the imputation of plagiarism. Hence the earlier commentators will fill a more conspicuous place here than in the generality of modern editions: since, from Calderinus and Britannicus downwards, the annotators have been free in borrowing from their predecessors and sparing in acknowledgements. All observations to the prejudice of his fellow-labourers in the same field, it has been his wish to avoid: for the aid of each among them, however slight, he has felt grateful; and their occasional errors, from which none can be exempt, have (as far as rested with himself) been willingly consigned to oblivion. The initials denote the authorities from whom the substance of the notes is taken; (though in the Variorum edition the actual annotator could not always be ascertained:) for such alone as are unappropriated, is the present Editor responsible. In verifying the references of his predecessors, or in supplying them when altogether omitted, much pains have been bestowed.

The following brief memoir of our two Satirists is taken principally from Gifford. According to other authorities, Juvenal wrote many of his Satires after the age of eighty[f], at which advanced time of life he was banished, and that by Trajan, whom he had complimented in the opening of the very Satire which formed the alleged grievance. The short time which the Editor had for the completion of the work,

[f] Yet "Newton was, in his eighty-fifth year, improving his Chronology, a few days before his death; and Waller appears not, in my opinion, to have lost, at eighty-two, any part of his poetical power." Young, too, published his "Resignation" on the other side of fourscore: yet there is no "proof of decaying faculties. There is Young in every stanza, such as he often was in his highest vigour." Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

amidst other professional engagements, afforded little opportunity of consulting his friends, where he required advice: any suggestions, therefore, which may supply the defects of this edition and increase its utility if reprinted, by explaining what is difficult and elucidating what is obscure, as well as by rectifying its errors, will be received with gratitude [g].

Aulus Persius Flaccus was born in 32 A. D. at Volaterra, a town of Etruria. When six years old, he lost his father; and, being of a delicate constitution, was educated entirely at home, till the age of twelve. For the benefit of masters, the family then removed to Rome: where Persius was placed under the most celebrated instructors, Remmius Palæmon the grammarian, and Virginius Flavus the rhetorician, with whom he made great proficiency. His mother, Fulvia Sisennia, had married again, and her house was the resort of many literary characters, mostly of the Stoic sect. On assuming the manly gown in his seventeenth year, he appears to have somewhat abused the first moments of liberty [h]; but soon, recovering from his delusion, he had recourse to Annæus Cornutus, an eminent Stoic and one of the professors who frequented his mother's house. In him he found a judicious guide and faithful friend for the remainder of his life; which was prematurely closed before the age of thirty. After leaving the bulk of his fortune, which was ample, to his mother and sister; he bequeathed his library (consisting of 700 books), a considerable quantity of plate, and a handsome legacy in money, to this learned and ex-

[g] The Editor has, since, to acknowledge the favour of a letter from his friend and former master, the Reverend Thomas Kidd, M.A. (of Trinity College, Cambridge;) the valuable contents of which will not be neglected.

[h] Sat. v, 30—40.

cellent man[i], who generously relinquished the latter to the relatives of the deceased poet.

Decimus Junius Juvenalis was born in the reign of Caligula, about the year of our Lord 38, at Aquinum[j] a town of the Volsci; which in the thirteenth century, gave a name to another illustrious native, Thomas Aquinas, distinguished among the schoolmen by the title of "the Angelic Doctor." Of Juvenal's life but little can be collected; and, of this little, much is built upon uncertainties. From pride or modesty, he has left but few notices of himself. As to his circumstances indeed, he gives us to understand that he had a competence: the little patrimony, which his father (or foster-father) left him, he never diminished, and, probably, never increased: it seems to have equalled all his wants. The earliest account extant of him (which is commonly, and by Salmasius amongst others, attributed to Suetonius) has few marks of being written by a contemporary, and is very concise and meagre. He is said to have been either the son, or the foster-son, of a wealthy freedman; who gave him a liberal education. Till the age of forty, (about 78 A.D.) he continued to prosecute the study of eloquence, by declaiming according to the practice of those days: yet more for amusement, than from any intention to prepare himself either for the schools or for the courts of law.

That system of favouritism, which under Claudius had nearly ruined the empire, Domitian, in the early part of his reign, showed symptoms of reviving by his unbounded partiality towards a young pantomimic dancer of the name of Paris. Against this minion Juvenal seems to have directed almost the first[k] shafts of that Satire, which was destined, in after years, to make the most powerful vices tremble. He

[i] Prologue, note on 8.

[j] [Satire iii, 319.]

[k] We must except, perhaps, Satires ii and viii; see the Arguments.

composed a few lines, on the influence of Paris, with considerable success, which encouraged him to cultivate this kind of poetry: he had, however, the prudence not to commit himself to an auditory, in a reign which swarmed with informers, and only circulated his compositions privately among his friends. By degrees he grew bolder; and, having made many large additions to his first sketch, if not recast it, produced what is now called Satire vii[l], which he recited to a numerous assemblage, about 83 A. D. The consequences were such as he might have anticipated. Paris is said to have been informed of his own introduction into the piece, and to have taken such umbrage, as to lay a formal complaint of it before the emperor[m]. If, owing to this representation, Juvenal was banished from Rome, under the pretence of an appointment to a military command in Upper Egypt, his exile would be of no long duration; as the favourite was, almost immediately after, disgraced and put to death. That our author was in Egypt is certain[n]; but he might have gone thither from motives of personal safety: for in 94 A.D. Domitian banished the philosophers from Rome, and soon after from Italy, with many circumstances of cruelty. Now, though Juvenal, strictly speaking, did not come under the description of a philosopher, yet, like the hare in the fable, he might not unreasonably entertain some apprehensions for his safety, and, with many other persons eminent for learning and virtue, might deem it prudent to withdraw from the city. We may therefore refer his journey into Egypt to this period: but it does not appear that he was ever long absent from Rome, where there is strong internal evidence to show that all his Satires were written.

Whether his Egyptian voyage was matter of necessity or prudence, we find henceforth in our author the most intense

[l] See the Argument, and note on 1.
[m] See notes on vii, 92; and viii, 244.
[n] Satire xv, 45.

hatred of tyranny; and his indignation is chiefly directed against the emperor himself, whose hypocrisy, cruelty, and licentiousness, now become the object of his keenest reprobation. He did not, indeed, recite any more in public; but he continued to write during the remainder of Domitian's reign, to which period we may assign several of his Satires [o]. In 96 A.D. the world was happily relieved from the despotism of this tyrant: Nerva, who succeeded him, recalled the exiles. From this time, therefore, there can be little doubt of Juvenal's residing at Rome and pursuing his studies without further molestation. His first Satire after Domitian's death would seem to be S. iv[p]; and now he began to revise for publication his previous writings, prefixing to them S. i[q], by way of introduction. To this period we may also refer S. x[r]; and S. xi, which probably closed his poetical career[s]: unless we suppose S. xvi, to be genuine and left in an unfinished state at the author's death[t], which took place at an advanced age, when he was upwards of fourscore.

This diversity of studies in the two authors before us has given a widely different character to their writings. In one we have the impassioned declaimer, in the other the uncompromising moralist. Persius, though he borrowed much of the language of Horace, has little of his manner. The immediate object of his imitation appears to be Lucilius. If he lashes vice with less severity than his great prototype, we must bear in mind that he lived in perilous times; that he was of a rank sufficiently distinguished to make such freedom dangerous, and of an age when life had yet lost

[o] Viz. iii, (see note on 153;) v, (see note on 36;) vi, (compare the Argument and note on 205;) and perhaps, xiii, (see note on 17;) and xi, (see note on 205.)

[p] See the Argument.

[q] See the Argument.

[r] See notes on 25; and 78.

[s] See the Argument.

[t] See the Argument.

little of its novelty: to write, therefore, even as he has written, proves him to be a person of no ordinary courage and virtue.

His writings are dramatic, after the manner of the Socratic dialogues: and an obscurity arises, sometimes, from the sudden change of characters [u], but more frequently, from a redundant use of tropes, (approaching in almost every instance to catachresis,) from an anxiety to compress his matter, and from a rapid and unexpected transition from one over-strained figure to another.

Stoicism, which had infected poetry even in Cicero's days, had subsequently spread with amazing rapidity. Its general prevalence might be owing to the increase of profligacy, for which it furnished a convenient cloak. Not that such a remark applies to Persius, though brought up in this school: for he practised most scrupulously the virtue which he recommends, and, at an age when few have acquired a decided character, left behind him an established reputation for genius, learning, and worth. To form a correct estimate of his merits, it is requisite to have gained some acquaintance with the leading tenets of the sect which he embraced with such ardour. The most prominent of these were—the equality of all vices [x]: the division of all mankind into two distinct classes, the wise and the foolish, without any intermediate gradations [y]: the indissoluble concatenation of the virtues: and the indefectibility of wisdom; with its concomitant attributes of imperturbability and unmingled happiness, of genuine liberty [z], real independence, and even absolute supremacy [a]. While, however, he was making great proficiency in the principles and paradoxes of the porch, Persius

[u] See the opening of Sat. i.

[x] Sat. v, 119 ff.

[y] Sat. v, 121 ff.

[z] Sat. v, 73 ff.

[a] "Paganism and Christianity compared:" in Lectures to the King's Scholars at Westminster by John Ireland, D.D. 8vo. 1814.

made but little advancement in that knowledge which is so essential for a Satirist, the knowledge of the world. At the political and moral degradation of his country he would seem to have felt no indignation; at least, he expresses none. He dreams of no freedom but that enjoyed by the followers of Zeno; and the tyrants with whom he delights to grapple are always those of the mind.

Juvenal, like Persius, professes to follow Lucilius[b]; but what was in one a simple attempt, is in the other a real imitation of his manner. Less of a courtier than Horace, and more a man of the world than his immediate precursor, he laboured with a magnificence of language peculiarly his own, to pourtray in the strongest colours the loveliness of virtue and the deformity of vice. What Horace had done for decorum and taste, that Juvenal did for morals and liberty. Disdaining artifice of every kind, he boldly raised his voice against the usurpation of power. With the sword of satire which he fabricated for himself, he rushes from the palace to the tavern, from the gates of Rome to the boundaries of the empire, and strikes without distinction whoever deviates from the course of nature or the paths of honour[c].

A stern and intrepid censor, an ardent and impetuous poet, at times he rises with his theme to the noblest heights of tragedy: though in the mere mechanical part of poetry, in the construction of his sentences and verses, he is generally careless. Hence the frequent occurrence of the hiatus[d], the constant omission of conjunctions[e], and, in some places,

[b] Juv. i, 19 f; Pers. i, 114 f.

[c] Dussaulx.

[d] Note on i, 151.

[e] Sat. vi, 65, note; iii, 216; v, 143; vi, 430; 551; 648; viii, 27; 36; 49; 66; ix, 98; x, 101; xii, 46; xiii, 133; xiv, 102; 103; xv, 135; *HEI. G*, and *D*, on Livy x, 35; xxvii, 16; *OU*, on Luc. i, 155; *DU*, and *OU*, on Suet. ii, 5. *R.* Some of these Jacobs has endeavoured to get rid of, by inserting *et* after *valvæ*, iv, 63: *honorem*, vii, 88; *divitiæ*, x, 24; and

the insertion of unmeaning words as mere props to the metre[f]. His memory and fancy, being thronged by a crowd of illustrations and examples, start off from one to another, seldom apparently with any other guide than the caprice of the moment; and often return as rapidly to resume the thread which had been dropped: and hence we find that the systematic discussion of the subject in hand is often inverted, and often interrupted by abrupt transitions[g]: much of this, however, may be accounted for by considering a large portion of his present matter as added to the original sketches, upon subsequent revisions. If Juvenal seldom praises, it must be remembered that praise from him might not be unattended with danger. If his language be occasionally repugnant to all modern notions of delicacy[h], we must bear in mind, not only the taste of those times[i], but that Rome was then degraded into a sink of depravity. It is into this worse than Augæan den, that our bard turns the torrent of his resistless eloquence. We can scarcely be surprised, therefore, however we may regret, that the stream is here and there sullied with a taint of the foul pollutions which it sweeps away.

It was not left optional with the present Editor to insert or reject such passages as might appear to him objectionable: therefore, by way of rendering them as harmless as possible,

in vi, 207, by introducing *si* before *est*. Misc. Phil. Matthiæ, Alt. 1803, t. i, p. 80-92.

[f] Sat. vi, 54.

[g] Especially in Sat. vi; and Sat. x.

[h] [" *Les couleurs qu'il prête au vice sont quelquefois trop fortes pour que la pudeur ne s'en alarme pas :*" Journal Encyclopédique, t. i, p. 46. 1759.

" I can't help thinking Juvenal was wrong,
Although no doubt his real intent was good,
For speaking out so plainly in his song;"
Lord Byron.]

[i] Pers. iv, 35, note.

he has, wherever he could, given such a paraphrase as might convey the sense divested of the grossness[j].

To enable those who have the former editions to see at a glance the matter now introduced for the first time, these additions are distinguished by [ ] in the present edition.

Draycot Rectory, May 1, 1845.

[j] ["Since the business must be undertaken, why was not the thought blanched, the expression made remote, and the ill features cast into shadows?—I hope modesty is much better than resemblance;" Jeremy Collier's Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage: p. 71. third edition.]

INDEX OF AUTHORITIES[a].

☞ When the initials are enclosed in a parenthesis, the reference is to the note of that Commentator on the passage or passages immediately preceding.

A. Anthon, Charles Ed. of Lemp. Class. Dict. 1827
ACH. Achaintre, Nicholas Lewis,‡ 1810
AD. Adam, Alexander, LL.D. Roman Antiquities, &c. 1790
[*ADD.* Addison, Joseph 1700 Dial. on Medals; Italy.]
[*AN.* Anonymous.]
ANON. The Author of "High Birth." (see p. 199.) 1821
ARC. Arcerius, John 1598
AS. Ascensius,† (Josse Badius of Assche) 1498
AT. Alciat, Andrew* Prætermiss. 1540
[*AW.* Arrowsmith, A. Geography]
AX. Alexandro ab Alexandro,* Geniales Dies, 1510
BA. Barth, Caspar Observations; Statius; Calpurnius; Claudian, &c. 1650
BAH. Bahrdt, Charles Frederic German Version 1781
BAX. Baxter, William Horace; Anacreon, 1701
BC. Brunck, Richard Francis Philip Analecta; Sophocles, 1785
BDH. Badham, Charles, M.D. Transl. of Juvenal, 1814
BE. Beroaldo, Philip* Annotations, &c. 1514
[*BF.* Bloomfield, Stephen T. D.D. Thucydides, 1830]
BH. Bouhier de Savigny, John Remarks on Cic. T. Q. 1737
BKH. Bröckhuisen, John Propertius; Tibullus, 1707
BL. Blomfield, Charles James, D.D. (Bishop of London) Æschylus, 1812
BNS. Barnes, Joshua, D.D. Anacreon; Euripides, &c. 1720
BŒ. Böttiger, Charles Augustus Sabina, 1803
BOI. Boissonade, John Francis Nicetas Eugenianus, &c. 1819
BOU. Bourdin, Giles Gr. Schol. on Aristoph. 1545
BR. Brisson, Barnabas* Formularies, 1505
BRE. Bredenkamp, Herman 1791 Magazin für öffentliche Schulen und Schullehrer.
BRI. Britannicus (*s.* Angelus), John* Commentaries, 1486
[*BRK.* Barker, Edmund Henry Classical Recreations, 1812]
BRO. Brodeau, John* Miscellanies, 1550
[*BRT.* Barthelemy, John James Jeune Anacharsis, 1757]
BU. Burman, Peter Petronius; Ovid; Quintilian; V. Flaccus; Phædrus; Latin Anthology; Virgil, 1709
BUR. Burges, George Æschylus, 1831
BWS. Brewster, Th. Transl. of Persius, 1751
BY. Bentley, Richard, D.D. Horace; &c. 1727
C. Crevier, John Baptist Lewis Livy, 1735
CAL. Calderinus, Domitius* (Dominic de Caldariis) Commentary, 1475
CD. Cerda, John Lewis de la Virgil, 1608
CK. Clarke, Samuel, D.D. Homer, 1720 1720
CLA. Claverius, Stephen Commentary, 1607
CM. Camerarius, Joachim* [Notes on Cicero, &c. 1564]
CNT. Canter, William* Animadversions, &c. 1564
CO. Corte, Theophilus Sallust; Pliny, 1724
[*CR.* Cramer, John Antony, D.D. Catena, 1838]

[a] These are now altered so as to correspond with those in Herodotus and Livy.

* These authors occur in the *Variorum* List; which also includes

Boëthius (de Boodt), Anselm, 1636
Bond, John, 1614
BD. Budé, William, 1520
BON. Bongars, James, 1587
CA. Castalio, Joseph, 1608
CRR. Carrio, Lewis, 1604
CRU. Crucius, James, 1600
DL. Delrio, Martin Anthony, 1580
Leopardus, Paul, 1568
Manilius
Marcellinus 536
Mercerus, Nicholas,
PU. Puteanus, Erycius, 1620
Realinus, Bernard, 1600

‡ Editors of Persius and Juvenal.
† Editors of Persius only.
ǂ Editors of Juvenal only.

CS. Casaubon, Isaac*‡ Spartian; Theophrastus; Athenæus, &c. 1605
CUN. Cunæus, Peter, LL.D. On the Heb. Repub. &c. 1615
[*CV.* Cluver, Philip Italia, &c. 1624]
CW. Cardwell, Edward, D.D. Lectures on Anc. Coins, 1832
D. Drakenborch, Arnold Silius; Livy, 1720
[*DB.* Dobree, Peter Paul Adversaria, 1831]
DBN. Duebner, Frederic† 1833
DDD. Doddridge, Philip, D.D. Family Expositor, 1739
DEN. Dennis, Samuel, D.D. *Ms Transl. of Persius*, 1775
DID. Didot, Firmin, 1810
DMD. Drummond, Sir William Transl. of Persius, 1797
DN. Donatus, Marcellus Notes on Livy, 1604
DO. Dorleans, Lewis* Comment. on Tacitus, 1662
D'O. D'Orville, James Philip Chariton, &c. 1750
DŒ. Döring, Frederic William Catullus, &c. 1790
DP. Dempster, Thomas, 1620
DRY. Dryden, John, Transl[b]. 1697
DU. Duker, Charles Andrew Florus; Livy, 1731
DX. Dussaulx, John Traduction Française, 1770
The same, with notes, 1796
DZ. Dousa, Janus,* Comment. 1600
E. Ernesti, John Augustus Clavis Ciceroniana; Tacitus; Suetonius; Cicero, 1736
ED. The Editor Herodotus; Livy, 1838
EG. Egnatius, John Baptist* Annotations, 1514
ER. Erasmus, Desid. Adages,* 1526
F. Facciolati, James, Lex. 1756
[*FAR.* Faber, Basil Thesaurus, 1717]
FAY. Farnaby, Thomas,*‡ 1612
FBC. Fabricius, Jo. Albert, Dio. 1700
FC. Fabricius, Francis Orosius, &c. 1582
FD. Fabra, Anna Florus; Dictys, 1674
FE. Ferrari, Octavius,* On Ancient Dress, &c. 1642
FV. Flavius, Ptolemy* Conjectanea, 1600
FM. Froidmont, Libertus, S.T.P. Notes on Seneca, 1640
FEE. Frere, rt. hon. John Hookham, Observations, 1817
G. Gronov. John Frederic
GR. Gronov, James Livy; Seneca; Plautus, 1645
GES. Gesner, Jo. Matthias, Claudian; Columella; Quintilian, &c. 1759
GIE. Gierig, Theophilus Erdm. Pliny; Ovid Met. 1784
GIF. Gifford, William Transl. 1802
GK. Gataker, Tho. Antoninus,* 1652
GRA. Le Grange, Isaac,*‡ 1614
GRO. Groot, Hugh de M. Capella, 1599
GT. Gruter, John Inscriptions, &c. 1611
GUR. Gurlitt, Jh. Gf. Animadv. 1801
GV. [c]Grævius, John George Cicero, &c. 1684
GY. Giraldi, Lilio Gregory* Dialogues, 1553
[*H.* Hearne, Thomas 1708]
[*HA.* Hales, William, D.D. Chronology, 1809]
[*HAR.* Harmer, Thos. Observ. 1816]
HB. Heubach, Charles Chr. Roman Polity, 1788
HD. Hardouin, John Pliny; Cicero Tusc. Q. 1685
HE. Hermann, Godfrey, 1802
HEE. Heeren, Arnold Herman Lewis Ideen über die Politik, 1793
HEI. Heinecke, Jh. Rudolph. Aug. Animadversions, 1804
HF. Höpfner, Jh. Geo. Chr. Sophocles, 1822
[*HGH.* Hughes,
HNN. Henninius, Hen. Christn.‡ 1685
HNR. Heinrich, Charles Frederic, Comments, 1806
[*HOD.* Hodgson, Francis Transl. of Juvenal, 1807]
HOL. Holyday, Barten Translation, 1620
HR. Hérault, Didier Adversaria, &c. 1599
HRL. Harles, Theophilus Chrph. C. Nepos; Ovid. Trist. 1800
HS. Heinsius, Nicholas Ovid; Propertius; Claudian; Silius; V. Flaccus, &c. 1658
HUS. Huschke, Emanuel Theophilus Anal. Critic. 1800
[*HUT.* Hutchinson, Thomas, D.D. Xenophon, 1735]
HV. Havercamp, Sigbert Tertullian, &c. 1718
HY. Heyne, Christian Theophilus Virg. Tibullus; Apollod. 1767

[b] Satires i, iii, vi, x, xvi, and all of Persius, by Dryden himself; ii, xv, by N. Tate; iv. by Richard Duke; v, by William Bowles; vii, by Charles Dryden; viii, by George Stepney; ix, by Stephen Hervey; xi, by William Congreve; xii, by Thomas Power; xiii, by Thomas Creech; xiv, by John Dryden, junior.

[c] Annexed to some of the anonymous *Variorum* notes in the former part of Juvenal.

HZ. Haugwitz, Otto Graf von Germ. Vers. of Juvenal, 1818
IR. Ireland, John, D.D. (Dean of Westminster) Lectures; &c. 1801
J. Junius, Adrian,* Scholia, 1565
JC. Jacobs, Frederic Emendations; Analecta; Gr. Anthology, 1803
JB. Jablonski, Paul Ernest Egyptian Pantheon, &c. 1750
[*JN.* Jahn, J. Christ. Horace, 1824]
JN. Jani, Chr. David, Horace, 1778
[*JO.* Johnson, Samuel Dictionary, 1755]
JT. Jortin, John, D.D. Tracts, 1790
K. Kidd, Thomas
KG. König, George Lewis† Claudian, 1803
KI. Kirchmann, John On Roman Funerals, 1605
KŒ. Köppen, Jh. Hnr. Just. Homer, 1787
KT. Kennett, Basil Roman Antiquities, 1704
KU. Kuster, Ludolf, Suidas, 1705
KZ. Klotz, Chr. Ad. Tyrtæus, 1767
L. Lipsius, Justus,* On the Military Affairs of Rome; Tacitus; Seneca, 1607
LB. Lindenbruch, Frederic, Notes; Ammian, 1590
LL. Longolius, Paul Daniel Pliny Epistles, 1734
LM. Lambin, Denis, Commentaries on Horace; &c. 1560
LO. Loënsis, James Nicholas,* Epiphillida, 1590
LR. Larcher, Peter Henry, Herodotus, &c. 1802
LUB. Lubin, Eilhard,*‡ 1602
LZ. Lenz,—— Annal. Liter. Goth. 1802
M. Muretus, Mark Anth. Francis,* Various Readings, &c. 1559
MAD. Madan, Martin, Translation, 1789
MAG. Maggi, Jerome,* Miscellanies, 1564
MAN. Manutius, Aldus,*(theyounger) Quæst. 1564
MEN. Menage, Giles, D. Laert. 1664
MI. Mitscherlich, Christoph. Wm. Horace, 1800
MIT. Mitchell, Thomas, M.A. Aristophanes, 1820
MK. Muncker, Thomas, Hyginus; Fulgentius, 1674
MNC. Mancinellus, Anthony,* Commentaries, 1492
MNS. Manso, John Caspar Frederic, Observations, 1812
MRC. Marcilius, Theodore, Commentaries on Pers. 1601
MS. Meursius, John,* Lycophron; Exerc. Crit. 1597
MSH. Marshall, Thomas,‡ 1723
MST. Meister, John Chrst. Frd. Commentary on Pers. 1801
[*MY.* Martyn, John, Virgil, 1750]
[*NI.* Niebuhr, B. G. History of Rome, 1826]
OA. Olearius, Godfrey, Philostratus, 1709
OB. Oberlin, Jeremiah James, Tacitus; Vib. Sequens, 1800
OE. Orelli, John Caspar,† 1833
OI. Ouzel, James, M. Felix, 1652
OU. Oudendorp, Francis van, Lucan; Suetonius, &c. 1728
OW. Owen, Edward, Transl. of Juvenal, 1785
PA. Passerat, John, Propertius, 1755
PAN. Panvinius, Humphrey, Antiquities, &c. 1580
PC. Potter, John, D.D. (Abp of Canterbury) Lycophron; Greek Antiq. 1702
PE. Petit, Samuel, Commentaries, &c. 1630
PH. Pithou, Peter,*‡ 1585
PI. Pius, John Baptist,* Annotations, 1520
PK. Patrick, Simon, D.D. (Bishop of Ely) Paraph. and Comment. on Old Test. 1579 1695
PLA. Plathner, Gunther Henry, Lectures, 1637
PLT. Politian, Angelo,* Annotations, 1499
PLU. Plum, Frederic,† 1827
[*POL.* Poole, Matthew, Annotations, 1683]
PR. Pierius, Joh.* 1540
PRA. Després, Lewis,‡ Delphin Edition, 1684
PRH. Parrhasius, Janus,* (Joannes Paulus Parisius) Epist. 1520
PSW. Passow, Francis,† 1808
PUL. Pölmann, Theod.*‡ Annotations; 1565
PW. Pauw, Cornelius de
PZ. Perizonius, James, Ælian, &c. 1701
Q. Quatremère de Quincy, Ant. Chrys. Le Jupiter Olympien, 1815
R. Ruperti, George Alexander,† Silius Italicus, 1801
RAD. Rader, Matth. Martial, 1607
RAO. Raoul, L. V. Fr. Transl. of Persius, 1811
REU. Reuvens, Caspar Jac. Chr. Collectanea Lit. Lugd. 1815
RF. Ruhkopf, Frd. Ern. Seneca, 1800
RG. Rutgers, John, Variæ Lectiones, 1618
RIG. Rigault, Nicholas,*‡ 1613

RK. Ruhnken, David, V. Paterculus; Sueton. 1768
RM. Rambach, Jo. Jacob, On Potter's Gr. Arch. 1775
RMR. Reimar, Herman Samuel, Dio Cassius, 1750
[*ROB.* Robertson, Charles 5th. 1769]
ROD. Rhodiginus, Lewis Cœlius,* Lectiones Antiquæ, 1516
[*RPH.* Rappel, George, Annotationes 1747]
RRS. Ramiresius de Prado, Laurence, Martial, 1607
RSC. Dillon, Wentworth, (Earl of Roscommon) 1660
RU. Rubens, Albert, Antiquities, 1665
S. Sigonius, Charles, On the Rom. Civil Law, 1590
SAB. Sabinus, Francis Floridus,* Lectiones Subcisivæ, 1602
SCA. Scaliger, Joseph Justus,* Explanat.; Ausonius; Cato; Propertius; Virgil; Catullus; Manilius, &c. 1607
SC. Scioppius, Caspar, 1596
Sch. Old Scholiast [d]
SCO. Scoppa, Lucius John,* Collectanea, 1517
SD. Schneider, John Theophilus, Script. Rei Rusticæ, 1775
Serv. Servius Maurus, Virgil, 420
SG. Schegk, James, Præm.* 1590
SGN. Schöttgen, Christian, Columella, 1745. 1790
SH. Schäfer, Godfrey Henry, Sophocles, &c. 1810
SMD. Schmid, Erasmus, Pindar, 1616
SM. Saumaise, Claude,* Plin. Exerc. on Solinus; Spartian; Vopiscus, &c. 1689
SN. Spanheim, Ezekiel, On Coins; Callimachus; Julian, &c. 1670
SPA. Spalding, George Lewis, Quintilian, 1800
SPY. Stapylton, Sir Robert, Translation of Juvenal, 1647
SS. Schleusner, Joh. Frederic Lexicon, 1791
STI. Stieber, George Frd. Steph. Conjectanea, 1786
STN. Stephens, Robert, ‡* 1544
SUI. Stelluti, Francis, Italian Vers. of Persius, 1630
SUZ. Schurzfleisch, Conr. Sam. Animadversions, 1771
SVL. Schrevelius, Cornelius [e],* Variorum Edition, 1648
SW. Schweighæuser, John Appian; Herodotus; Athenæus, 1785
SZ. Schwarz, Christian Theophilus, Pliny Panegyric; 1735
T. Turnebe, Adrian,* Adversaria, 1555
TB. Taubman, Frederic, Plautus, 1605
THY. Thysius, Anthony,* Antiquities and Miscell. 1653
TO. Torrentius, Lævinus, Horace; Suetonius, 1578
TQ. Tiraquellus, Andrew, Annotations on *AN.* 1594
TY. Taylor, John, LL.D. Civil Law, 1754
U. Ursinus, Fulvius, Livy; Varro, 1587
V. Valla, George,*‡ 1486
VA. Valois, Adrian, Notes, 1638
VAL. Valois, Henry, Ammian, 1636
VAO. Valois, Charles, (son of Adr.) Notes, 1699
VK. Valckenär, Lewis Caspar, Euripides, &c. 1768
VO. Vos, Gerard John,*
VOS. Vos, Gerard,
VP. Volpi, John Anthony, Commentary; Propertius; Catullus, &c. 1740
VS. Vos, Isaac, Virgil; Paterculus; Catullus, &c. 1630 &c.
[*VY.* Valpy, Francis E. J. Etymological Dictionary, 1828]
WB. Weber, Ernest William, and William Ed.‡ 1825
WC. Weichert, Jonathan Augustus, Val. Flaccus, 1818
WE. Wesseling, Peter, Diodorus Siculus; Herodotus, &c. 1746
WF. Wernsdorff, John, Christian, Lesser Latin Poets, &c. 1780
WIE. Wieland, Cph. Mt. Horace; Germ. Vers. of Aristophanes, 1794
WK. Wakefield, Gilbert, Lucretius, &c. 1813
WO. Wolf, Fr. Aug. Plato, 1812
[*Y.* Yorke, Philip, (Viscount Royston) Lycophron,] 1807
ZZ. Tzetzes, Isaac, Lycophron, 1546

[d] [At Venice there is a very old ms of glosses on Juvenal written continuously, without the words which are explained, or any mention of the name of the author. *NI.* H. R. v. ii, n. 916.]

[e] Annexed to some of the anonymous *Variorum* notes in the latter part of Juvenal.

Erratum.—Before page 298, *for FAR. read FAY.*

THE SIX SATIRES

OF

AULUS PERSIUS FLACCUS.

PROLOGUE TO THE SATIRES.

ARGUMENT.

In this little poem, though irrelevant to the main objects of the work to which it serves as an introduction, there is much pleasantry and spirit. Persius however had little notion of what we call keeping*: and the village bard, 6; diffident of his own talents, and driven by necessity alone to the exercise of them, 8 ff; is no sooner fairly embarked, than he launches out into a critical examination of the literary pretensions of his contemporaries, S. i; and assumes a decisive tone upon all the subtle disquisitions of the schools; S. iii, and v. *GIF.*

The practice of prefixing to a poem, or collection of poems, shorter pieces in a different metre became more common afterwards, with Claudian in particular. *KG.* In our own times we have very felicitous instances of it in Sir Walter Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel.

* Among the liberties, which the Old Comedy allowed itself, one was the little regard it paid to consistency of character. *WC.*

Nec fonte labra prolui caballino
Nec in bicipiti somniâsse Parnasso
Memini, ut repente sic poeta prodirem.
Heliconidasque pallidamque Pirenen
Illis remitto, quorum imagines lambunt

1. 'The hackney spring:' a sarcastic version of ἱπποκρήνη, *CS. T.* though not necessarily so; s. Juv. x, 6; Aus. Ep. iv, 8; (it is most probable that in this elegant little piece of irony, a constant allusion is maintained to the trite follies of our poet's immediate contemporaries. *GIF.*) *humor Bellerophontei equi*; Prop. iii, 2, 2. *KG.* Respecting this spring, s. Ov. F. iii, 450 ff; M. v, 256-268; Stat. Th. vi, 338; Arat. Ph. 205 ff; Plin. iv, 7. It was in Mount Helicon, 4; and sacred to Apollo and the Muses. *LUB.* Those who drank of it were fabled to become poets forthwith. *PRA.* s. Virg. Æ. vii, 641; x, 163. *MAD.* The first trace of this notion appears to be in Mosch. Id. iii, 77 f. Propertius has refined upon the idea, ii, 8, 19 ff; s. Hor. Ep. i, 3, 10; Stat. S. i, 2, 6; ii, 7, 12; v, 5, 2; i, 4, 25; *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 344; t. i, p. 218. *KG.*

Proluere labra is 'to dip the lips,' *PRA.* as cattle do when they drink; s. Prop. iii, 2, 52; Stat. S. v, 3, 122; It is sometimes said of those who drink deep: Virg. Æ. i, 738; Cop. 29; Hor. Sat. i, 5, 16. This the poetasters of our author's day pretended to have done at the inspiring fount. Mart. viii, 70, 3; Stat. S. ii, 7, 12. Hence the Muses are called *madidæ potata ab Hippocrene;* Sidon. ix, 285; *KG.* s. Ov. Am. i, 15, 35 f.

Sidonius has imitated this passage: *non hic ego commentitiam Terpsichoren more studii veteris adscivi: nec juxta scaturiginem fontis Aganippici per roscidas ripas et pumices muscidos stylum traxi: &c.* Ep. viii, ult. (9 ff.) *PRA.*

2. *Parnassus* had two peaks, *Tithorea* and *Hyampeum;* (or *Nauplia* and *Hyampea;* s. Her. viii, 32, note 19;) *FAR.* s. vi, 10 f, note; *PRA.* Ov. M. i, 316 ff; Luc. v, 71 ff; Sen. Œd. 227. *KG.*

Those who slept in a consecrated spot were supposed to receive aid from the presiding divinity: Virg. Æ. vii, 86 ff; Ov. Her. 15, 157 ff; Arist. Pl. 411; 679 ff. *KG.*

3. As if he could have forgotten such an event! *KG.*

Ἄφνω φιλόσοφος ἡμῖν ἐπανελήλυθεν. Epict. 22. *KG.* To come forth as Phœbus from the ocean; *CS.* or a chick from the shell; or a pitcher from the potter's hands: *currente rota urceus exit;* Hor. A. P. 22.

4. The Muses are called 'nymphs of Helicon,' from a mountain of Bœotia on the confines of Phocis. *LUB. CS.*

Pirene was a fountain in Acrocorinthus, the citadel of Corinth, and was likewise sacred to the Muses. *LUB. CS.* Diod. iv, 74; Paus. Cor. ii, 3; Strab. p. 582; Pind. Ol. xiii, 84 ff; Ov. Pont. i, 3, 75; Stat. S. i, 4, 15; σέμνον ὕδωρ Πειρήνης· Eur. M. 69; s. Tr. 207. It was here that Pegasus was caught by Bellerophon, and hence that he is called Πειρηναῖος πῶλος· Eur. El. 475; *vatum conscius amnis, Gorgoneo percussus equo;* Stat. Th. iv, 60 ff. *KG.*

The epithet 'pale' refers most probably to the wan hue, by which the votaries of the Muses were distinguished. *LUB. CS.* v, 62; *PRA.* i, 124. *MAD.*

5. 'To Hesiod, Ennius, and the ancient poets.' *LUB.* The following imitation, which is taken from Hall's opening poem, has great beauty: "Trumpets, and reeds, and socks, and buskins fine, I them bequeath; whose statues, wandring twine Of ivy, mixt with bayes, circlen around, Their living temples likewise laurel-bound." *GIF.*

Under the emperors, the busts of eminent poets or literary men, crowned with bay or ivy, were used to ornament public or private libraries. Hor. S. i, 4, 21 ff; Sen. de Tr. An. 9; Plin. xxxv, 2; Suet. iii, 70; Juv. vii, 29; Plin. Ep. iv, 18; x, 25. *KG.* Sometimes their chaplets were of oak, or of parsley. *LUB.*

The ivy twines like a serpent, and seems to lick with a forky tongue the objects round which it clings. *LUB.* Virg. Æn. ii, 684. *KG.*

Hederæ sequaces: ipse semipaganus
Ad sacra vatum carmen affero nostrum.
Quis expedivit psittaco suum XAIPE,
Picasque docuit nostra verba conari?
Magister artis ingenique largitor
Venter, negatas artifex sequi voces.
Quod si dolosi spes refulserit numi,

6. *Me doctorum hederae præmia frontium dis miscent superis;* Hor. Od. i, 1, 29 f. *LUB.* Properly 'the ivy' was sacred to Bacchus, in whose train the Muses are often found; Aristoph. N. 603; R. 1242; Prop. iv, 7, 75 ff; Orph. Arg. 7 ff. *KG.* Her. viii, 32, 19.

Ivy clings and climbs, and may be said 'to follow' the form of that about which it spreads. Plin. Pan. 4; V. Flac. i, 124; s. Petron. 83. *KG.*

'Half a clown.' *MAD. Paganus* and *Miles* are opposed to each other. *CS.* Juv. xiv, 154; xvi, 33; *PRA.* Plin. Ep. x, 18; Veg. ii, 23. *KG.*

7. 'I add my uninitiated verse to the inspired productions of the bards.' *sacri vates et divum cura vocamur;* Ov. Am. iii, 9, 17. The works of eminent poets were deposited in the library consecrated to the Palatine Apollo: Hor. Ep. i, 3, 17. *LUB.* Suet. ii, 29; *PRA.* Dio liii, pr. Ov. Tr. iii, 1, 59 ff; Hor. S. i, 10, 38; Ep. ii, 2, 92; (*BY.*) Calp. Sic. 157 ff. *LM.* But without reference to this fact, poetry may be called sacred: Prop. iii, 1, 1; Ov. Pont. ii, 10, 17 ff; iii, 4, 65 ff; iv, 8, 81 ff. *KG.*

8. This is by way of anticipation to the objection; 'How can one write without divine inspiration?' He is here attacking others, as it were, in his own person; for Persius himself was a Roman knight, and died young and rich, leaving his preceptor a very handsome fortune. *LUB.*

'Who is it that has removed all impediments in the parrot's speech?' *LUB.* 'Who has made it so ready with its salutation?' *MAD. humanæ solers imitator, psittace, linguæ;* Stat. S. ii, 4, 16 ff; Apul. ii; Plin. x, 42 ff; *LUB.* Mart. xiv, 73; 76; *MAD.* Petron. 28; Ov. Am. ii, 6, 37 ff. *KG.*

9. 'To attempt' applies to efforts which are at present unsuccessful. *has primum audiet puer, harum verba effingere imitando conabitur;* Quint. i, 1. *KG.*

10. 'Hunger does wonders; and mercenary motives are quite as inspiring, as drinking the waters at Helicon, or bivouacquing for the night on Parnassus.' *KG.* "Necessity is the mother of invention." *Paupertas impulit audax, ut versus facerem;* Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 52 f. *FAR.* Agreeably to the proverbs: *multa docet fames:* and πολλῶν ὁ λιμὸς γίγνεσθαι διδάσκαλος· *PRA.* Juv. iii, 78. *KG.* Jonson alludes to this and a subsequent passage, in The Poetaster: "They would think it strange, now, A man should take but colt's-foot for one day, And, between whiles, spit out a better poem Than e'er the master of art, or giver of wit, Their belly, made.—Yet, this is possible!" [Ap. Dial. 188 ff.] *BWS.* Compare Arist. Pl. 467..594. [Her. vii, 102, 79.]

Under the name of 'Genius' may be included the intellectual virtues in general. Cic. de Fin. v. *CS.* It applies to poetical talent in particular: Ov. A. A. iii, 57. *R.*

11. 'Cunning to follow.' *LUB.* A Grecism: 'an expert artist in teaching them to express.' *KG.*

'Denied by nature.' *SVL.*

12. 'Money' is called 'deceitful,' from the many wiles and frauds which it leads men to practise: *quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames!* Virg. Æ. iii, 56 f; *LUB.* or from its decoying men into undertakings for which they are disqualified. *KG.*

'Shall have shone forth suddenly and unexpectedly.' Previously, however they might have wished for money, they could not have hoped for it. *CS.* The metaphor is taken either from the gleaming of gold and silver; Virg. Æ. vi, 204; V. Paterc. ii, 103; or from the appearance of a propitious star; Hor. Od. i, 12, 27 ff. *KG.*

Corvos poetas et poetrias picas
Cantare credas Pegaseium nectar.

13. ' Ravens turning poets, and magpies becoming poetesses.' *LUB.*

14. ' Pegaseian,' see note on 1. ' Such as would be composed by one who had drunk of Hippocrene;' *PRA.* or ' As sweet as the vaunted streams of that fountain.' *R.*

' Nectar;' s. *BA*, on Calp. Sic. iv, 151. Poets called their own lays ' nectar:' Pind. Ol. vii, 12 ff; Theocr. Id. vii, 82. s. Hom. Il. A 249; ἡδὺς ὄμβρος Ἑλικωνίδος ἀοιδῆς· Nest. Lar. Ep. i; *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 344; Ov. Pont. iii, 4, 55. Martian perhaps was imitating this passage, where he says, *post hos honoratior fontigenarum virginum chorus Pegaseae vocis nectare diffluebat;* ix; *VO.* νεκτάρεαι λιβάδες Πιγάσιδος κρήνης· Honest. Ep. 3, in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 289. *KG.* On the mixture of metaphors see note on *pallentes;* v, 15; Livy xxvii, 20, 7.

SATIRE I.

ARGUMENT.

The Poet commences, as if he intended a critical moral essay; 1: and, when discouraged by a friend from his design of assuming the censor, 2 ff; he proceeds, in bold defiance of public opinion, to a spirited exposure of the wretched taste of the times; 4 ff.

He repeatedly disclaims all intention of writing for popularity or effect, 4 ff; 26 f; 44 ff; and expresses supreme contempt of that mania for public recitation, which had already excited the ridicule of Horace, and which, not long after this, provoked the spleen of Juvenal; 14 f. An amusing picture is drawn of one of those hoary versifiers, who pander to the passions of their auditory by grossly luscious strains; 13 ff. After which we are introduced to a younger set, whose sickly appetite cloys itself with the mawkish sweets of softly sentimental lays; 30 ff.

The cause of this depravation of taste is ingeniously traced to the pedantic nature of the schools, 69..82; fostered by the interested and ignorant admiration of sycophants and dependents; 48..56; 63..68; men, who are the very first to ridicule their dupe behind his back; 56..62.

The Satirist then makes a digression to the bar, of which the language was grossly vitiated by a meretricious glare of elocution, and an affected display of rhetorical subtleties; 83..91: returning to the poets, he parodies and ridicules the favourites of fashion; 92..106; this excites the alarm of his friend, and draws forth some cautious advice, 107..110; which, as generally happens, only serves to render the writer more daring, and to give a spirited conclusion to the Satire; 111..134.

To the contemporaries of Persius, this must have been a very amusing performance; but to us, who are ignorant of the true nature of his parodies, and who cannot, in a single instance, appropriate them with certainty, it has lost much of its pleasantry. Enough, however, remains to give a most favourable impression of the youthful critic's humour and good sense. *GIF. KG.*

O CURAS hominum! o quantum est in rebus inane!
"Quis leget hæc?" Min tu istud ais? Nemo Hercule.
"Nemo?"
Vel duo, vel nemo. "Turpe et miserabile." Quare?
Ne mihi Polydamas et Troïades Labeonem
Prætulerint? Nugæ! Non, si quid turbida Roma
Elevet, accedas examenque improbum in illa
Castiges trutina, nec te quæsiveris extra.

1. Ecclesiastes i, 2..14. *MAD.* *Ὅσον τὸ κενόν!* Sch.

2. This verse is from Lucilius. Sch. The words of some critical friend, who, aware that Persius has serious intentions of publishing a satire, throws cold water upon his design. *KG.*

Among the Romans it was usual for men to swear by Hercules and women by Castor; Gell. xi, 6; s. Juv. ii, 98. *PRA.*

3. 'But two or three, if any.' 'It will be a disgrace, and a thousand pities!' *CS.*

'Why so? I do not write *ad captandum vulgus:*' *KG.* 'therefore your pity is quite thrown away.'

4. 'Shall I fear' *KG.* 'sinking below Labeo in the estimation of the prince and the people: as Hector feared lest Polydamas and the Trojans should think disparagingly of him?' Πουλυδάμας μοι πρῶτος ἐλεγχείην ἀναθήσει . . αἰδέομαι Τρῶας καὶ Τρῳάδας ἑλκεσιπέπλους· Hom. Il. x 100, 105. This appears to have become in a manner proverbial; s. Cic. to Att. ii, 5; vii, 1. *PRA.* Polydamas was the son of Antenor. Under this name Nero is perhaps designated: *LUB.* as he affected to be greatly interested in all that concerned Troy. *PRA.* By the words 'Trojan dames' the satirist lashes, at once, the vanity of his countrymen in tracing their origin to the Trojans, and their degenerate effeminacy. *FAR. CS.* Juv. i, 100. *KG.*

Accius Labeo was a poet who wasted his time in translating the Iliad and Odyssey into Latin, word for word. The following may serve as a sample of his version: *crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos.* Sch. s. 50. *KG.*

5. *Turbida* 'too busy to attend to such matters:' Virg. Æ. ix, 57; Lucian Nigr. *KG.* 'The muddy citizens,' *MAD.* an equivoque.

6. 'Make light of.' *FAR.*

'You should not join them in so doing' *FAR.*

Lanx 'the scale,' *libra* 'the beam,' *examen* 'the tongue,' *trutina* 'the cavity in which it plays.' *HOL.* This is one of those technical illustrations, in which the Stoics so much delighted: and means either (1) to correct the errors of an apothecary's or goldsmith's balance by a common pair of scales, such as are used in weighing bulky commodities. Cicero, in speaking of subjects suited to popular and philosophical discussion, uses a similar metaphor: *hæc nostra oratio multitudini est accommodanda, ad oblectandos animos, ad impellendos, ad ea probanda, quæ non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinantur:* Or. ii. *GIF.* or, (2) Supposing a balance to be perfect in all other respects, its tongue, if it be not at right angles to the beam, will not tally (when the scales are in equilibrium) with the cheeks of the oblong aperture through which it oscillates. In such a case, restore the tongue to its perpendicular, and all will be right. But when (in addition to this fault in the tongue) the balance itself is inaccurate, it is of no use whatever to set the tongue straight, the scales will still be false. *Examen* is used for the tongue of the apothecary's balance (or *statera*) in v, 100 f. s. note.

7. 'Judge for yourself:' *PRA.* *γνῶθι σαυτόν atque aliis de te, quam tu tibi, credere noli;* Hor. *LUB.* Those who are ambitious of praise or popularity are but too apt to regulate their actions by the caprices of those whom they study to please, rather than by the criterion of right and wrong. *CS.* s. Juv. xi, 27, note; Æsch. P. V. 317. (*BUR.*)

Nam Romæ quis non? Ah, si fas dicere! sed fas
Tunc quum ad canitiem et nostrum istud vivere triste
Adspexi ac nucibus facimus quæcumque relictis,
Quum sapimus patruos: tunc, tunc ignoscite. "Nolo."
Quid faciam? Sed sum petulanti splene cachinno.
Scribimus inclusi, numeros ille, hic pede liber,
Grande aliquid, quod pulmo animæ prælargus anhelet.
Scilicet hæc populo pexusque togaque recenti

8. 'Who judges fairly and without prejudice?' *ob hanc rem, quod sunt quos genus hoc minime juvat, utpote plures culpari dignos;* Hor S. i, 4, 23 ff; *KG.* But s. 121.

9. Here Persius endeavours to mislead enquirers as to the real author of the Satire, by assuming the character of a man advanced in years. *GIF. KG.*

That the writings of Persius were popular and soon considered as standard works is evident from the fact of Quintilian quoting this passage as an example of *partium mutatio: ut in satira "nostrum istud vivere triste," cum infinitivo verbo sit usus pro appellatione, nostram enim vitam vult intelligi. GIF.* vi, 38; [Cic. F. i, 1.]

10. 'Nuts;' s. Cat. xiv, 183 ff; Phædr. iii, 14; Mart. v, 86, 1; Petr. 81; *KG.* Juv. v, 144, note.

11. *Patruus censor;* Cic. Cal. Sch. *ne sis patruus mihi;* Hor. S. ii, 3, 88; *FAR.* ib. ii, 97; Od. iii, 12, 3. *BAX. patruus* was a term, which conveyed an idea of harshness, probably from 'the paternal uncle' being the natural guardian of orphans; who would experience less tenderness from him, than from a father. *MAD.* The uncle by the mother's side, having nothing to do with the management of the children, would treat them with more indulgence, or, at any rate, would not be called upon to exercise any severity towards them; hence *avunculus* (the diminutive of *avus*, i. e. *avus natu minor*) would be a term of endearment.

12. Physiologists attributed 'laughter' to 'the spleen,' Arist. Th. 3; anger to the gall, Juv. v, 159; love [or anger, Juv. i, 45;] to the liver, Theoc. xi, 6; xiii, 71; Claud. viii, 241 ff; wisdom to the heart, pride to the lungs, lust to the loins: 20. Sch. *KG.* "Spleen, too petulant to be controll'd." *GIF.* 'It is my nature.' *CS.*

Cachinno (*cachinnonis*) 'a great laugher:' Sch. i. e. 'satirical.' *GIF.*

13. *Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim;* Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 117. *MAD.*

'Shut up' in our studies: *carmina secessum scribentis et otia quærunt;* Ov. Tr. i, 1, 14; *LUB.* Cic. de Or. iii, 5; Plin. Ep. v, 5. *KG.*

14. Petronius censured, in those who affected to be eloquent, *rerum tumorem et sententiarum vanissimum strepitum;* 1; *LUB. sublimes versus ructatur;* Hor. A. P. 457; Arist. R. 860 ff; ῥήματα δαιομένη γλώσσα καταλειπτολογήσει πλειμένων πόλυν πόνον ib. 851 ff; *sunt qui crebro anhelitu et introrsum etiam clare sonante imitentur jumenta onere et jugo laborantia; quod affectant quoque, tamquam inventionis copia urgeantur major-que vis eloquentiæ ingruat, quam quæ faucibus emitti possit;* Quint. Inst. xi, 3; *KG. CS.* s. Juv. vii, 111, note.

15. 'To the people' equally deficient in taste and in common sense. *LUB.* For an account of these rehearsals, s. Juv. i, 1; iii, 9; vii, 38 ff; Mart. iii, 44; iv, 6; x, 70; Hor. S. i, 3, 88 ff; iv, 74 ff; also Ov. Tr. iii, 14, 39; P. i, 5, 57; iv, 2, 33; Plin. Ep. i, 13; ii, 14; 19; vii, 17; viii, 12; 21; ix, 27; Cic. Att. xii, 4; xv, 3. *PRA. KG.*

The declaimer seems by his dress to anticipate a triumph. Both on public and on private solemnities it was customary to put on a gown fresh from the fuller's hands: s. Mart. ii, 58; *CS. scilicet exspectas solitum tibi moris honorem, pendeat ex humeris vestis ut alba meis;* Ov. Tr. iii, 13, 13 f. *MAD.* The most solemn festival a Roman knew, was that of his birth: on the anniversary of that day they dressed themselves in all the magnificence which their circumstances allowed, and after the customary sacrifices, sat at home, in state, to receive

Et natalitia tandem cum sardōnyche albus
Sede legens celsa, liquido quum plasmate guttur
Mobile colluerit, patranti fractus ocello.
Hîc neque more probo videas nec voce serena
Ingentes trepidare Titos, quum carmina lumbum
Intrant et tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu.
Tun, vetule, auriculis alienis colligis escas?
Auriculis, quibus et dicas cute perditus, OHE!

their friends, none of whom came without a present in their hands. (Juv. xi, 84; *MAD.* ix, 53, note.) The indignation of Persius is excited by this egregious coxcomb's putting on all the splendour of a high festival on the simple occasion of reciting a paltry poem. *GIF.* Thus Lucian describes a dandy rhetorician, tricked out for the approbation of his auditors, as *πάνσοφόν τινα. καὶ πάγκαλον ἄνδρα. διασεσαλευμένον τὸ βάδισμα. ἐπικεκλασμένον τὸν αὐχένα, γυναικεῖον τὸ βλέμμα μελιχρὸν τὸ φώνημα, μύρων ἀποπνέοντα· κ. τ. λ.* Rh. pr. t. iii, p. 11. *KG.* Compare Hotspur's description of the foppish lordling; K. H. IV, pt. i, A. i, sc. 3.

16. This valuable ring was one of these birth-day presents, and always worn on the return of that day. Sch. Juv. vii. 142 f; *MAD.* Plaut. Curc. v, 2, 56. On the abuse of this custom of wearing rings: s. Isid. xix, 32; Juv. i, 27 ff; vi, 381, note; Petr. 55; Mart. v, 11, 1; ii, 29; v, 9. The following is among the directions given to an orator; *manus non impleatur annulis, præcipue medios articulos non transeuntibus;* Quint. Inst. xi, 3. *KG.* [*DDD*, on St James ii, 2.]

Albus from his dress. Sch. s. Mart. i, 56, 14; iv, 41; vi, 41; x, 62, 6; Sen. Ep. 114; Gell. xi, 9. *PRA. KG.*

17. 'After he has rinsed his throat with a gargle.' According to Synesius a footman stood by the reciter with some emollients in a cup or phial, to which his master applied, every now and then, to clear his voice. *nec in tragœdorum modum guttur et fauces dulci medicamine colliniendæ, ut in ecclesia theatrales moduli audiantur et cantica;* S. Hier. ad Eph. v. *CS.*

18. 'Effeminately, *CS.* and with lascivious eye half-closed;' therefore called *ocellus.* Sch. *LUB.* s. Juv. ii, 94, last note.

19. *Neque probo* 'wanton.' *LUB.* Sen. Ep. 52; Plin. Ep. ii, 14, 12. *KG.*

Nec serena 'not calm, but agitated with passion.' *MAD.*

20. *Trepidare* 'to be in ecstasies.' *saliet, tundet pede terram;* Hor. A. P. 430. *PRA.*

Hence it appears that the auditory consisted of the chief nobility. *Titos* may be put for *Titienses*, as *Rhamnes* for *Rhamnenses;* Hor. A. P. 342; Ov. F. iii, 132; *HS. Rhenos* for *Rhenenses;* vi, 47. *ED.* They were named after Titus Tatius, the king of the Sabines and colleague of Romulus. *PRA.* [Liv. i, 13, 8. *gaudent prænomine molles auriculæ*, Hor. S. ii, 5, 32 f.]

Lumbum. ἡ δὲ ὀσφὺς ἡμῖν ὑγρῶς ἐπικινεῖται Luc. As. Aur. 6. t. ii; *principio tremulis gannitibus aera pulsat, verbaque lascivos meretricum imitantia cœtus vibrat, et obscœnæ numeros pruriginis implet;* Aus. Ep. cviii, 4 ff; *μόνον οὐ λέληθε τὴν ἐν ὀρχήσει διάθεσιν τὰ ποιήματα παρακαλεῖν καὶ τῷ χεῖρε καὶ τῷ πόδε. μᾶλλον δὲ ὅλον ὥσπερ τισὶ μηρίνθοις, ἑλκεῖν τὸ σῶμα τοῖς μέλεσι καὶ ἐντείνειν. τούτων δὲ λεγομένων καὶ ᾀδομένων, ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν μὴ δυναμένοις·* Plut. Symp. xi, 15; s. Juv. vi, 314. *KG.*

21. *Tremulo.* s. Hor. Od. iv, 13, 5; Petr. 70; Mart. i, 36. *KG.*

"As the luscious line Thrills through the marrow." *GIF. scalpuntur* 'are tickled;' *quid aures meas scalpis? quid oblectas?* Sen. Ep. 75. *KG.*

22. *Vetulus* is always used in a bad sense. *LUB.* Plaut. Epid. ii, 2, 4; Arist. N. 789. *KG.*

Escas. καὶ ἐστιῶσιν οἳ μάλα τὰς ἀκοάς· Æl. V. H. iii, 1. *KG.* 'Dost thou, thou hoary pander, cater for the itching ears of others?'

23. "*All' orecchie di tai, ch'uopo t'è loro, Benchè sfrentato, gridar—basta!*" *SUI. importunus amat laudari? donec* OHE! *jam ad cœlum manibus sublatis*

" Quo didicisse, nisi hoc fermentum et quæ semel intus
Innata est, rupto jecore exierit caprificus?"
En pallor seniumque! o mores! Usque adeone
Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter?
" At pulchrum est digito monstrari, et dicier, HIC EST!
Ten cirratorum centum dictata fuisse
Pro nihilo pendas?" Ecce inter pocula quærunt
Romulidæ saturi, quid dia poemata narrent.
Hîc aliquis, cui circum humeros hyacinthina læna est,
Raucidulum quiddam balba de nare locutus,

dixerit, urgue; et crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem; Hor. S. ii, 5, 96 ff; *PRA. ohe! jam satis est;* id. S. v, 12 f. *MAD.*

'Even thy cheek and brow, bronzed as they are, tingle with shame.' *GIF.* or 'Bloated, like one swollen with the dropsy.' Lucilius calls 'vanity,' *aquam in animo intercutem;* xxviii, p. 407; s. Sid. Ap. ix, 9; *CS.* Arist. Eth. iv, 9; *οἱ δὲ πρισβύτεροι καὶ παρηκμακότες ἀναίσχυντοι μᾶλλον ἢ αἰσχυντηλοί* id. Rh. ii, 15.

24. The apologist first tries the metaphor of 'leaven,' (Juv. iii, 188;) but, finding this an awkward one, as it might be readily compared to the vanity which was working and swelling within him, he abruptly leaves it for the still more unlucky one of 'the wild fig-tree;' (Juv. x, 145, note;) for after this had burst to light, the question of *quo* (Juv. viii, 9, note;) *didicisse* 'What are the fruits?' would still recur. *LUB. CS. PRA.*

25. By jumbling these incongruous metaphors, the Satirist may also intend to parody and ridicule the style of these conceited poetasters. *LUB.*

26. 'Worthy fruits indeed of such intense studies, (Juv. vii, 97, note; *MAD.*) and such advanced years.' *CS.* s. Hor. Ep. i, 18, 47; Ep. ii, 2, 82 ff; *KG.* 124; iii, 85; v, 62.

O tempora! o mores! Cic. Cat. i, 1. *MAD.*

27. This is taken from Lucilius: Sch. *id me nolo scire mihi cujus sum consciu' solus; nè damnum faciam scire est nescire, nisi id me scire alius scierit. MRC.* Spectator, No. 379.

28. *Monstror digito prætereuntium Romanæ fidicen lyræ;* Hor. Od. iv, 3, 22 f. Cicero finds fault with Demosthenes for being pleased at hearing a poor woman whisper to her neighbour, *οὗτος ἰκεῖνος!* T. Q. v, 36; Sch. Luc. Som. t. i, c. 2; s. Ov. Am. iii, 1, 17 ff. *KG.* Pliny thinks there was no great harm in this; Ep. ix, 23, 5. *GES.* Certainly the censure comes with an ill grace from Cicero. s. Juv. i, 161. [*digitus* is derived from *δικνύω*, s. *VP*, E. D. 124, 1; *STE*, Th. L. G. 3181, c and D.]

29. 'To be introduced as a class book into first-rate schools; where you are read by the youth of quality,' "Brave lads with curled locks of gold." *HOL.* s. Juv. vii, 226; Mart. i, 35; *cirrata caterva magistri;* ix, 30, 7. *KG.*

30. This custom is evident from Athenæus. Juv. vi, 434 ff. It might serve well for entertainment's sake, but was of little use as far as intellectual improvement was concerned: *discite, non inter lances mensasque nitentes, cum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, et cum acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat; verum hîc impransi mecum disquirite:* Hor. S. ii, 2, 4 ff; *PRA.* Plin. Ep. i, 15, 2; ix, 36, 4. *KG.*

31. *Quid dia* (Sulpicia 48) *poemata narrent?* (Plaut. Pers. iv, 3, 29;) may be considered as the question of one of these noblemen, therefore Persius is not chargeable with the inaccuracy in the use of this verb. *KG.*

Romulidæ sarcastically, as *Quirites*, Juv. iii, 60; especially as Romulus was very abstemious; Gell. xi, 14. *PRA.*

32. *Tyrioque ardebat murice læna demissa ex humeris;* Virg. Æ. iv, 262 f; *CS.* s. Juv. vii, 136; iii, 283, notes. *KG.*

33. 'Snuffling through his nose some stale ditty.' *GIF.*

Phyllidas, Hypsipylas, vatum et plorabile si quid,
Eliquat ac tenero supplantat verba palato.
Assensere viri: nunc non cinis ille poetæ
Felix? non levior cippus nunc imprimit ossa?
Laudant convivæ: nunc non e Manibus illis,
Nunc non e tumulo fortunataque favilla
Nascentur violæ? "Rides" ait "et nimis uncis
Naribus indulges. An erit, qui velle recuset
Os populi meruisse? et cedro digna locutus,
Linquere nec scombros metuentia carmina nec thus?"
Quisquis es, o, modo quem ex adverso dicere feci,
Non ego, quum scribo, si forte quid aptius exit—

34. *Phyllis* hung herself in a fit of impatience at the long-protracted absence of her husband, Demophoon; *T. GIF.* Ov. Her. 2. *PRA.*

Hypsipyle, after running through more love adventures than any lady of romance, narrowly escaped the same or a worse catastrophe. Her faithless lover was Jason; *T. GIF.* Ov. Her. 6. *PRA.*

35. 'Filters,' *LUB.* 'melts,' *CS.* 'distils.' *PRA.* "His dainty palate tripping forth his words." *HOL.* "His refining throat Fritters, and melts, and minces every note." *BWS.* "Slowly distils.... And trips up every word, with lisping tongue." *GIF.* s. Ov. A. A. ii, 283 ff; iii, 293 ff; Mart. x, 65, 10 ff. *KG.*

36. 'The heroes hum assent.' *GIF.* s. Mart. i, 4; *FAR.* Ov. M. ix, 259; xiv, 592; Virg. Æ. ii, 130. *KG.*

Cinis, &c. s. Juv. vii, 207 f; Ov. Tr. iii, 3, 76; Am. iii, 9, 67; A. A. iii, 470; Prop. i, 17, 24. *KG.*

37. *Cippus* 'the marble slab,' 'the grave-stone.' *CS.*

38. *Laudant* denotes more than *assensere:* and *convivæ* implies that 'they paid for their entertainment by their applause.' Mart. vi, 48. *KG.*

Manibus; v, 152. *PRA.* 'The remains.' *sepulcra diruta; nudati Manes;* Liv. *MAD.* Plin. Ep. vii, 27, 11; Prop. ii, 10, 31; iv, 5, 3; s. Virg. Æ. ii, 587; iii, 39 ff; Eur. Hec. 31 ff. *KG.*

39. This line is spurious: *STI. KG.* or rather it made a part of the Satire before it received the author's last polish. *PSW. PLU.* There is no reason to question its genuineness. *WB.* It is a climax in ridicule of the poetasters. *CS. DBN.* s. note 1 on 31.

40. 'You are too fond of sneering.' *plerique solent naso suspendere adunco ignotos;* Hor. S. i, 6, 5 f; *MAD.* Mart. i, 4, 5 f; Sidon. ix, 341 ff. *KG.*

42. *Volito vivu' per ora virûm;* Enn. *CS.* Her. iii, 157, note 17. What men talk much of, it is natural to suppose that they think much of; hence the Greek phrases ἴχειν or εἶναι ἐν λόγῳ, and the like.

Vitruvius (with whom Pliny agrees, xiii, 5;) tells us that books, rubbed with the oil or the juice of the cedar, were thereby preserved from moths and decay, ii, 9; Hor. A. P. 331 f. *PRA. KG.* The ancients also kept their books in what we call pigeon-holes, as well as in chests; Juv. iii, 206. For the more valuable part of the collection, these articles were made of cedar, or cypress, on account of the antiseptic quality of the wood. *GIF.*

43. 'And that are under no danger of lying in chandlers' shops to wrap spices and red herrings in.' *DEN. ne, una cum scriptore meo capsa porrectus aperta, deferar in vicum vendentem thus et odores et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis;* Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 267 ff; *MAD.* Cat. xcv, 8; Mart. iii, 2, 3 ff; iv, 87, 8. *KG.*

Scombros; Ath. vii; Plin. ix, 15; *PRA.* id. xxxi, 43. *KG.*

44. 'To speak seriously then:' in reference to 40. *LUB.*

45. *Exit:* a metaphor from pottery; Hor. A. P. 21 f; *KG.* pr. 3, note.

Quando hæc rara avis est—si quid tamen aptius exit,
Laudari metuam; neque enim mihi cornea fibra est.
Sed recti finemque extremumque esse recuso
EUGE tuum et BELLE; nam BELLE hoc excute totum,
Quid non intus habet? non hic est Ilias Acci
Ebria veratro? non si qua elegidia crudi
Dictârunt proceres? non quidquid denique lectis
Scribitur in citreis? Calidum scis ponere sumen;
Scis comitem horridulum trita donare lacerna,
Et "Verum" inquis "amo: verum mihi dicito de me!"—
Qui pote? vis dicam? Nugaris, quum tibi, calve,

46. Alluding to the Phœnix: *FAR.* Plin. x, 2; Ov. M. xv, 37; *PRA.* Luc. vi, 680; (*DŒ.*) *KG.* Juv. vi, 165; *MAD.* Her. ii, 73; Tac. An. ii, 28; S. Clem. Rom. 1 Cor. xxv; [Vir. E. vi, 9 f; Hor. O. iv, 3, 24.]

See 125. *si quid est in me ingenii, judices; quod sentio quam sit exiguum;* Cic. for Arch. 1. εἰρωνία· Arist. Eth. iv, 7, end.

47. 'Nor (though I am a Stoic, *CS.*) are my heart-strings so callous.'

48. 'I cannot allow praise to be the end and aim of all one's works and actions:' *LUB.* ὃ δ' αὐτὸ βουλόμεθα, τὰ ἄλλα δὲ διὰ τοῦτο· Arist. Eth. i, 2, beg.

49. s. 56, note; *CS.* Petr. 40; *KG.* Juv. vii, 44, note. *MAD.*

'Sift thoroughly.' *MAD.*

50. 'And what trash and flummery do you not find it to consist of?' *LUB.*

Acci; 4. Sch.

51. 'Besotted with hellebore.' *ebrius sermo;* Sen. Ep. 19. 'Labeo's "eye in a fine phrensy rolling" (Shaksp. M. N. D. v, 1, 12;) is not lit by the fire of genius, but kindled by the stimulants of art. Unfortunately, too, the dose has been strong and the versifier's head very weak. He has not tasted the inspiring streams of Hippocrene, or reached the heights of Helicon; but, on his way to the spring, has chewed so freely of the hellebore, which grows on that mountain in profusion, that his brain is quite muddled.' s. Plin. xxv, 5; Gell. xvii, 15. *PRA. KG. CS.*

'Sonnets,' *DEN.* 'namby-pamby lays.'

52. 'Have dictated to their amanuensis.' *KG.*

Juv. vii, 105, note 2; *LUB.* Gell. xix, 10; Plin. Ep. iv, 14; *PRA.* Prop. iii, 4, 14. (*BU.*) *KG.*

53. 'You are noted for giving excellent hot suppers.' *CS.* Juv. xi, 81, *MAD.* and 138; Petr. 36; s. Hor. A. P. 422 ff; Mart. ii, 27; iii, 50; Petr. 10, 137; Luc. Merc. Cond. t. i, p. 694; Juv. xiii, 32, note; *KG.* Rambler No. 16.

54. 'Shivering with the cold.' *LUB.*

Lacerna; Juv. ix, 28, note; Prop. iv, 3, 18. (*BU.*) *KG.*

55. *Ego verum amo: verum volo mihi dici: mendacem odi;* Plaut. Most. i, 3, 24; *PRA.* Mart. viii, 76. *KG.*

56. *Hoc facies, sive id non pote, sive pote;* Cat. lxxvi, 16; *si vero est unctum qui recte ponere possit,... mirabor si sciet inter noscere mendacem verumque beatus amicum. tu, seu donâris seu quid donare voles cui, nolito ad versus tibi factos ducere plenum lætitiæ; clamabit enim* PULCHRE! BENE! RECTE! *&c.* Hor. A. P. 422... 433. *PRA. dicam, si potero. male verum examinat omnis corruptus judex;* id. S. ii, 2, 8 f. *LUB.*

"Thou triflest, bald-pate ass!" *HOL.* 'Your attempting to write poetry is an utter waste of time and every thing else.' *CS.* "Dotard! this thriftless trade no more pursue: Your lines are bald and dropsical like you." *GIF. nugaris* seems a mild term for Persius to employ as conveying his opinion; it may therefore mean 'You are not serious in what you say.' *KG.*

Calve! The proverb says "There is no fool like an old fool."

Pinguis aqualiculus propenso sesquipede exstet.
O Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit,
Nec manus, auriculas imitari mobilis albas,
Nec linguæ, quantum sitiat canis Appula, tantum!
Vos, o patricius sanguis, quos vivere fas est
Occipiti cæco, posticæ occurrite sannæ.—
"Quis populi sermo est?" Quis enim? nisi carmina molli
Nunc demum numero fluere, ut per leve severos
Effundat junctura ungues; scit tendere versum

57. 'A paunch like a hog-trough struts with a projection of eighteen inches.' *HOL.* *παχεῖα γαστὴρ λιστὸν οὐ τίκτει νόον* Sch. *PRA.* s. Sen. Ep. 90. *KG.*

58. Janus, fortunately for him, had a double face, and these eyes in his poll prevented him from being laughed at behind his back. *LUB.* The Romans were great adepts in the various arts of contempt; and their descendants, the modern Italians, have inherited no small portion of their ingenuity. They will frequently follow an unfortunate wight *occipiti cæco, [in maximo metu nudum et cæcum corpus ad hostes vertere,* Sal. J. 115;] and ridicule him with the most expressive and ludicrous signs. 'The ass's ears' and 'the stork's bill' are still the popular modes of scoffing: these, the suppleness of their fingers enables them to imitate with great success; but the manner of it must be seen to be fully understood. The following is an evident imitation of this passage: *ne credas laudatoribus tuis: imo irrisoribus aurem ne libenter accommodes; qui quum te adulationibus suis foverint, si subito respexeris, aut ciconiarum deprehendes post te colla curvari; aut manu auriculas agitari asini, aut æstuantis canis protendi linguam;* S. Hier. to Rust. and id. pr. in Sophon. Macr. S. i, 9; *PRA. GIF.* Sch. s. Ov. F. i, 65 f; *KG.* ib. vi, 123; Spectator, No. 354; Isaiah lviii, 9.

59. The inside of an ass's ears are 'white.' *LUB.*

60. See Isaiah lvii, 4.

Apulia was a parched and sultry district: *siticulosa Apulia;* Hor. Ep. 3, 16; *CS.* Juv. iv, 27, note.

61. *Vos, o Pompilius sanguis;* Hor. A. P. 291 f. *PRA.*

'Whose destiny it is.' *KG.*

62. 'Let me recommend to your lordships, who are not blessed with eyes in the poll, to find a method of preventing those scoffs and sneers that are made behind your back,' *DEN.* 'by dropping all pretensions to shine as authors.' *PRA.*

63. Continued from 55. *PRA.*

'Why, what should it be?'

64. A metaphor from statuaries who run their nail over the marble to ascertain whether there is any flaw or unevenness. *carmen reprehendite, quod non multa dies et multa litura coercuit, atque præsectum decies non castigavit ad unguem;* Hor. A. P. 292 ff; S. ii, 7, 87; S. i, 5, 32. *tota denique oratio [tota verborum structura* v. l.] *liquida prorsus et ductilis, veluti quum crystallinas crustas aut onychintinas non impacto digitus ungue perlabitur; quippe si nihil eum rimosis obicibus exceptum tenax fractura remoretur;* Sid. Ap. ix, 7. 'The joining is so exact as to allow the critical nail to glide uninterruptedly along the polished surface.' *LUB. MAD. KG.* The Romans were exceedingly particular in having their furniture, whether of wood or marble, so constructed as to leave the joints imperceptible, not only to the eye, but to the scrutiny of the nail; if in passing it over the line of juncture, the slightest jar were perceived, the fastidious taste at once condemned the article as unfashionable. In a much earlier and less luxurious age, we find Lucilius illustrating the artifice of composition by a comparison from the arrangement of a tessellated pavement: *tam lapidi λάξις compostæ ut tesserulæ omnes, endo pavimento atque emblemata vermiculato;* [fr. inc. 120 f;] *FEE.* s. Aus. Id. xvi, 3 ff; [Vir. G. ii, 277.]

Non secus, ac si oculo rubricam dirigat uno.
Sive opus in mores, in luxum, in prandia regum
Dicere, res grandes nostro dat Musa poetæ.
Ecce modo heroas sensus afferre videmus
Nugari solitos Græce nec ponere lucum
Artifices nec rus satŭrum laudare, ubi corbes
Et focus et porci et fumosa Palilia fœno:
Unde Remus sulcoque terens dentalia, Quinti,
Quum trepida ante boves dictaturam induit uxor
Et tua aratra domum lictor tulit.—Euge, poeta!
Est nunc, Brisæi quem venosus liber Accî,

66. The metaphor is taken from carpenters, or masons, who shut one eye, when they want to draw a straight line: *T.* which they do by means of a cord, rubbed over with ruddle. The cord is stretched along the wood or stone, and then jerked by being pulled up at the centre and suddenly let go. ἐπεὶ καὶ τοὺς τέκτονας πολλάκις ἑωρακέναι μοι δοκῶ θατέρῳ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἄμεινον πρὸς τοὺς κανόνας ἀτενοῦντας τὰ ξύλα· Lue. Icarom. t. ii, p. 769. *KG.*

Rubrica; Plin. xxxv, 6. *PRA.*

67. 'The immorality and luxury of the age;' i. e. 'to write satires.' 'The banquets of kings;' (s. Juv. vii, 73; vi, 644, notes.) i. e. 'to write tragedies.' *CS.* Or *in* may mean 'upon,' and all three substantives relate to *regum:* 'the manners, luxury, and feasts of courts.' *KG.*

69. 'Heroic sentiments.' Horace checks such conceited presumption by saying, *sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, æquam viribus; et versate diu quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri;* A. P. 38 ff. *LUB.* Examples of the use of the double substantive are given by *BUR,* in his note on Æsch. P. V. 2.

70. 'Those who used to confine their poetical effusions to wretched attempts in Greek.' *LUB.* Compare Petr. de Inst. Juv. beg. *CS.*

'Those who had not even the art to depict a grove.' *T.* Hor. A. P. 16. For this use of *ponere,* s. Od. iv, 8, 8; *MAD.* A. P. 34; Juv. i, 155; Ov. A. A. iii, 401. *artifices ponere* is a Grecism. *KG.* pr. 11.

71. Persius here parodies and plays upon some favourite of the town. The poem, thus ridiculed, appears to have been a sort of 'Rhapsody on the Golden Age' or 'The Delights of the Country.' *GIF.* "His lay Recounts its chimnies, panniers, hogs, and hay." *BWS.*

72. *Palilia tam privata quam publica sunt apud rusticos: ut congestis cum furno stipulis, ignem magnum transsiliant, his Palilibus se expiari creaculos;* Var. L. L. v, 3. Sch. This festival was in honour of Pales and was celebrated on the 21st of April, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome. Ov. F. iv, 629 ff; *PRA.* Prop. iv, 1, 19; Plut. Rom. 12. *KG.* It was also called *Parilia;* Ath. viii, 16; as it was supposed to promote fecundity in their flocks. *LUB.* s. *CW,* L. ix, p. 224 ff.

73. 'Whence Remus' rose. *LUB.* Ov. F. iv; *PRA.* Juv. x, 73, note. *KG. Sulco terens.* Virg. G. i, 46. *KG. Dentalia;* Virg. G. i, 172.

T. Q. Cincinnatus was called from the plough to be dictator, in the Samnite war. Liv. iii, 26. *LUB.*

74. This intimates that he kept no servant, and that he stripped to work. Virg. G. i, 299.

'His wife' Racilia, *CS.* "with trembling haste." *GIF.*

75. 'Bravo! poet.'

76. *Accius* (Juv. vi, 70, note) wrote a tragedy on a similar subject to the Bacchæ of Euripides: hence 'Brisæan,' an epithet of the god, is transferred to the poet. *FAR.* Cic. for Arch. Macr. S. i, 7; vi, 1 f; 5; V. Max. iii, 7, 11. *PRA.* His general style appears to have been uncouth but vigorous; dark, rugged, and sublime. One specimen of his tortuous bombast may amuse the reader: *indecorabiliter alienos alunt,*

Sunt, quos Pacuviusque et verrucosa moretur
Antiopa, *ærumnis cor luctificabile fulta.*
Hos pueris monitus patres infundere lippos
Quum videas, quærisne, unde hæc sartago loquendi
Venerit in linguas? unde istuc dedecus, in quo
Trossulus exsultat tibi per subsellia levis?

ut rorulentas terras ferro fidas proscindant glebas. The obstinate attachment of the Romans to their earliest poets annoyed Horace and the critics of the Augustan age. After a lapse of three-score years, the same fondness still existed. The very defects of the old writers were carefully copied. A corrupt age is always an affected one: simplicity is lost in silliness; and vigour in preposterous tumour. Rude and obsolete terms were culled from the old drama to gratify a morbid taste, a sickly delicacy which had no relish of nature, and to the indulgence of which the poet justly attributes the corruption of forensic eloquence and the debility of metrical composition. *quid quod nihil jam proprium placet, dum parum creditur disertum quod alius dixerit? a corruptissimo quoque poetarum figuras seu translationes mutuamur, tum demum ingeniosi, si ad intelligendos nos, opus sit ingenio!* Diomedes. *GIF.*

Venosus "jagg'd and knotty." *GIF.* *oratio autem, sicut corpus hominis, ea demum pulchra est, in qua non eminent venae, nec ossa numerantur, sed temperatus et bonus sanguis implet membra et exsurgit toris, ipsos quoque nervos rubor tegit et decor commendat;* Tac. de Caus. Corr. El. 21. *PLU.* The metaphor is taken from old men whose veins stand out and look turgid, owing to the shrinking of the flesh. *CS.*

77. *Pacuvius* was more ancient and more eminent than Accius, in conjunction with whom he is frequently mentioned: *attonitusque legis terraï frugiferaï, Accius et quidquid Pacuviusque vomunt;* Mart. xi, 91, 6. He was a native of Brundusium, and a painter as well as a poet: he died 131 B. C. His mother was a sister of Ennius. *CS.* Gell. i, 24; xiii, 2; Quint. x, 1; *PRA.* V. Pat. ii, 9, 3; Cic. to Her. ii, 23. Our satirist does not mean to disparage the general merits of these old writers. *KG.*

'Warty.' *MAD.* "Hard and horny." *GIF.*

'Fascinates.' Hor. Ep. i, 13, 17. *KG.*

78. *Quis Ennii Medeam et Pacuvii Antiopam contemnat et rejiciat?* Cic. Fin. i, 2. Antiopa, when divorced by Lycus for her intrigue with Jupiter, was tormented by his new wife Dirce; on whom she afterwards took dreadful vengeance. *SVL.* Apoll. iii, 5, 5. (*HY.*) *KG.*

'Propped' i. e. 'beset, begirt.' *T.*

'Her dolorific heart shored round with teen.' *ærumna* was obsolete when Quintilian wrote; he gives *labor* as tantamount to it. But, though a profuse and promiscuous introduction of antiquated terms is censurable, a sparing and judicious use of them has its advantages; and, at all events, a language is not much the worse for possessing two words with nearly the same meaning. *GIF.*

79. *Infundere:* for the metaphor, s. Hor. E. i, 2, 69 f.

'Purblind:' in a double meaning. *KG.* s. Hor. S. i, 3, 25 f. Κρυπταῖς λήμαις ὄντως λημῶντες τὰς φρένας· Arist. Pl. 581.

80. *Sartago* is literally a frying-pan; and the allusion is to the miscellaneous ingredients of the hash; and also, perhaps, to the hissing and sputtering of the olla podrida while undergoing the process of cookery: *T. FAR.* as in our BUBBLE AND SQUEAK. (Unless Bubble be derived from *bubale:* as *bubale frustum* 'a beef-steak from a wild ox.' Petron.) "They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey or hodge-podge of all other speeches;" Epist. Pref. to Spenser's Shep. Cal. "Such patching maketh Littleton's hotchpot of our tongue, and, in effect, brings the same rather to a Babellish confusion than any one entire language;" Camden's Remains.

82. The Roman knights, under the kings, were called *Celeres*, afterwards

Nilne pudet capiti non posse pericula cano
Pellere, quin tepidum hoc optes audire, DECENTER!
"Fur es" ait Pedio. Pedius quid? Crimina rasis
Librat in antithetis: doctas posuisse figuras
Laudatur: BELLUM HOC!—Bellum hoc? an, Romule, ceves?
Men moveat quippe et, cantet si naufragus, assem
Protulerim? Cantas, quum fracta te in trabe pictum
Ex humero portes? Verum nec nocte paratum
Plorabit, qui me volet incurvâsse querela.
"Sed numeris decor est et junctura addita crudis."
Claudere sic versum didicit: *Berecyntius Attis.*

Flexumines, and lastly *Trossuli*; for having taken Trossulum in Etruria without the aid of the infantry. Plin. xxxiii, 9. This name was afterwards applied to effeminate and pampered persons; and the knights began to be ashamed of it. Its origin was forgotten: and a new derivation assigned it; *trossulus* q. d. *torosulus* from *torus* 'a roll of flesh:' Nonius. *F.* Sen. Ep. 87; *CS.* ib. 87; *KG.* s. iii, 86, note; [Job xv, 27.]

83. 'Is it not monstrous, that in pleading for gray hairs, in a matter of life and death, the orator should be ambitious of pretty conceits?' *LUB.*

84. *Tepidum* 'luke-warm.' *CS.*

85. *Pedius Blæsus* was accused by the Cyrenians of peculation and sacrilege: of which he was found guilty and expelled the senate. Tac. A. xiv, 18. He appears to have undertaken his own defence. *LUB. PRA.*

Ait 'says the accuser.' *LUB.*

Ubi vero atrocitate, invidia, miseratione pugnandum est, quis ferat contra positis et pariter cadentibus et consimilibus, irascentem, flentem, rogantem? cum in his cura verborum deroget affectibus fidem; et ubicumque ars ostentatur, veritas abesse videatur; Quint. ix, 3, end. *PRA.*

86. *Non pudet Christianos et sacerdotes Dei, quasi de rebus ludicris agatur, verbis dubiis hærere, et ambiguas librare sententias, quibus loquens magis quam audiens decipitur?* S. Hier. Ep. to Pamm. *CS.*

"In terse antitheses (Cic. Or. 49; *KG.*) he weighs the crime, Equals the pause, and balances the chime:" *GIF.* so that, as in Timon's garden, "Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother, And half the platform just reflects the other;" Pope, Mor. Ep. iv, 117 f.

87. 'Does Romulus (Juv. iii, 67; *MAD.*) play the spaniel?' by giving "Sweet words, Low-crook'd curt'sies, and base spaniel fawning;" Shakspeare, J. C. iii, 1. "You play the spaniel, And think with wagging of your tongue to win me;" id. K. H. 8th, v, 2.

88. *Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi; tunc tua me infortunia lædent;* Hor. A. P. 102 f. *LUB.*

89. 'I should say, What! do you sing?'

Quum &c. Juv. xiv, 302, note. This trick was often played by impostors; therefore *pictum* is emphatic. *KG.*

90. *Verum*, understand *ploratum. PRA.*

'Not conned over-night;' *MAD.* ['no lucubration.']

91. *Intelliges non magis tibi incurvari licere, quam illi, si quis modo est, cujus humeris mundus innititur;* Sen. Cons. to Pol. 26; *quid est in tormentis, quid est in aliis, quæ adversa appellamus, mali? hoc, ut opinor, succidere mentem et incurvari et succumbere;* id. Ep. 71; Cic. T. Q. ii, 23; s. Hor. A. P. 110. *KG.*

92. 'Even unfinished verses derive a grace from a happy combination and adaptation of words.' Quint. x, 4; *KG.* Hor. A. P. 47 f. *MAD.*

93. *Attis* was a beautiful Phrygian boy, beloved by Cybele, to whom mount Berecyntus, in the Lesser Asia, was sacred. Ov. M. x; *T.* Cat. lxiii; (*DŒ.*) Ov. F. iv, 223; *PRA.* Macr. S. i, 21. *KG.* Dio says of Nero ἐκιθαρῴδησεν Ἀττῖνα· lxi, 21; *SCA.* Ov. Ib. 455 ff.

Et: *qui cæruleum dirimebat Nerea delphin.*
Sic: *costam longo subduximus Apennino.*
"*Arma virum*—nonne hoc spumosum et cortice pingui?"
Ut ramale vetus vegrandi subere coctum.
"Quidnam igitur tenerum et laxa cervice legendum?"
Torva Mimalloneis implêrunt cornua bombis,
Et raptum vitulo caput ablatura superbo
Bassaris et lyncem Mænas flexura corymbis

94. 'The dolphin clave blue Nereus right in twain:' in plain English, 'was swimming through the sea.' *LUB.* V. Flac. i, 450; *KG.* Tib. iv, 1, 58. *PSW.*

95. *Subducere* is a military term, and means 'to surprize and preoccupy a position by forced or stolen marches.' [τοῦ ἐρήμου ὄρους] κλέψαι [τι πειρᾶσθαι λαθόντας καὶ ἁρπάσαι φθασάντας,] is used in this sense by Xenophon; and some pleasantry passes between him and the Spartan Cherisophus on the relative dexterity of their countrymen in stealing: An. iv, 6, 10..12. *GIF.* 'Through luck divine, we, with our hostile line, Stole by surprize the chine of Apennine.' [Livy i, 3, 4.]

Est in eo quoque nonnihil, quod singulis verbis bini pedes continentur, quod etiam in carminibus est permolle: nec solum ubi quinæ syllabæ nectuntur, ut in his "fortissima Tyndaridarum:" sed etiam ubi quaternæ, quum versus cluditur "Apennino," et "armamentis," et "Oriona;" Quint. Inst. ix, 4, 65. *CS.*

96. 'Is not this' "A pithless branch beneath a fungous rind?" *GIF.* [s. *BY*, on H. S. i, 2, 129. *K.*]

Arma virum is here put for the whole Æneid, and that for Virgil himself. Ov. R. A. 367 f; Tr. ii, 533 f; Mart. viii, 56, 19; Aus. Ep. cxxxvii; Sidon. ii, 4. *KG.* A depreciation of the standard poetry is, in every country, one of the most striking signs of a decay of taste; and it is usually accompanied by a passion for the crude and imperfect productions of an earlier age. *GIF.*

97. Persius takes up the far-fetched metaphor and, adopting his opponent's own phraseology, replies that although the bark might be turgid and corky, it had sound and well-seasoned timber under it. *GIF.* Quint. x. *PRA.*

Suber; Plin. xvi, 8 or 13; *PRA.* s. Hor. Od. iii, 9, 22; *MAD.* Ov. Her. 5, 28; Theoph. H. P. iii, 16. *KG.*

Coctum is opposed to *crudum. CS.* Virg. Æ. xi, 554. *KG.*

98. 'Without the throat's being braced and strained.'

99. Spectator, No. 617.

Mimalloneis 'of the Bacchantes.' Sch. Mimas was a mountain of Ionia where the orgies were celebrated. *PRA.* Strab. x; *SVL.* s. Schol. on Lycoph. 1236; 1464; Stat. Th. iv, 649 ff; (*BA.*) *KG.* Ov. A. A. i, 541.

Bombis 'with the hum.' *PRA.* From βομβεῖν ('to bumble,' Chaucer;) are derived βομβαύλιος· Arist. Ach. 831; and βομβυλιός· id. V. 107; whence our BUMBLE-BEE, more commonly called HUMBLE-BEE, and, provincially, DUMBLEDORE.

The first line of this burlesque seems parodied from Catullus: *multis rauci-sonos efflabant cornua bombos;* lxiv, 264; *CS.* s. Lucr. iv, 550.

100. Many expressions in this poem closely resemble those in the Bacchæ of Euripides; s. 735 ff. *CS. GIF.*

Pentheus is here designated as 'the calf;' for so his frantic mother Agave fancied, when she (with her companions) tore him in pieces; and 'arrogant,' for his conduct towards Bacchus. *LUB.* s. Hor. S. ii, 3, 303 f; but according to Ovid, she imagined him to be a boar: M. iii, 714. *PRA.*

101. *Bassaris* is here applied to Agave, from *Bassareus* (Hor. Od. i, 18, 11;) an epithet of Bacchus: the etymology is uncertain. Sch.

The car of Bacchus was drawn by 'lynxes' harnessed 'with ivy-branches.' *LUB.*

Mænas; Juv. vi, 317. *MAD.*

Flectere 'to guide,' Virg. G. ii, 357; Æ. i, 156. *MAD.*

Evion ingeminat; reparabilis adsonat Echo.
Hæc fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni
Viveret in nobis? summa delumbe saliva
Hoc natat in labris et in udo est *Mænas* et *Attis*,
Nec pluteum cædit nec demorsos sapit ungues.
" Sed quid opus teneras mordaci radere vero
Auriculas? Vide sis, ne majorum tibi forte
Limina frigescant: sonat hîc de nare canina
Litera." Per me equidem sint omnia protinus alba:

102. *Evion*, an epithet of Bacchus. s. Juv. vii, 62, note; *MAD.* Hor. Od. ii, 19, 7; *PRA.* Eur. B. 141. *KG.*

' Reproductive.' *LUB.* Calp. v, 20. *KG.*

Echo; Ov. M. iii, 356 ff; *LUB.* Aus. Ep. xi; also Plin. ii, 46; xxxvi, 15. *PRA.*

103. ' Any spark of pristine vigour,' *GIF.* ' any vein of the manliness of our sires.' *si quid in Flacco viri est;* Hor. Ep. xv, 12. *PRA.*

104. " This cuckoo-spit of Rome, Which gathers round the lips in froth and foam!" *GIF.* ' these nerveless and superficial effusions, which float on the lips and not in the brain.' *CS. FAR.*

105. *In udo* is equivalent to *in ore:* (s. 42, note) implying perhaps at the same time that these affectations were relished, so as to make the mouth water; which always prevents a person from speaking with force and distinctness. *T.*

106. See Quint. x, 3. *PRA.* ' They give no proof of pains.' *culpantur frustra calami immeritusque laborat iratis natus paries dis atque poetis;* Hor. S. ii, 3, 7 f; *MAD. in versu faciendo sæpe caput scaberet, vivos et roderet ungues;* Hor. S. i, 10, 70 f; *PRA.* Ep. 5, 47 f; and in v, 162 f; *KG.* Rambler, No. 169.

107. No raree-show man shifts his figures quicker than Persius does his fantoccini: we may therefore suppose that the friend, who had been a silent listener since he expressed his dissent in v. 11, now again steps forward to warn the satirist of his danger. *GIF. Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit;* Ter. And. i, 1, 41.

Quorum (i. e. ' of things to be learnt') *ne jejuna atque arida traditio averteret animos, et aures præsertim tam delicatas raderet, verebamur;* Quint. Inst. iii, 1. *KG.*

108. *Auriculas;* Hor. S. ii, 5, 32.

Vidĕ, as *cavĕ* in Hor. Ep. i, 13, 19; *LUB.* and *valĕ* (but that is before a vowel) in Virg. E. iii, 79; Fasciculus Poet. p. 5.

Sis Livy xxiii, 47, d.

Our author still affects the disguise which he put on at first, as though he had to dread expulsion from the tables of the rich. *GIF. O puer, ut sis vitalis, metuo; et majorum ne quis amicus frigore te feriat;* Hor. S. ii, 1, 60 ff. *FAR.*

109. We often find attributed to the threshold that which belongs, properly, to the inmate; s. Ov. M. xiv, 703 f; Am. i, 6, 67 f; Prop. i, 16, 17; ii, 16, 23; *KG. superba civium potentiorum limina;* Hor. Ep. 2, 7 f.

(1) " This currish humour you extend too far, While every word growls with that hateful gnarr." *GIF.* R is called the dog's letter, because the vibration of the tongue in pronouncing it, resembles the snarling of a dog. s. Alchymist, ii, 6; *MAD. irritata canis quod homo quam planiu' dicit;* Lucil. Shakspeare Rom. and Jul. ii, 4, end. *GIF.* or (2) " Methinks they're touch'd already, and I hear The doggish letter R sound in my ear." *HOL.* House-dogs were chained at the gates of their residences, with a notice on the wall *cave canem;* Ov. Tr. ii. 459 f; Pet. 27; 77. The surliness of the porter and the growls of the dog may both be traced to the coolness of their lord. *PSW. PLU. OE. KG. DBN.*

110. *Alba.* τὸ μὲν λευκὸν τῆς ἀγαθοῦ φύσεως, τὸ δὲ μέλαν κακοῦ· Pythag. in Laert. *PRA. T.* Sil. xv, 53. (*R.*) *KG.*

Nil moror. Euge! omnes etenim bene miræ eritis res.
Hoc juvat? "Hîc" inquis "veto quisquam faxit oletum!"
Pinge duos angues: PUERI, SACER EST LOCUS; EXTRA
MEJITE. Discedo. Secuit Lucilius Urbem,
Te, Lupe, te, Muci, et genuinum fregit in illis.
Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico
Tangit et admissus circum præcordia ludit,
Callidus excusso populum suspendere naso.
Men mutire nefas? nec clam nec cum scrobe? "Nusquam."

111. See Hor. S. i, 10, 11..15; *PRA. nil moror;* ib. 4, 13; *MAD.* Juv. iii, 183, note.

The French have this idiom in their language: "*bien admirable.*"

112. *Hoc juvat?* Hor. S. i, 1, 78. *KG.*

See Juv. i, 131. *MAD.* 'You affix to your poems' "Commit no nuisance: decency forbids!"

113. *Veteres Gentiles serpentes appinxere ad conciliandam loco sacro reverentiam, quos mystæ suos genios interpretabantur; quemadmodum Christiani crucem appingunt;* Laurent. *DMD.* Every place had its genius, who was generally represented under the figure of a snake. Serv. s. Her. viii, 41, note; ii; Liv. x; Flor. xi; Paus. ii, Virg. Æ. v, 82; (*HY.*) Prop. iv, 8; *T.* Macr. S. i, 20; Plut. V. xxxviii, end; M. xxvii; Æl. An. ii, 2. 16 f; *PRA.* Arist. Pl. 733. *CS.* Deane on the Serpent Worship.

Sacer est locus; Calp. ii, 55. *KG.* 'Go elsewhere, if you have need.'

114. There is considerable humour in making the poet, after he had been warned off the premises by the forbidding snakes, linger as he retires, and finally turn back and justify his right to remain by the examples of Lucilius and Horace. *GIF.*

Lucilius (Juv. i, 20, 165 f;) *sale multo urbem defricuit;* Hor. S. i, 10, 14 f; *primores populi arripuit populumque tributim;* S. ii, 1, 69; *PRA.* S. i, 4, 1 ff; *MAD.* id. Ep. 5, 4. *KG.* Lucilius was great-uncle to Pompey, and lived in habits of intimacy with the chiefs of the republic, with Lælius, Scipio, and others, who were well able to protect him from the *Lupi* and *Mucii* of the day, had they attempted (which they probably did not) to silence or molest him. *GIF.*

115. *P. Rutilius Lupus*, who was consul. The passage is preserved in Cic. Fin. i, 3. *PRA.*

Muci; [*Q. Mucius Scævola, MN.* but s.] Juv. i, 154.

Genuinum frangere is more than *dentem illidere;* Hor. S. ii, 1, 77. *KG.*

In illis for *in vobis:* an instance of *ἀναχόλουθον. LUB.*

116. "With greater art sly Horace gain'd his end: But spared no failing of his smiling friend; Sportive and pleasant round the heart he play'd, And wrapt in jests the censure he convey'd; With such address his willing victims seized, That tickled fools were rallied and were pleased." *DMD.*

117. *Ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat?* Hor. S. i, 1, 34 f. *LUB.*

Amico. s. Hor. S. i, 3, 63..69. *PRA.*

"Play'd lightly round and round the peccant part, And won, unfelt, an entrance to his heart." *GIF.*

118. See 40, note; *LUB.* [s. *BY*, on H. O. i, 1, 5. *K.*]

Excusso 'without a wrinkle,' *LUB.* 'with well-dissembled sarcasm.'

119. An allusion to the story of Midas's barber, who, being unable to contain the secret of the king's having ass's ears, whispered it to a hole dug in the ground; Sch. *CS.* Ov. M. xi, 90 ff. *PRA.* Pope had his eye on this passage in the prologue to his satires, 69 ff. *DEN.*

Hìc tamen infodiam: 'Vidi, vidi ipse, libelle:
Auriculas asini quis non habet?' Hoc ego opertum,
Hoc ridere meum, tam nil, nulla tibi vendo
Iliade. Audaci quicumque afflate Cratino,
Iratum Eupolidem prægrandi cum sene palles,
Adspice et hæc, si forte aliquid decoctius audis.
Inde vaporata lector mihi ferveat aure:
Non hic, qui in crepidas Graiorum ludere gestit
Sordidus et lusco qui possit dicere, LUSCE!

120. 'Here in my book will I bury the secret.' *CS.*

Infodiam was more applicable to the ancient than to the modern mode of writing. Juv. i, 63, note. *MAD.*

121. *Quis non habet?* We have here the sentence complete, which was commenced but abruptly suppressed at 8. *LUB.* Midas was gifted with asinine ears for the bad taste he betrayed in delivering judgement on Apollo's minstrelsy. *PRA.*

122. *Hoc ridere* for *hunc risum;* s. 9. *MAD.*

'Such a mere nothing.' s. 2. *KG.*

123. 'Not for that Iliad you so highly prize.' *GIF.* s. 4. *LUB.* [s. *BUR*, on Æ. P. V. 1004.]

'Inspired by bold *Cratinus*' with the contempt of folly and the hatred of vice. *CS. Eupolis atque Cratinus Aristophanesque poetæ atque alii, quorum comœdia prisca virorum est, si quis erat dignus describi, quod malus aut fur, quod mœchus foret aut sicarius aut alioqui famosus, multa cum libertate notabant;* Hor. S. i, 4, 1..5. Persius mentions the three in chronological order. *Cratinus* carried his boldness so far, that it was found necessary to restrain his personalities by a special edict. He flourished before the Peloponnesian war, and lived to the age of nearly a hundred. s. Luc. Macr. t. iii, p. 227; Ath. i; Eus. Chron. Quint. x; V. Pat. i, 16. *PRA. GIF.*

124. The anger of *Eupolis* was directed against the pestilent demagogues who were the curse of his country. s. Cic. Att. vi, 1. *PRA.* Why the youngest of these dramatists is called *prægrandis senex*, is uncertain. [Cic. Or. iii, 43; Hor. A. P. 80.] He lived, however, to be nearly seventy, and is styled the prince of the old comedy. *PSW.* Cleon and the minions of the people lived in awe of him: *GIF.* and the fame of his writings had excited an interest even at the Persian court. *MIT.*

Palles: 26, note.

126. *Decoctius* 'less crude;' a metaphor from fruits, *LUB.* or from wine or other liquors reduced by boiling. Virgil is said to have composed fifty lines or more every morning, and in the evening to have cut them down to ten or a dozen. *materiam volo primum esse vel abundantiorem, vel ultra quam oporteat fusam: multum inde decoquent anni, multum ratio limabit, aliquid vel ipso usu deteretur;* Quint. xi, 4; *PRA.* s. 45 f. *MAD.*

126. 'Let my reader glow with an ear warmed by their strains.' *PRA.* This passage accounts for the constant succession of new speakers in Persius. Horace and Juvenal profess to imitate Lucilius; while our youthful poet took for his model the old comedy, and therefore threw his satires into the dramatic form. Whatever his reason might have been, he certainly secured vivacity and freedom by his choice; and though his success might not be great, yet his ambition is not to be censured. *GIF.*

127. The Greeks were distinguished by the sandal (*crepida*) or slipper (*solea*), as the Romans by the shoe (*calceus*): Gell. xiii, 10; *sapiens crepidas sibi numquam nec soleas fecit; sutor tamen est;* Hor. S. i, 3, 127 f; *PRA.* Suet. iii, 13. *KG.* The quantity of *crĕpidas* is changed from κρηπῖδας. *BAX.* To ridicule national peculiarities of dress is a proof of a low and vulgar mind.

128. Bodily defects are objects of

Sese aliquem credens, Italo quod honore supinus
Fregerit heminas Aretî ædilis iniquas:
Nec qui abaco numeros et secto in pulvere metas
Scit risisse vafer, multum gaudere paratus,
Si Cynico barbam petulans nonaria vellat.
His mane edictum, post prandia Callirhoen do.

pity rather than ridicule. Plat. Prot. *τοῖς διὰ φύσιν αἰσχροῖς οὐδεὶς ἐπιτιμᾷ·* Arist. Eth. iii, 5. *SVL.* The brutal stupidity of this piece of insolence is happily dashed out at a single stroke: "Halloo! blind man!" This is all the wit which the lout can muster. *GIF.* [Soph. Œ. R. 420.]

129. *Aliquem*; Juv. i, 74.

Supinus, Juv. i, 66; has three distinct meanings, 'indolence,' 'effeminacy,' and 'pride.' Suetonius joins the expressions *supinus*, *cœlum intuens*, and *stupidus;* ii, 16. Besides which, the arrogant throw up their heads in walking, so that their face is turned upwards, in much the same manner as if they were lying on their backs. s. Mart. v, 8, 10; Sen. Ben. ii, 13; Ep. 80; Ov. M. vi, 275; Cat. xvii, 25. *CS. GUR. cratera Herculeum Tirynthius olim ferre manu sola spumantemque ore supino vertere solebat;* Stat. Th. vi, 531 ff.

130. Juv. x, 100 ff, notes; Cic. Leg. ii. *T.*

'Half-pint pots:' here put for measures in general. *T.* Plin. xxi, 109. *PRA.*

Aretium a town of Etruria, now 'Arezzo.' Mart. xiv, 98. *PRA.*

131. The *abacus* was a slender frame of an oblong shape; in the bottom of which, counters for reckoning were either ranged in grooves, or traversed on graduated wires; thereby furnishing an easy and compendious mode of calculation. *GIF.* 'Arithmetic.' *LUB. FAR.*

The economical sand-boards of the Madras School were no novelty eighteen centuries ago. *GIF.* [s. Dutens Enquiry, &c.] 'Geometry.' *LUB. FAR.* Archimedes (*homunculus a pulvere et radio*; Cic. T. Q. v, 23.) *KG.* was thus engaged when Syracuse was taken and he himself fell by the hand of a Roman soldier. Liv. xxv, [31.] The palace of Dionysius was quite dusty, from the number of mathematicians who pursued the study of geometry there. Plut. *PRA.*

133. 'He is ready to die with laughing if an impudent quean pluck a Cynic by the beard.' These philosophers were patient under injuries and regarded insults with indifference; and hence they were exposed to many trials of temper. *CS. vellunt tibi barbam lascivi pueri;* Hor. S. i, 3, 133 f; *MAD.* Sen. de Ira iii, 38. *KG.* The common women were not allowed to show themselves before three o'clock in the day. Sch. [Liv. v, 41.]

134. *Edictum* (according to the phrases *edictum ludorum*, *edictum muneris gladiatorii*, *&c.* Pliny) signified a programma drawn up by authority and, like our play-bills, announcing the public amusements of the day. It was stuck up, early in the morning, against the walls, where it formed a focus of attraction for idlers and loungers. *nemo, qui parturienti filiæ obstetricem accersit, edictum et ludorum ordinem perlegit;* Ep. 98. *MRC.*

Callirhoe is just such another woeful ditty as Phyllis and Hypsipyle. *GIF.* s. Paus. vii, 21. It appears from 30 f; 38; 51 ff; that these mawkish lays were recited after their dinners.

Do: thus *forum putealque Libonis mandabo siccis*; Hor. Ep. i, 19, 8 f. *CS.*

SATIRE II.

ARGUMENT.

It was the Roman custom to offer vows, and send presents to relations and friends on their birthdays; and Persius, who probably knew that his beloved Macrinus delighted in verse, embraces the opportunity of this festival, to send him an excellent moral and religious poem. *GIF.*

After the exordium, or congratulatory address to Macrinus, 1 ff; there is first an enumeration of interested and impious prayers; prayers, which, too iniquitous for the ear of man, can only be trusted to the gods in private; 3..16. The gross folly of these prayers is attributable to the false and unworthy ideas entertained respecting the gods; 17..30; 52..70. Then follows a spirited exposure of those extravagant and ridiculous petitions for superfluous objects, which originate in ignorance and superstition; 31..40. We have next an indignant reproof of the rash expectations of those, who frame requests for blessings which they madly labour to defeat by their own vicious excesses; 41..51. *GIF. KG.*

The Satire concludes with some just and elevated remarks on the true nature of sacrifice and prayer, 71..75; which might be written up in more than one Christian temple. *DMD.*

In this little poem, which assumes a tone almost too serious and solemn for satire, the author had in view the second Alcibiades of Plato, upon which the tenth Satire of Juvenal is also founded. *DRY.* The matter of this celebrated dialogue, (of which Addison has given a pretty analysis in No. 207 of the Spectator,) Persius has compressed and arranged with great care. *GIF.*

Hunc, Macrine, diem numera meliore lapillo,
Qui tibi labentes apponit candidus annos.
Funde merum Genio! Non tu prece poscis emaci,
Quæ nisi seductis nequeas committere divis.
At bona pars procerum tacita libabit acerra.
Haud cuivis promptum est murmurque humilesque susurros

1. *Plotius Macrinus* was a man of considerable learning and warmly attached to our poet. He studied in the house of Servilius, the tutor of Persius, so that they were, in some sort, fellow-students. Sch.

See v, 108; Hor. S. ii, 3, 246; Mart. ix, 53, 4 f. *PRA.* The Thracians used to throw into a box a white stone for every happy day and black stones for unhappy ones; and, at the end of the year, they computed how many days they might be said to have really lived. Plin. vii, 40; Ep. vi, 11; Cat. lxviii, 148; Hor. Od. i, 36, 10. *LUB. KG. non est vivere, sed valere, vita.* [Revelation ii, 17.]

This idle tale has been handed down from age to age. It makes indeed a pretty figure in poetry; (*et si calculus omnis huc et illuc diversus bicolorque digeratur; vincet candida turba nigriorem;* Mart. xii, 34, 5 ff;) and not a contemptible one in a tritical essay on morality: but the expression is merely metaphorical, and means nothing more than 'lucky.' It would probably puzzle a more metaphysical head than ever stood upon a Scythian's shoulders, to distinguish the happy days from the unhappy ones: and were there no neutrals? were their days never chequered? Did the evenings always set upon the fortunes of the mornings? A rude and barbarous people, (*quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos;* Hor. Od. iii, 24, 10;) would scarcely occupy themselves in seeking for black and white stones, to mark the colour of their fortune; and all others would speedily discover the futility of so ridiculous a practice. *GIF.* [Bp. Butler An. p. 66; 299.]

2. *Labentes*; s. Hor. Od. ii, 14, 2; *MAD.* Ov. M. xv, 174 ff. *KG.*

Candidus; i, 110; *PRA.* Ov. Tr. v, 5, 13 f. *KG.*

3. *Genius est deus, cujus in tutela, ut quisque natus est, vivit. hic, sive quod, ut genamur, curat; sive quod una genitur nobiscum; sive etiam quod nos genitos suscipit ac tuetur: certe a genendo Genius appellatur;* Censor. de D. Nat. The birthday was sacred to the Genius alone; the customary offerings were incense, wine, and flowers; because, as Censorinus tells us from Varro, (and it is a pretty fancy) *cum munus annale Genio solverent, manum a cæde ac sanguine abstinerent, ne die, qua ipsi lucem accepissent, aliis demerent. T. GIF. piabant floribus et vino Genium memorem brevis ævi;* Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 143 f; Tib. ii, 2, 8; &c; i, 7, 49 ff. (*HY.*) On other days, however, they did sacrifice victims to the Genius: s. Hor. Od. iii, 17, 14 ff; (*JN.*) *PRA.* Prop. iii, 8, 12; Juv. xi, 85, note. *KG.*

'You claim not as a due with mercenary prayer.' *LUB. emax* denotes 'making a bargain.' Plat. Euryph. *statim antę quam limen Capitolii tangant, alius donum promittit, si propinquum divitem extulerit; alius, si thesaurum effoderit, &c;* Petr. *PRA.* Juv. iii, 276, note. Spectator, No. 391. [Hor. O. iii, 29, 59.]

4. *Seductis*: s. Tib. ii, 1, 84. (*HY.*) *KG.* i. e. *omnibus arbitris procul amotis;* Sall. B. C. 20; Her. i, 89, note 57.

Committere: s. Juv. x, 346 ff; vi, 539, note.

5. *At bona pars hominum*; Hor. S. i, 1, 61. Thus we say 'a good many men.' *MAD.*

Acerra: Ov. Pont. iv, 8, 39 f; *PRA.* Hor. Od. iii, 8, 2 f. (*JN.*) *KG.*

6. *Labra movet metuens audiri: pulcra Laverna! da mihi fallere, da justo sanctoque videri; noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem;* Hor. Ep. i, 16, 60. *LUB.* Thus the merchant prays to Mercury: *da modo lucra mihi, da facto gaudia lucro; et face ut emtori verba dedisse juvet;* Ov. F. v, 689 f. *PRA.*

Tollere de templis et aperto vivere voto.
"Mens bona, fama, fides!" hæc clare et ut audiat hospes:
Illa sibi introrsum et sub lingua immurmurat: "O si
Ebullit patruus, præclarum funus!" et: "O si
Sub rastro crepet argenti mihi seria, dextro
Hercule! Pupillumve utinam, quem proximus heres
Impello, expungam! namque est scabiosus et acri

7. It was an excellent precept of some philosopher, that "We should address ourselves to men as if God heard us, and to God as if men heard us:" Macr. i, 7. *PRA.*

8. See Juv. x, 356. *LUB. roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde corporis;* Sen. Ep. 94; *PRA.* Petr. 3. *KG.*

Fides. s. Juv. iii, 143 f. *KG.*

'So that strangers and standers-by may hear.' *HOL.* This is opposed to *sibi* in the next line. *KG.*

9. See Juv. x, 23 ff.

Sub lingua. s. Virg. Æ. x, 464 f. *KG.*

O 'would that:' s. Hor. S. ii, 6, 9. *LUB.*

10. *Ebullit* for *ebullierit*, by archaism, as *axim* for *egerim*, *comedim* and *edim*, *dedim*, *CS. vixit;* Virg. Æ. xi, 118; *PRA. excussit* for *excusserit;* Plaut. Bac. iv, 2, 16.

With *ebullit* understand *animam:* 'to throw out by boiling,' 'to boil away;' hence 'to die:' Sen. Apocol. (before the middle;) Petr. fr. Trag. 42; 62; *F.* s. Cic. T. Q. iii, 42. Others would read *ebullet* 'would vanish like a bubble;' *homo est bulla;* Var. R. R. i, 1. *PRA.* "Like a bubble on the fountain Thou art gone,—and for ever!" Scott, L. of the Lake; iii, 16, 23 f; s. iii, 34.

'His uncle,' both because of his strictness, i, 11; *KG.* and for the sake of his fortune. Sch. Nothing can be more ingenious than the manner in which Persius has contrived to frame these impious requests, and calm the conscience of his votary. The supplicant meditates no injury to any one. The death of his uncle is concealed under a wish that he could see his magnificent funeral! which, as the poor man must one day die, is a prayer becoming a pious nephew, who was to inherit his fortune. (Boileau has noted the humour of this passage, and given it in his happiest manner: "*Oh, que, si cet hiver un rhume salutaire, Guérissant de tous maux mon avare beau-père, Pourroit, bien confessé, l'étendre en un cercueil, Et remplie sa maison d'un agréable deuil, Que mon âme en ce jour de joie et d'opulence, D'un superbe convoi plaindroit peu la dépense!*" The *bien confessé* is admirable.) The second petition is quite innocent: if people will foolishly bury their gold, and overlook or forget it, there is no more harm in his finding it than another. The third is even laudable; it is a prayer uttered, in pure tenderness of heart, for the release of a poor suffering child. With respect to the last; there can be no wrong in mentioning a fact which every body knows. Not a syllable is said of his own wife: if the gods are pleased to take a hint and remove her, that is their concern; he never asked it. *GIF.* ["Ye gods, you gave to me a wife, Out of your grace and favour, To be the comfort of my life; And glad was I to have her: But, if your providence divine For better fate design her, T'obey your will at any time I'm ready to resign her," Sir John Loverule in The Devil to Pay.]

11. 'A jar.' s. Livy xxiv, 10, 4; *ED.* Plaut. Aul. *O si urnam argenti fors qua mihi monstret;* Hor. S. ii, 6, 10; *PRA.* Π. *τοὺς θησαυροὺς τ' αὐτοῖς δείξουσ', οὓς οἱ πρόσθεροι κατέθεντο τῶν ἀργυρίων· οὗτοι γὰρ ἴασι λίγουσι δί τοι τάδε πάντες "οὐδεὶς οἶδεν τὸν θησαυρὸν τὸν ἐμὸν πλὴν εἴ τις ἄρ' ὄρνις."* ΕΤ. *πωλῶ γαῦλον, κτῶμαι σμινύην, καὶ τὰς ὕδρίας ἀνορύττω* Arist. Av. 599 ff.

12. Hercules was considered the guardian of hidden treasures; and the tithe of them, when found, was his due. *FAR. amico Hercule;* Hor. S. ii, 6, 12; (*TO.*) Plaut. Most. Diod. S. v, 2; *PRA.* s. 44.

13. 'On whose heels I tread:' a metaphor taken from persons in a crowd. *PRA.* [21; 59.] It was a law of the

Bile tumet. Nerio jam tertia ducitur uxor!"
Hæc sancte ut poscas, Tiberino in gurgite mergis
Mane caput bis terque et noctem flumine purgas.
Heus age, responde: (minimum est, quod scire laboro:)
De Jove quid sentis? Estne, ut præponere cures
Hunc—? "Cuinam?" Cuinam? Vis Staio?—An scilicet hæres,
Quis potior judex puerisve quis aptior orbis?
Hoc igitur, quo tu Jovis aurem impellere tentas,
Dic agedum Staio: "Proh Juppiter! O bone" clamet
"Juppiter!" At sese non clamet Juppiter ipse?
Ignovisse putas, quia, quum tonat, ocius ilex
Sulfure discutitur sacro, quam tuque domusque?
An quia non fibris ovium Ergennaque jubente,

twelve tables: *si pater-familias intestato moritur, cui impubes suus heres escit, agnatus proximus tutelam nancitor.* *KG.*

'I might strike out.' s. Plaut. Curc. iv, 4, 24. *KG.*

14. *Bile tumet.* Plaut. Tim. t. ix, p. 420; Hor. Od. i, 13, 4 f. *KG.*

His avarice is shown by his envying Nerius, who had already come in for the fortune of three wives. s. Mart. x, 43. *KG.*

15. Juv. vi, 522 ff, notes; *MAD.* Virg. Æ. ii, 719 f. *PRA.* Our author here exposes the absurd folly of those, who imagine that sanctity consists in a due observance of the external forms and rites of religion; while they shamefully neglect the purification of the heart, of which the other is but typical and ought to remind them. Cic. Leg. ii, 10; s. Luc. lear. t. ii, p. 781 f. *KG.*

16. *Albula, quem Tibrin mersus Tiberinus in unda reddidit;* Ov. F. ii, 389 f. *PRA.*

The rites of the infernal deities were performed in the evening, those of the celestials 'in the morning.' Apoll. Rh. Pind. Is. iv, 110 ff. *PRA.*

Bis caput intonsum fontana spargitur unda: bis sua faginea tempora fronde tegit; Ov. F. iv, 655 f. *PRA.*

Ter caput irrorat, ter tollit in æthera palmas; Ov. F. iv, 315; *PRA.* Virg. G. i, 345; *MAD.* Æ. vi, 229; Tib. i, 11, 34; Petr. 131. *KG.*

Purgas. Ablutions are still performed, with this view, by the Turks. *ac primum pura somnum tibi discute lympha;* Prop. iii, 10, 13; *omina noctis farre pio placant et saliente sale;* Tib. iii, 4, 9 f; *PRA.* s. Arist. R. 1376 f; Pl. 656 f; Cic. for Cœl. 14; Ov. Am. iii, 7, 43 f; Virg. Æ. viii, 69 f; Tib. ii, 1, 9 ff; Petr. 104. *KG.*

19. There is great bitterness in the *cuinam?* The man of prayer will not venture to decide; till he hears the name of the individual, whose virtues, as guardian and judge, are to be weighed against those of Jupiter: even then he hesitates; till he is incidentally reminded, that the person thus selected had defrauded his ward in one instance, and condemned the innocent in another: this overcomes his delicate scruples; and he tacitly admits the god to be the better of the two. *GIF.*

Who *Staius* was, is not known: we learn what he was, from the next line. *KG.*

21. *Impellere* 'to assail.' Virg. Æ. xii, 618 f. *KG.*

22. *Clamet*, understand *Staius.* *LUB.* s. Hor. S. i, 2, 17 f. *KG.*

24. Juv. 13, 100, note. *KG.*

25. 'The thunderbolt.' *LUB.* Plin. xxxv, 15; *PRA. quocumque decidit fulmen, ibi odorem sulfuris esse certum est;* Sen. Q. N. ii, 53; Virg. Æ. ii, 698. *KG.* [τὸ θεῖον.]

26. Ἐν διὰ δυοῖν: *Ergenna* (i. e. the Tuscan soothsayer,) gives directions, after consulting the entrails of the

Triste jaces lucis evitandumque bidental,
Idcirco stolidam præbet tibi vellere barbam
Juppiter? Aut quidnam est, qua tu mercede deorum
Emeris auriculas? pulmone et lactibus unctis?
Ecce avia aut metuens divûm matertera cunis
Exemit puerum frontemque atque uda labella
Infami digito et lustralibus ante salivis
Expiat, urentes oculos inhibere perita;
Tunc manibus quatit et spem macram supplice voto
Nunc Licini in campos, nunc Crassi mittit in ædes.
" Hunc optent generum rex et regina! puellæ
Hunc rapiant! quidquid calcaverit hic, rosa fiat!"

sheep. *CS. LUB.* s. Juv. xiii, 62; *PRA.* and vi, 587, note. This line, in construction, follows *evitandum.* τί δήποτε τοὺς ἱεροσύλους καὶ λῃστὰς ἀφέντες καὶ τοσούτους ὑβριστὰς καὶ βιαίους καὶ ἀσεβεκοὺς, δρῦν τινὰ πολλάκις κεραυνοῦτε ἢ λίθον ἢ νεώς ἱστὸν οὐδὲν ἀδικούσης. ἐνίοτε δὲ χρηστόν τινα καὶ ὅσιον ὁδοιπόρον; τί σιωπᾷς, ὦ Ζεῦ, ἢ οὐδὲ τοῦτό με θέμις εἰδέναι; Luc. Jup. Conf. t. ii, p. 638; *KG.* s. Lucr. vi, 386..421.

27. *Jaces*; Virg. Æ. i, 99. (*HY.*) *KG.*

'In those groves,' where the ilex was struck and you escaped. *MAD.*

Bidental. Gell. xvi, 6. *PRA.*

28. See i, 133; *LUB.* Juv. vi, 15 f; xiv, 12. *MAD.* Dionysius of Syracuse took away the golden beard of Æsculapius at Epidaurus, saying that the son ought not to have a beard, when his father Apollo was beardless. *PRA.*[58.]

30. 'The pluck and the chitterlings with the crow.'

31. This lustration was performed on the eighth day for a girl, and the ninth for a boy; and then the name was given. *FAR.* The goddess of the cradle, *Cunina*, was invoked among other deities: Lact. i, 20, 36. *KG.*

Mater altera, 'maternal aunt;' *LUB. amita* is the father's sister. *MAD.*

'Superstitious,' δεισιδαίμων. Acts xvii, 22. *MAD.*

33. 'The middle finger;' Juv. x, 53; *T.* Dio Chrys. Or. 33; *PRA.* Anth. L. *BU*, t. ii, p. 528. *KG.*

The officious gossip takes this opportunity to effascinate the child. *HOL.* The ancients thought *in hominis saliva vim esse adversus veneficia et fascinationes;* Plin. xxviii, 4, 22; *LUB.* Plut. *mox turbatum sputo pulverem anus medio sustulit digito frontemque repugnantis signat;* Petr. 131. *PRA.* Among Papists, the saliva of the priest is still employed in the chrism applied to infants at baptism; as I witnessed in one of the churches of the Netherlands.

34. 'Withering, blasting.' Plin. vii, 2. *PRA. urere* also signifies injury in general: Virg. G. ii, 196. The eye was supposed to have a potent influence in evil fascination; Id. E. iii, 103; *MAD.* s. Spectator, No. 19.

35. 'She dances in her arms her starveling Hope.' *GIF.* s. Hom. Il. Z 474 ff. *CS.*

36. The *Licini* or *Licinii* were exceedingly wealthy: Juv. i, 109; xiv, 306, notes. *KG.* The epitaph on the barber of Augustus was as follows: *marmoreo Licinus tumulo jacet; at Cato parvo; Pompeius nullo: quis putet esse deos?* Varro. Sch.

The riches of *Crassus* were almost as proverbial as those of *Crœsus. GIF.*

Mittit 'prays that he may one day or other step into.' Virg. Æ. xi, 47. *PRA.*

37. Cat. lxii, 42; Virg. Æ. xi, 582 f; G. i, 31. *KG.*

38. *Rapiant* is a stronger expression than *ament. KG.*

See Claud. xxix, 86 ff; Calp. iv, 107. The contrary of this is, *is, quacumque ibat, terram adurebat;* Petr. 44. The mischief resulting from such prayers being granted is admirably set forth, Juv. x, 104; 289 ff. *KG.* 'May the Loves and Graces ever attend his steps!'

Ast ego nutrici non mando vota; negato,
Juppiter, hæc illi, quamvis te albata rogârit!
Poscis opem nervis corpusque fidele senectæ:
Esto, age; sed pingues patinæ tucetaque crassa
Annuere his superos vetuere Jovemque morantur.
Rem struere exoptas cæso bove Mercuriumque
Arcessis fibra: "Da fortunare penates!
Da pecus et gregibus fetum!" Quo, pessime, pacto,
Tot tibi quum in flammas junicum omenta liquescant?
Attamen hic extis et opimo vincere ferto
Intendit: "Jam crescit ager, jam crescit ovile,
Jam dabitur, jamjam!" donec deceptus et exspes

LUB. as on those of the goddess of beauty: *tibi suaves dædala tellus summittit flores;* Lucr. i, 7 f; *"A te fioriscono Gli erbosi prati;"* Metastasio, Inno a Venere.

39. 'Silly old women are no judges of what is good or evil for a child; *CS.* and I would never trust a nurse to put up prayers for a child of mine.' *MAD. etiamnum optas, quod tibi optavit nutrix;* Sen. Ep. 60; *omnium tibi eorum contemptum opto, quorum copiam parentes optaverunt;* ib. 32; *PRA.* s. Hor. Ep. i, 4, 6 ff. *KG.*

40. When they performed solemn sacrifices, they dressed in white; *LUB.* as emblematical of purity: Cic. Leg. *PRA.* Hor. S. ii, 2, 61; Ov. Tr. ii, 653 ff; Tib. ii, 1, 15 f. *KG.* [Hence the use and the name of the ALB.]

42. 'Well: there is no harm in this:' *orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano;* Juv. x, 356. *T.*

'But these prayers can never take effect, so long as rich made-dishes and high-seasoned viands constitute your ordinary meals.'

From the receipt which is given for making it, the *tucetum* appears to come very near our 'minced-meat.' *suis dominis parabat viscum fartim concisum et pulpam frustatim collectam ad pascua jurulenta, et quidem naribus jam mihi ariolabar tucetum perquam sapidissimum;* Apul. M. ii. It was a very savoury dish: *esca regia;* Fulgent. *ambrosio redolent tuceta sapore;* Calimor. ib. *GIF.* and perhaps not much unlike 'the Bologna sausage.'

43. See Hor. S. ii, 3, 288 ff. *KG.* Nothing but a youth of temperance is likely to ensure an old age of health. "Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty: For in my youth I never did apply Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood; Nor did not with unbashful forehead woo The means of weakness and debility; Therefore my age is as a lusty winter Frosty, but kindly;" Shaksp. As You Like It, ii, 3. *MAD.*

44. 'Killing one's cattle is a strange way of augmenting one's stock.' *LUB.* Mercury was the god, to whose kindness they attributed any unexpected gains. *LUB.* Plaut. Amph. pr. *PRA.* Hom. Il. Ξ 489 ff; Hor. S. ii, 6, 4 f; Ov. F. v, 689 f; *KG.* 12; v, 112; vi, 62.

45. *Da*; a Grecism: s. Call. H. Dian. 6; Ov. M. i, 486; Tr. i, 1, 34. *KG.*

After *fortunare*, understand *facultates meas. LUB.*

46. Δαιμόνιε ἀνδρῶν! 'most unaccountable, or perverse!' Her. iv, 126; vii, 48.

47. See Hom. Il. Α 460; Θ 240; Cat. xc, 6. *KG.*

48. *Extis.* Virg. G. ii, 194; Æ. xii, 215 f. *KG.*

'To carry his point.' *LUB.*

Fertum was a cake or pudding of flour, wine, honey, &c. which made part of their usual offerings. Cato R. R. 134. *CS.*

50. The epithets being applied to the money, which belong properly to the man, make a very humorous prosopopœia. 'The sestertius, deceived and desponding, sits sighing to no purpose, in the bottom of the money-chest, for his departed comrades.' *MAD.* "Like

Nequidquam fundo suspiret numus in imo.
Si tibi crateras argenti incusaque pingui
Auro dona feram, sudes et pectore lævo
Excutiat guttas lætari prætrepidum cor.
Hinc illud subiit, auro sacras quod ovato
Perducis facies. " Nam fratres inter aënos,

the last rose of summer left blooming alone; All its lovely companions are faded and gone!" Moore. [s. Phillips, The Splendid Shilling.]

51. Δεινὴ γὰρ ἐν πυθμένι φειδώ· Hes. O. D. 369; *CS. sera parsimonia in fundo est;* Sen. Ep. 1, end. *DBN.*

52. *Craterās* of the first declension, from *cratera: craterăs*, Stat. Th. ii, 76; (*BA.*) of the third, from *crater. WB. cratera impressum signis;* Virg. Æ. v, 536. The following is a description of 'the bowl' of Hercules: *Centauros habet arte truces aurumque figuris terribile: hic mixta Lapitharum cæde rotantur saxa, faces, aliique iterum crateres; ubique ingentes morientum iræ: tenet ipse furentem Hylæum et torta molitur robora barba;* Stat. Th. vi, 535 ff. The vases were sometimes of silver and the figures of gold: *non habemus argentum, in quod solidi auri cælatura descendit;* Sen. Ep. 5. *KG. CS.*

53. 'You would glow with ecstasy.' κἀγὼ ὅπως ἤκουσα, χαρᾶς ὕπο σῶμα λιπαίνω ἱδρῶτι· Aspasia in Ath. v, p. 219 c. *CS.* [s. *BY*, on H. O. ii, 19, 6. *K.*]

54. 'Your heart in your left breast, over-hasty in rejoicing, would force tears from your eyes.' Cat. xlvi, 7; (*DŒ.*) Juv. vii, 159, note; *KG. lacrumas excussit mihi;* Ter. Heaut. i, 1, 115. *MAD. lætari prætrepidum cor* is probably a hemistich from some old poet. *OE.*

55. *Hinc*, 'from your fondly fancying that the gods resemble men.' *PRA.*

Ovato 'taken in war and carried in the ovation or lesser triumph.' In this word there is probably something more than meets the ear. *GIF.* 'Complimenting the immortals with what has been taken from your fellow mortals by rapine and plunder.' *MAD.*

56. *Perducere* 'to overspread:' Virg. G. iv, 416. *KG.*

'The brazen brethren' are either (1) the statues in the Pantheon at Rome; *LUB.* i. e. the heathen gods in general, *FAR.* "*qui en effet sont frères à-peu-près, si on remonte à leur origine.*" *RAO.* or (2) the *Hermæ*, which were numerous at Rome; and Mercury presided over dreams. *PLU. DBN.* or (3) the fifty sons of Ægyptus. Acron relates that in the portico of the Palatine Apollo were the statues of the Danaides, and, over against them in the open air, the sons of Ægisthus (meaning of course Ægyptus); and some of these statues were said to give oracles by means of dreams. Sch. Subsequent commentators (*FAR. CS. PRA. MAD. DEN.*) take the liberty of placing the gentlemen in the portico, and silently dismissing their fair cousins.

One of our old poets tells us that *mons* 'a mountain' cometh from *movendo*, because it standeth still: and a similar train of reasoning seems to have influenced those, who first gave the faculty of inspiring dreams to the fifty sons of Ægyptus. These poor youths were the last persons in the world who should have been selected for such a province: they were married to their fifty cousins, and, without foreseeing or even dreaming of their fate, had their throats cut like so many calves, (*velut vituli*) in the same night, with the exception of one, who was roused out of a sound sleep by his wife: "*surge!*" *quæ dixit juveni marito,* "*surge! ne longus tibi somnus, unde non times, detur;*" Hor. Od. iii, 11, 37 ff. *GIF.*

KG proposes following Acron, for want of another guide, but, on turning to the authors of the Augustan age, finds the ladies only mentioned. We will give the passages: *aurea Phœbi porticus a magno Cæsare aperta fuit. tota erat in speciem Pœnis digesta columnis; inter quas Danai femina turba senis;* Prop. ii, 31, 1 ff; the description is carried on for twelve lines, but there is no allusion to the young men. Again: *inde tenore pari gradibus sublimia celsis ducor ad in-*

Somnia pituita qui purgatissima mittunt,
Præcipui sunto sitque illis aurea barba."
Aurum vasa Numæ Saturniaque impulit æra,
Vestalesque urnas et Tuscum fictile mutat.
O curvæ in terras animæ et cælestium inanes!
Quid juvat hos templis nostros immittere mores
Et bona dîs ex hac scelerata ducere pulpa?
Hæc sibi corrupto casiam dissolvit olivo;

tonsi candida templa dei; signa peregrinis ubi sunt alterna columnis Belides et stricto barbarus ense pater: quæque viri docto veteres cepere novique pectore, lecturis inspicienda patent. quærebam fratres, exceptis scilicet illis, quos suus optaret non genuisse parens. quærentem frustra custos me, sedibus illis præpositus, sancto jussit abire loco; Ov. Tr. iii, 1, 59 ff; Id. Am. ii, 2, 4; A. A. i, 73 f.

57. *Pituita* is here a trisyllable. (Fasc. Poet. p. 2.) *LUB.* 'From gross humours.' *PRA.* Macr. S. Sc. 3; Cic. Div. i, 43; Suet. x, 7. *KG.*

58. Suet. iv, 52. *PRA.* Ivory, marble, or bronze statues were often decorated with locks, which were literally 'golden,' and with a 'beard' of the same materials. Cic. N. D. iii, 34; Æl. V. H. i, 20; V. Max. i, 1, 2; Luc. Tim. t. i, p. 107; Petr. 58; *KG.* [s. 28.]

59. In the time of Numa, the vessels used were of wood or earthenware. Juv. vi, 343 f. *KG.* That prince allowed neither images nor gold to be introduced into the temples. Cic. Parad. i; Plin. xxxiii; 11. *PRA.* Juv. xi, 116, note. *MAD.* In the golden age, the metal, after which it was designated, was unknown. *LUB.* Ov. A. A. ii, 277 f.

The temple of Saturn, (Ov. F. i; *PRA.*) was the treasury, and, from the currency, was called *ærarium.* In those days large sums of money were weighed and not counted; and hence came the term *dispensers.* Sch.

Impulit 'supplanted.' *LUB.* A metaphor from gymnastics. *KG.* 14.

60. *Vestales* 'of pottery,' because such the Vestals used. *LUB.* Ov. F. iii, 11 f. *KG.*

The religious rites of the Romans came mostly from Tuscany; *CS.* as well as much of their earthenware. Juv. xi, 109; s. iii, 168; *MAD.* Plin. H. N. xxxv, 43 f; 46. *KG.*

61. See Lact. Inst. ii, 2, 13; Ov. M. i, 84 f; Sil. xv, 84 ff. *KG.* This apostrophe and the remainder of the satire contain sentiments worthy of a Christian. *MAD.* Though Persius might have somewhat profited by the ethical dialogue from which his subject is taken: it is certain, that a brighter gleam must have occasionally broken upon the darkness of his mind, than the torch of Plato ever afforded: that he was unconscious of its source, is his misfortune. What Cornutus thought of this, cannot be told; he could not but see, however, that though the words, in this section, were those of the Porch, they were used in a more spiritual sense than the wisest and best of its sectaries ever gave them. *GIF.* [The metaphor is taken from Vir. E. iii, 42.]

62. *Φράσον δή μοι, τίς ἡ ὠφέλεια τοῖς θεοῖς [συγχάνει] οὖσα ἀπὸ τῶν δώρων, ὧν παρ' ἡμῶν λαμβάνουσιν; ἃ μὲν γὰρ διδόασι, πάντι δῆλον· οὐδὲν γάρ ἐστιν ἡμῖν ἀγαθὸν, ὅτι μὴ ἐκείνοι δῶσιν ἃ δὲ παρ' ἡμῶν λαμβάνουσι, τί ὠφελοῦνται;* Plato Euthyph. 18; *KG. quid enim immortalibus atque beatis gratia nostra queat largirier emolumenti?* Lucr. v, 166 f.

63. 'And to estimate what is good to the gods, by a reference to our depraved carnal nature.' *LUB. pulpa* answers to the *σὰρξ* of the New Testament. *MAD.*

64. See vi, 36; Plin. H. N. xiii; *τάς τε μίξεις τῶν χρημάτων οἱ ζωγράφοι φθορὰς ὀνομάζουσι, καὶ τὸ βάψαι μιῆναι κίκληκεν ὁ ποιητής·* (Hom. Il. Δ 141;) Plut. Symp. Q. v, t. xi; M. Ant. de Reb. S. vi, 30; (*GK.*) *alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, nec casia liquidi corrumpitur usus olivi;* Virg. G. ii, 465 f. (*HY. VS.*) *KG.* Both the epic poet and the satirist use the language of the old republic: they consider the oil of the country to be vitiated, instead of improved, by the luxurious admixture of foreign spices; the consumption of which

Hæc Calabrum coxit vitiato murice vellus;
Hæc baccam conchæ rasisse et stringere venas
Ferventis massæ crudo de pulvere jussit.
Peccat et hæc, peccat: vitio tamen utitur. At vos
Dicite, pontifices, in sacro quid facit aurum?
Nempe hoc, quod Veneri donatæ a virgine puppæ.
Quin damus id superis, de magna quod dare lance
Non possit magni Messalæ lippa propago:
Compositum jus fasque animo sanctosque recessus
Mentis et incoctum generoso pectus honesto:
Hæc cedo, ut admoveam templis, et farre litabo.

at Rome must have been immense at this period, since they were infused into every dish, and almost into every cup. The conclusion of this spirited passage is closely followed by Prudentius: *gemma, bombyx, purpura, in carnis usum mille quæruntur dolis. GIF.*

65. The Lydians are said to have invented the art of dying. Plin. vii, 56. *PRA.*

Tarentum in Calabria produced the finest wool. Plin. H. N. viii, 48; ix, 61 ff; *LUB.* Calp. ii, 69; *KG.* s. Juv. viii, 15, note.

The *murex* was found in the greatest perfection off the coast of Tyre. Virg. Æ. iv, 262; Hor. Ep. xii, 21. *MAD.*

66. 'The berry of the shell' i. e. 'the pearl.' *crassescunt etiam in senecta, conchisque adhærescunt, nec his avelli queunt nisi lima;* Plin. ix, 35; *LUB.* Hor. Ep. viii, 14; *PRA.* Æl. N. A. xv, 8. *KG.*

Stringere 'to collect.' *PRA.*

Venas; Juv. ix, 31. *KG.*

67. 'Of the fused metal (v, 10;) from the crude ore.' *MAD. vagantur hi venarum canales per latera puteorum* ('of the shafts which miners sink') *et huc illuc, inde nomine invento; tellus ligneis columnis suspenditur. quod effossum est, tunditur, lavatur, uritur, molitur in farinam;* Plin. H. N. xxxiii, 21. *KG.*

68. 'It makes some use of its vicious propensity.' Juv. i, 49, note. *KG.*

69. *In sacro* i. e. ἐν ἱερῷ 'in a temple.' *CS.* s. Juv. xi, 111 ff. *KG.*

70. Girls, when they were grown up and became marriageable, offered 'wax dolls to Venus:' Varro; Sch. *AX.* Lact. Inst. ii, 4, 13; Hor. S. i, 5, 66; (Sch.) *KG.* that she might in return bless their nuptial couch with real babies. *PRA.*

71. The entrails of victims were offered in these dishes. On the size of them, s. Plin. H. N. xxxiii, 52. *KG.*

72. Some degenerate descendant of *M. Valerius Corvinus Messala,* Juv. viii, 5; who was seven times consul. Sch. Macr. i, 6, fin. *PRA.*

Lippa denotes 'morally blind.' *LUB.* i, 79. *KG.* If Messala had any physical defect in his eyes, would Persius have thought fit to taunt him with it? s. i, 128, note. Unless (with *PRA.*) we attribute this disease to a life of intemperance; which would alter the case: s. Arist. Eth. iii, 5; s. also v, 77.

73. *Compositum* 'harmoniously blended.'

Jus comprehends 'our duty to our neighbour,' *fas* 'our duty to God;' *CS.* or *jus* 'what is enacted by human laws,' and *fas* 'what is enacted by the divine law.' *PRA.*

Sanctos 'holy,' 'without pollution.' *LUB.*

Recessus: τὰ κρυπτὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων· Romans ii, 16; *MAD.* Theoc. xxviii, 3. *KG.* In this passage Persius may be more easily admired than translated. His lines are not only the quintessence of sanctity, but of language. Closeness would cramp and paraphrase would enfeeble their sense; which may be felt, but cannot be expressed. *GIF.*

74. 'Imbued:' δικαιοσύνῃ βεβαμμένον εἰς βάθος· *MAD.* Ant. de Reb. S. iii, 4; Lact. Inst. vii, 21, 6; a metaphor from a fleece that is died. *LUB.* Virg. G. iii, 307. *MAD.*

75. The poor substituted 'salted meal' for frankincense. Plin. xviii, 3; *LUB.* Virg. Æ. v, 745. *MAD.*

Litare is 'to perform a sacrifice auspiciously.' *LUB. tum me Jupiter faciat, ut semper sacrificem, nec umquam litem;* Plaut. Pœn. ii, 42; Liv. xxxviii, 20. *PRA.* It is pleasing to observe with what judgement Horace has adapted a similar thought to the plain understanding of his village maid: *immunis aram si tetigit manus, non sumtuosa blandior hostia mollibit aversos Penates farre pio et saliente mica;* Od. iii, 23, 17 ff. Seneca too says well, (and Persius probably had it in his thoughts,) *nec in victimis, licet opimæ sint, auroque præfulgeant, deorum est honos; sed pia et recta voluntate venerantium: itaque boni etiam farre ac fictili religiosi sunt, &c. GIF.* And again: *primus est deorum cultus, deos credere: deinde reddere illis majestatem suam, reddere bonitatem, sine qua nulla majestas est: scire illos esse, qui præsident mundo, qui universa vi sua temperant, qui humani generis tutelam gerunt interdum curiosi singulorum. vis deos propitiare? bonus esto. satis illos coluit, quisquis imitatus est;* Ep. 95; s. Plat. Alc. ii, t. v, p. 99; Virg. Æ. viii, 102; Prop. iii, 3, 17; Ov. Tr. i, 2, 75; Pont. iv, 8, 29; V. Max. ii, 5, 5. *KG. Litare* is also 'to obtain that for which you sacrifice;' v, 120; *MAD.* Livy xxiii, 36, 2.

SATIRE III.

ARGUMENT.

The whole of this Satire manifests an earnest desire to reclaim the youthful nobility from their idle and vicious habits. It opens not unhappily. A professor of the Stoic school abruptly enters the bed-room of his pupils, whom he finds asleep at mid-day; 1..6. Their confusion at this detection, 7..9, and their real indolence amidst an affected ardour for study, 10..14, are exposed; and the fatal consequences of such thoughtless conduct is beautifully illustrated by apt allusions to the favourite topics of the Porch; 15..24.

The preceptor, after a brief ebullition of contempt, points out the evils to which the neglect of philosophy (i. e. the study of virtue) will expose them, and overthrows the objections which they raise against the necessity of severe application, on account of their birth and fortune; 24..30. In a sublime and terrible apostrophe, he pourtrays the horrors of that late remorse which must afflict the vicious, when they contemplate the fallen state to which the neglect of wisdom has consigned them; 31..43.

He then describes, in a lighter tone, the defects of his own education, 44..51, and shows that the persons whom he addresses are without this apology for their errors, 52..65; he points out, with admirable brevity and force, the proper pursuits of a well-regulated mind, 66..76, and teaches them to despise the scorn of the vulgar and the rude buffoonery of wanton ignorance, 77..87: lastly, he introduces a lively apologue of a glutton, who, in spite of advice, perseveres in his intemperance till he becomes its victim, 88..106; concluding with an apposite application of the fable (after the fashion of the Stoics) to a diseased mind; 107..118.

The Satire and its moral may be fitly summed up in the solemn injunction of a wiser man than the Schools ever produced: "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get Wisdom;" Proverbs iv, 7. *GIF.*

" NEMPE hoc assidue? Jam clarum mane fenestras
Intrat et angustas extendit lumine rimas."
" Stertimus, indomitum quod despumare Falernum
Sufficiat." " Quinta dum linea tangitur umbra!—
En quid agis? Siccas insana canicula messes
Jam dudum coquit et patula pecus omne sub ulmo est."
Unus ait comitum. " Verumne? itane? Ocius adsit
Huc aliquis!—Nemon?" Turgescit vitrea bilis;

1. See Ov. Am. i, 13, 17 f; Aus. Eph. i, 1 ff. *KG.* From the manner in which the speaker announces himself, he appears to have been a domestic tutor to some of the young nobility. With the decay of literature and the empire, the authority of these private instructors declined: *nunc videre est philosophos ultro currere, ut doceant, ad foras juvenum divitum, eosque ibi sedere atque operiri prope ad meridiem, donec discipuli nocturnum omne vinum edormiant;* Gel. x, 6. *GIF.*

Mane is here used as a noun. *LUB.* Macr. S. i, 3; Gell. iii, 2. *PRA.*

Their windows were closed with 'shutters,' which were either of solid board or of lattice-work. Hor. Od. i, 25, 1. *(JC.) KG.*

2. *Extendit* 'makes them appear wider.' *PRA.* Prop. i, 3, 31 f; Virg. Æ. iii, 152 f. *KG.*

3. 'To digest the froth or scum of the wine fermenting in the stomach.' *LUB.*

'Falernian:' Juv. iv, 138, note; Cat. xxv, 2. *KG.*

4. 'It wants but an hour to noon, according to the sun-dial.' *LUB.* ["The sun is up three rods, is to say that you are late:" Illustrations of Men and Things in China, in the Chinese Repository, vol. x, p. 50.] On the day and its divisions among the ancients, s. Plin. H. N. ii, 76 f; vii, 60; Macr. S. i, 3. *ROD. AX.* The inventor of sun-dials (according to Pliny) was *Anaximenes;* according to D. Laertius, Vitruvius, and others, it was *Anaximander.* They were introduced at Rome in the first Punic war; but they were known earlier in the east: II Kings xx; s. S. Hieron. on Isaiah; *PRA.* καὶ γὰρ ὁ γνώμων σκιάζει μέσην τὴν πόλιν· (μέσον τὸν πόλον:' *ED.*) Luc. Lexiph. t. ii, p. 326. *KG.* The Romans used a natural day, dividing the time from sunrise to sunset into twelve equal parts or hours: which would only equal our hours in length, when the days and nights are equal; that is, when the sun rises and sets at six precisely. Cens. de D. N. 24. *HOL.* Eleven o'clock was the dinner hour among sober people: *Sosia, prandendum est: quartam jam totus in horam sol calet; ad quintam flectitur umbra notam:* Aus. Eph. L. O. C. 1 f. Scipio Nasica introduced the *clepsydræ* or 'water clocks.' *GIF.*

Quinta agrees with *umbra*, instead of *linea*, by hypallage. *MAD.*

5. *Stella vesani leonis;* Hor. Od. iii, 29, 19; *rabiosi tempora signi;* Id. S. i, 6, 126. The influence of the dog-star, when the sun entered *leo*, was supposed to produce excessive heat, as well as canine madness and other disorders. *PRA. LUB.*

6. *Nunc etiam pecudes umbras et frigora captant;* Virg. E. ii, 8. *LUB. jam pastor umbras cum grege languido rivumque fessus quærit, et horridi dumeta Sylvani;* Hor. Od. iii, 29, 21 ff; *MAD.* Nemes. E. iv, 39 ff; Calp. v, 56 ff. *KG.*

7. 'Of the fellow students:' *CS.* those young men of inferior birth or fortune, whom the wealthy father had taken into his house to be companions to his son, both in his studies and in his amusements. *KG.*

Ocius. A lively sketch of the manners of the rich, who have servants always at their beck or call; s. Hor. S. ii, 7, 34. *KG.* The sleeper too is anxious to make up for lost time. *LUB.*

8. Ταλώδης χολὴ in the medical writers, from its shining and glassy appearance: *splendida bilis;* Hor. S. ii, 3, 141. *CS.*

Finditur: Arcadiæ pecuaria rudere dicas.
Jam liber et bicolor positis membrana capillis
Inque manus chartæ nodosaque venit arundo.
Tunc queritur, crassus calamo quod pendeat humor;
Nigra quod infusâ vanescat sepia lympha:
Dilutas queritur geminet quod fistula guttas.
O miser! inque dies ultra miser! huccine rerum
Venimus? At cur non potius, teneroque palumbo
Et similis regum pueris, pappare minutum
Poscis et iratus mammæ lallare recusas?

9. 'He bursts.' *FAR.*

'The herds of Arcadia.' Juv. vii, 160, note; *MAD.* Aus. Ep. lxxvi. *KG.*

Rūdere: the first syllable is short in Virg. G. iii, 374. *LUB.* The noise is produced by his yawning and bellowing for the servant at the same time. *KG.*

10. 'The book,' probably, contained the thesis for the morning's exercise; 'the coarse paper' was to receive the first thoughts of the young writer; which, when matured and corrected, were to be transferred to 'the parchment' for the benefit of mankind; *GIF.* s. Juv. vii, 23, note. *MAD.* It is probable that waxen tablets and the style were not used, lest the youth's eye-sight should suffer; Quint. x, 3; Mart. xiv, 5. *KG.*

Positis for *depositis; LUB.* Juv. iii, 186.

Capillis, which denotes 'human hair,' is put catachrestically for *pilis*, which signifies 'the hair of an animal.' *CS.* s. *TT*, on Liv. xxxii, 1, 10. *KG.*

11. According to Varro, 'paper' was invented in the time of Alexander. Before which they wrote on the leaves or bark of trees; then on paper manufactured from the *papyrus*, an Egyptian flag; and lastly parchment was invented at Pergamus, in the reign of Eumenes; *PRA.* s. Plin. xiii, 12; Hor. S. i, 10, 4; S. ii, 3, 2. *MAD.*

Before the use of pens, they wrote with reeds, (*arundo*, *calamus*, and *fistula*,) which were knotted or jointed; the best came from Egypt; Plin. H. N. xvi, 63; Mart. xiv, 38. *LUB. PRA. KG.*

12. 'At first the ink is too thick: water is added; and then it is too pale.' *SVL.*

13. The Africans used the black liquor of the cuttlefish for ink; others a preparation of lamp-black. Sch. The former was vulgarly supposed to be the blood, (s. Lord Bacon, N. H. 742; *ED.*) which the fish discharged, when closely pursued, whereby it rendered the water turpid and escaped; Plin. ix, 29; *SVL.* xxxii, 10, end; *PRA.* xxxv, 25; Arist. An. iv, 2. *KG.* "He that uses many words for the explaining any subject, doth, like the cuttlefish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink;" Ray on the Creation. s. Her. vii, 176, 25.

16. 'A tender ring-dove' is said to be fed by its mother with the half digested food from her own crop. *PRA.* These birds, also, were often kept as pets by young ladies, and tended with the greatest care. *CS.* Hence, perhaps, the word ("dove! pigeon!" *ED.*) became a term of endearment addressed to little boys. Thus the flatterer calls the children, at the house where he visits, *νόττια* 'little chicks:' [Theoph. Ch.] *KG.* Juv. v, 143, and vi, 105, notes. [s. *BY*, on H. O. i, 2, 10. *K.*]

17. The wealthy nobility were called *reges* by their flatterers and dependents; Hor. Od. i, 4, 21; Juv. viii, 160 ff. *KG.*

Pappare, an infinitive used as a noun, Plaut. Epid. v, 2, 62; *PRA.* 'pap' or 'food chewed by the nurse:' *LUB.* and thus, *lallare* 'the lullaby:' and *velle* for *voluntas*, v, 53; note on i, 9.

18. *Iratus* 'fractious,' 'in a passion.' *MAD.*

Nurses when they were putting babies to sleep used to say "Lalla! lalla! lalla! go to sleep, or suck." Sch. Ov. F. ii, 599 f. *KG.* "Philomel, with melody, Sing in our sweet lullaby! Lulla, lulla, lullaby! lulla, lulla, lullaby!" Shaksp. Mids. N. Dr. ii, 3.

"An tali studeam calamo?" Cui verba? quid istas
Succinis ambages? tibi luditur: effluis amens.
Contemnere: sonat vitium percussa, maligne
Respondet viridi non cocta fidelia limo.
Udum et molle lutum es, nunc, nunc properandus et acri
Fingendus sine fine rota. Sed rure paterno
Est tibi far modicum, purum et sine labe salinum,

Mammæ 'of your grandmother, mamma, or nurse.' *T.* Their father they called *Tata:* Cato; *PRA.* [*mammas atque tatas habet Afra; sed ipsa tatarum dici et mammarum maxima mamma potest*, Mart. i, 101.]

19. *Culpantur frustra calami;* Hor. S. ii, 3, 7. *T.*

Cui verba, understand *das*, *T.* 'whom do you deceive by such frivolous excuses? not me!' *PRA.*

20. *Tibi luditur* 'the stake is your own.' (The verb is used impersonally as *vivitur;* v, 53; *concurritur;* Hor. S. i, 1, 7. *MAD.*) This reminds one of the sapient speech [of Ensign Northington]: "My father and mother wished to make me clever: books I hated. They wanted to send me to school: school I detested. However, they did send me.—But I nicked the old puts; for I never learnt any thing!"

Effluis is a metaphor from a leaky jar. *CS.* Some difficulty in following the poet arises from his putting the illustration before the example. These familiar metaphors of the Stoics contribute to their being intelligible, though they may not always be very creditable to their taste. *GIF.*

21. *Contemnere*; Hor. S. ii, 3, 14. Sch.

'A cracked jar betrays its flaw by the dead sound which it yields when struck.' *LUB.* ἀλλὰ μὴ καθάπερ αἱ πονηραὶ χύτραι διακρενόμεναι, μὴ σαθρὸν ἀποφθέγγηται· Luc. Paras. t. ii, p. 841; *KG.* v, 24; 106.

Nec vox hominem sonat; Virg. Æ. i, 328. Sch.

Maligne respondet is opposed to *solidum crepat;* v, 25. *PRA.*

23. *Idoneus arti cuilibet: argilla quidvis imitaberis uda;* Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 7 f; *MAD. cereus in vitium flecti;* A. P. 163; s. v, 40; *KG. dum tener est natus, generosos insere mores. SVL.*

Properandus: s. Juv. iv, 134; Virg. G. i, 260; Ov. M. v, 396; xv, 748. *KG.*

Acri 'rapid:' Virg. G. iii, 141. *KG.*

24. *Sine fine:* we never reach perfection, therefore there is always room for improvement. *SVL.* If we stop short, there is every danger of our going backwards. Plin. Ep. vii, 9, 11. *KG.*

Sed &c. This has been the language of vicious indolence from the first moment that wealth became heritable: "What needs me care for anie bookish skill, To blot white paper with my restless quill; Or waste o'er painted leaves, on winter nights, Ill-smelling oyles, or some still-watching lights? Let them that meane to earne their bread—for me, Busie their braines with deeper bookerie: Have I not landes of faire inheritance Derived by right of long continuance To first-borne males," &c. Hall, S. ii, 2. *GIF.*

25. 'A competency.' *MAD.* Not such a superabundance as to provoke Nemesis. s. Luc. v, 527 f. *KG.* [*Y*, 154.]

'The salt-cellar' or, as our old writers more simply termed it, 'the salt,' formed a distinguished feature in the garniture of the Roman tables. As salt was the general seasoning of the food of man and was also used to check the progress of putrefaction, it was associated, from the earliest ages, with notions of moral purity, and occasionally employed in metaphors too sacred to be repeated here. Salt made a part of every sacrifice; and hence the vessel which held it acquired a certain degree of sanctity and was supposed to consecrate the table on which, at meal times, it was reverently placed, before the other articles: (*sacras facitis mensas salinorum appositu;* Arn. *WB.*) if the salt was ever forgotten, it was looked upon as a bad omen. With these claims to peculiar veneration, the salt-cellar appears to have been regarded as a kind of heir-loom, and to have descended from sire to son. Hor. Od. ii, 16, 13 f.

(Quid metuas?) cultrixque foci secura patella.
Hoc satis? An deceat pulmonem rumpere ventis,
Stemmate quod Tusco ramum, millesime, ducis;
Censoremque tuum vel quod, trabeate, salutas?
Ad populum phaleras! ego te intus et in cute novi.
Non pudet ad morem discincti vivere Nattæ?

(*MI. DŒ.*) More cost was lavished on it than on the rest of the furniture. In the poorest times, the most frugal and rigid of the old republicans indulged themselves with a silver salt, which, with the *patella*, (a little platter for the offering to the household gods,) was frequently all the plate they possessed. When the necessities of the state obliged the senate to call for a general sacrifice of the gold and silver of the people, the salt-cellar and the paten were expressly exempted from the contribution. (Livy xxvi, 36. *ED.*) Here it appears put for plate in general, furniture, and establishment. *MRC. GIF. MAD.* The epithets appear to denote the acquisition of this property by fair and honest means. *FAR. DEN.* s. Ov. Tr. iv, 8, 33; H. 17, 14; 69; Juv. xiv, 68 f; Hor. S. i, 3, 13. *KG.* In the once favourite song, "Ere around the huge oak," we have a similar use of this metaphor: "The farm I now hold on your honour's estate Is the same that my grandfather till'd. He, dying, bequeathed to his son a good name, Which unsullied (*purum*) descended to me: For my child I've preserved it unblemish'd with shame; And it still from a spot (*sine labe*) shall be free!"

26. *Quid metuas?* being *major quam cui possit fortuna nocere. LUB.* You have wherewithal to live comfortably yourself and to conciliate the gods: the *far pium*, the *saliens mica*, the *hostia* to propitiate the Penates. Hor. Od. iii, 23, 18 ff; Stat. S. i, 4, 130 f. *KG.*

Before eating they cut off a portion of the meat, which was put into 'a paten' or deep dish, Tib. i, 10, 48; and, after being offered to the Lares, burnt on the hearth. *LUB. PRA. MAD.*

27. 'And is this all?' *DEN.*
'With airs.'

28. See Juv. viii, 1, 131 ff; Prop. iv, 11, 11; Sen. H. F. 338; Æl. V. H. xiv, 36; *KG.* Isid. ix, 6. The Romans felt proud if they could trace their origin to Tuscan blood. *LUB. PRA.* Hor. Od. iii, 29, 1; S. i, 6, 1. *MAD.*

In this and the next line, vocatives are put for nominatives: *LUB.* [*Persius indubitanter vocativum pro nominativo posuit: et Horatius 'macte virtute esto,' pro 'mactus virtute;'* Pri. xvii, end; s. *SCA*, on Priap. p. 210; *KLZ*? Liv. ii, 12, s;] xxii, 49, 8; *ED.* Flac. i, 392 f. *KG.* The figure is called antiptosis. *MAD.* v, 124.

29. There was a twofold lustration or muster of the Roman knights, *censio* and *transvectio*; the latter is here meant. The *censio* was held every five years, the *transvectio* annually, ἐξέτασις ἱππέων. Dio. In the former, which was strictly a review, the knights marched on foot, leading their horses; in the latter, they rode: in fact, the ceremony had more of military pomp than service in it, as they appeared in grand costume, (*trabeati*, Juv. viii, 259, note. *FAR.*) and crowned with olive wreaths. On these occasions, the knights assembled in the temple of Mars without the walls, and rode through the principal streets to the Capitol, defiling by the censors, who sat in front of the temple of Castor in the Forum, and saluting them as they passed. Augustus revived this ancient custom which had fallen into disuse: Suet. ii, 38. After it had flourished for a few years, the emperors assumed the censorial office among others, but neglected its duties; and the practice was soon finally dropped. *MRC. GIF.* s. Liv. ix, 46; Dionys. H. iv, 2; V. Max. ii, 2, 9. *KG.*

Tuum 'of your own family.' *FAR.*

30. "Such pageantry be to the people shown; There boast thy horse's trappings and thine own! I know thee to thy bottom, from within Thy shallow centre to thy utmost skin." *DRY.* Juv. xi, 103; Petr. 55. *KG.*

Potest ingenium fortissimum ac beatissimum sub qualibet cute latere; Sen. Ep. 56. *KG.*

31. "Art not ashamed to live like dis-

Sed stupet hic vitio et fibris increvit opimum
Pingue: caret culpa; nescit, quid perdat, et alto
Demersus, summa rursus non bullit in unda.
Magne pater divûm, sævos punire tyrannos
Haud alia ratione velis, quum dira libido
Moverit ingenium ferventi tincta veneno:
Virtutem videant intabescantque relicta!

solute Loose (Sil. ii, 56; vii, 153; *R.*) Natta? But, alas! he's destitute Of sense! He stands amazed in vice! The deep Fat brawne of sin makes his heart soundly sleep, That now he doth not sinne! No, he's so grosse, So stupid, that he's senseless of his losse! And sunk down to the depth of vice, he'll swim No more again up to the water's brim." *HOL.*

32. *Sæpe malis stupeo;* Ov. Her. 8, 111. *KG.* If a parallel to the character of Natta be sought in Juvenal, it will be found (if at all) in that of Peribomius, ii, 16. But we must do Persius the justice to acknowledge the superior energy and gravity of his description: perhaps, the palsy of the mind, the deadening effect of habitual profligacy, was never more skilfully or more strikingly delineated. *GIF.* As *Natta* was a name of the Pinarian clan, (Juv. viii, 95, note:) *domus Herculei custos Pinaria sacri;* Virg. Æ. viii, 270; and *Peribomius* a fictitious name (Juv. ii, 16, note,) signifying 'one employed about the altar:' *aræ sacerdos;* Virg. ib. 179; (& 186; *hanc aram luco statuit, quæ maxima semper dicetur nobis et erit quæ maxima semper;* ib. 271 f; s. Juv. viii, 13, note;) I have little doubt but that they are one and the same person.

33. 'Fat' cannot feel; Aristotle; Galen. s. i, 57, note. *opimitas impedit sapientiam;* Tert. de An. 20; *PRA.* Psalm cxix, 70. *MAD. pingue* is used substantively; *LUB.* as in Virg. G. iii, 124. *PLU.*

Compare with this description, Arist. Eth. iii, 5; *CS.* ἀγνοεῖ μὲν οὖν πᾶς ὁ μοχθηρὸς, ἃ δεῖ πράττειν, καὶ ὧν δὴ ἀφεκτέον· κ. τ. λ. ib. 1. [Leviticus iv, 2 ff; Whewell, pref. to Sir J. M.'s Eth. Phil. § 8, p. 22.]

34. "Content in guilt's profound abyss to drop, Nor, struggling, send one bubble to the top." *GIF.* "A man! an heir of death! a slave To sin! a bubble on the wave!" L. Richmond, Annals of the Poor.

35. This is a noble apostrophe; poetical, impassioned, and even sublime: that it is ineffectual, is not the fault of Persius. Well did St. Augustin observe in allusion to it, *mox ut eos "libido" perpulerit "ferventi," ut ait Persius, "tincta veneno," magis intuentur, quid Jupiter "magnus pater divûm" fecerit, quam quid docuerit Plato vel censuerit Cato;* Civ. D. v. "None other payne pray I for them to be But when the rage doth lead them from the right That looking backewarde Vertue they may see E'en as she is, so goodly faire and bright; And while they claspe their lustes in arms a crosse, Graunt them, good Lord, as thou maist of thy might, To freat inwarde for losing such a losse!" Wyat, Ep. to Poynes. *GIF.*

36. *Persius omnibus pœnis, quas tyrannorum vel crudelitas excogitavit vel cupiditas pendit, hanc unam anteponit, qua cruciantur homines, qui vitia, quæ vitare non possunt, coguntur agnoscere;* S. Aug. de Mag. 9; compare Juv. xiii. *CS.*

Libido: s. Claud. xv, 165 f. *KG.*

38. *Oculorum, inquit Plato, est in nobis sensus acerrimus; quibus sapientiam non cernimus. quam illa ardentes amores excitaret sui, si videretur!* Cic. Fin. ii, 16; *habes oculos foris, unde videas aurum: intus est oculus, unde videatur pulcritudo justitiæ. quædam ergo est pulcritudo justitiæ, quam videmus oculis cordis, et amamus, et exardescimus, &c.* S. Aug. on Psalm lxiv; *PRA. si virtus humanis oculis conspiceretur, miros amores excitaret sui;* Sen. *MAD.* ἡ φρόνησις οὐχ ὁρᾶται· δεινοὺς γὰρ ἂν παρεῖχεν ἔρωτας εἰ τοιοῦτον ἑαυτῆς ἐναργὲς εἴδωλον παρείχετο εἰς ὄψιν ἰόν· Plat. Phædr. s. Cic. Off. i, 5.

Intabescitque videndo successus hominum; Ov. M. ii, 780 f; *CS. virtutem incolumem odimus; sublatam ex*

Anne magis Siculi gemuerunt æra juvenci
Et magis auratis pendens laquearibus ensis
Purpureas subter cervices terruit, " Imus,
Imus præcipites" quam si sibi dicat et intus
Palleat infelix, quod proxima nesciat uxor ?
Sæpe oculos, memini, tangebam parvus olivo,
Grandia si nollem morituri verba Catonis
Discere, non sano multum laudanda magistro,
Quæ pater adductis sudans audiret amicis.

oculis quærimus invidi; Hor. Od. iii, 24, 31 f; *PRA.* s. v, 61.

39. *Invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni majus tormentum;* Hor. Ep. i, 2, 58 f. *LUB.* Perillus an Athenian artist, to gratify the savage cruelty of Phalaris the tyrant of Agrigentum, fabricated the brazen bull, and, as a just reward for his ingenuity, was condemned to make the first trial of its tortures. *FAR. Perillum nemo laudat, sæviorem Phalaride tyranno, qui taurum fecit, mugitus hominis pollicitus igne subdito, et primus eum expertus cruciatumjustiore sævitia;* Plin. xxxiv, 8; *PRA. nec vero ulla vis imperii tanta est, quæ, premente metu, possit esse diuturna. testis est Phalaris, cujus est præter ceteras nobilitata crudelitas: in quem universa Agrigentinorum multitudo impetum fecit;* Cic. Off. ii, 7; Juv. xiii, 192 ff; *KG.* id. xv, 123, note; *MAD.* and i, 71, note.

40. Damocles, an outrageous flatterer of Dionysius of Syracuse, professed to believe that the sum of human happiness was comprised in regal state. The tyrant, (for all tyrants delight in practical jests,) to give him a convincing proof of it, caused him to be clothed in purple and served with a magnificent banquet at his own table. So far all was admirable: but immediately over the head of the mock monarch glittered a naked sword, suspended by a single horse-hair. Damocles lost both his taste and appetite at the sight, and for a time, no doubt, enjoyed all the felicity of a real despot. Cic. T. Q. v, 9, 20 f; Macr. S. Sc. i, 10. *districtus ensis cui super impia cervice pendet, non Siculæ dapes dulcem elaborabunt saporem*; Hor. Od. iii, 1, 17 ff. *LUB. PRA. GIF.*

Laquear was a ceiling, divided into square sunk panels adorned with carving, gilding, and paintings. Hor. Od. ii, 16, 11. *JC. LUB.*

41. *Imus!* s. Juv. x, 94, note. *PRA.*

42. *Ille demens, et jampridem ad pœnam exitiumque præceps;* Cic. de Har. R. 24.

43. *Strangulat inclusus dolor, atque exæstuat intus;* Ov. Tr. v, 1, 63; *PRA. mediasque fraudes palluit audax;* Hor. Od. iii, 27, 27 f. *MAD.* The torments of a guilty conscience are well depicted by Cicero, S. Rosc. Am. 24; and Pis. 20. *KG.* " And withers at the heart, and dares not show His bosom wife, the secret of his woe!" *GIF.*

44. ' I used to touch my eyes with oil, to make the master believe that they were sore.' *LUB.* s. Ov. A. A. i, 662. (*BU.*) *KG.*

45. *Cato* of Utica; who sided with the party of Pompey even in their defeat, and after deliberation slew himself to avoid falling into Cæsar's hands. *victrix causa deis placuit sed victa Catoni;* Luc. i, 128; *PRA.* Sen. Ep. 24. On this sort of exercise, see Quint. Inst. ii, 4; Juv. i, 16, note. *KG.* " It must be so. Plato, thou reason'st well! &c." Addison, Cato: which speech, with a translation of it by Bland, will be found in the Spectator, No. 628.

46. ' My old master (Petr. 55;) showed no great sense, either in setting a child such a task, *KG.* or in the extravagant encomiums which he used to pass upon the trash when concocted and spouted.' *MAD.* Praise is very useful, when administered with judgement: *laudata virtus crescit, et immensum gloria calcar habet;* Ov. Pont. iv, 2, 35 f. *PRA.*

47. These declamations took place every week. Quint. ii, 7; x, 5. *PRA.*

' Perspiring with anxiety.' s Stat. S. v, 3, 215 ff. *KG.*

Jure: etenim id summum, quid dexter senio ferret,
Scire erat in voto; damnosa canicula quantum
Raderet; angustæ collo non fallier orcæ;
Neu quis callidior buxum torquere flagello.
Haud tibi inexpertum curvos deprendere mores,
Quæque docet sapiens bracatis illita Medis

48. 'And well he might.' *MAD.*

The *talus* was a cube, (except that it had only four flat sides: the two others, which were opposite, being rounded) with figures on four of the sides: the numbers were the ace (*unio*, or *canis*), the trey (*ternio*), the cater (*quaternio*), and the sice (*senio*), which was opposite to the ace. The ace was a losing throw, the sice a winning one: *nisi parva felicitas tibi videtur vincere alea, et cum aliis in unionem evolvitur, tibi semper senionem emergere;* Isid. xviii, 66. They did not play with a pair of dice, as we do, but with four. Augustus in a letter to Tiberius mentions the game: *inter cœnam lusimus γεροντικῶς: talis enim jactatis, ut quisque canem aut senionem miserat, in singulos talos singulos denarios in medium conferebat, quos tollebat universos qui Venerem jecerat;* Suet. ii, 71; [s. Hor. O. ii, 7, 25. (Sch. *CQ.*)] *Venus* was when ace, trey, cater, and sice were thrown at one cast: *μηδενὸς ἀστραγάλου πεσόντος ἴσῳ σχήματι·* Luc. Am. t. ii, p. 415; Ov. A. A. ii, 204 ff; Tr. ii, 471 ff: *canes* or *canicula* is supposed to be when all four turned up the same. Herodotus attributes the invention of the game to the Lydians, i, 26; s. *AX*, iii, 21; *ROD*, xx, 27; *T*, v, 6; xxvii, 3; *KT*, pt. 2, bk. v, p. 249; Sen. Apoc. 134. (*FM.*) *CS. PRA. AD. KG. GIF.* It would seem that there were different ways of playing with the *tali*, as there are a great variety of games at cards; that of Augustus seems to have been not much unlike our te-totum, (with the letters P, T, N, H;) for every ace or sice they put so many sixpences into the pool (P); caters and treys either went for nothing (N), or for taking up so many sixpences; and Venus was (T) take up all. In the game referred to in the text, what was taken up or put down appears (as at Loo) to have depended on the state of the pool, and therefore the subjunctive moods *ferret* and *raderet* are used.

50. *Raderet*, Mart. xiii, i, 5, ff; *KG.* is a very expressive word to denote the sweeping of the stakes.

The next sport was a superior kind of cherrypit, where the boys, instead of pitching cherry-stones into a hole in the ground, chucked nuts into a jar: (Hor. S. ii, 4, 66;) *vas quoque sæpe cavum spatio distante locatur, in quod missa levi nux cadit una manu;* Ov. Nux, 85 f; *LUB. PRA.* Hor. S. ii, 7, 17; *KG. ἡ τρόπα καλουμένη παιδιὰ γίγνεται μὲν ὡς τὸ πολὺ δι' ἀστραγάλων. οὓς ἀφέντες στοχάζονται βόθρου τινὸς εἰς ὑποδοχὴν τῆς τοιαύτης ῥίψεως ἐξεπίτηδες πεποιημένου πολλάκις δὲ καὶ ἀκύλοις καὶ βαλάνοις ἀντὶ τῶν ἀστραγάλων οἱ ῥιπτοῦντες ἐχρῶντο* Poll. ix, 7, 103. *CS.*

51. 'The whipping-top' made of 'box,' *SVL.* Virg. Æ. vii, 378 ff; and Tib. i, 5, 3. (*HY.*) *PRA.*

52. *Curvos* 'which deviate from the straight rule of right.' *MAD.*

'You are no child: you ought to know better than to waste your time in trifles. What end do you propose to yourself?' s. Hor. Ep. i, 18, 96 ff; Epict. 50. *KG.*

53. The epithet *sapiens* is transferred from the philosophers to their place of meeting. *LUB.* s. Hor. S. ii, 2, 43 ff. *KG.*

Bracatis; Juv. ii, 169, note; *MAD.* Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 13; Æl. V. H. xii, 32. (*PER.*) *KG.*

Ἡ ποικίλη στοὰ, 'painted' by Mycon and his son Polygnotus, with the battles of the Greeks against the Medes and Persians. *LUB.* s. Laert. vii, 5; Plin. H. N. xxxv, 9; Diod. vi, 9; Herod. Plut. V. 25, 4; *PRA. huic (Miltiadi) talis honos tributus est in porticu, quæ poecile vocatur, quum pugna depingeretur Marathonis; ut in decem prætorum numero, prima ejus imago poneretur;* C. Nep. i, 6. This porch formed the favourite retreat of Zeno and his followers, who were thence denominated Stoics. Besides the fresco paintings, there were parts of the grand design painted on panels by Polygnotus

Porticus; insomnis quibus et detonsa juventus
Invigilat, siliquis et grandi pasta polenta.
Et tibi, quæ Samios diduxit litera ramos,
Surgentem dextro monstravit limite callem.
Stertis adhuc? laxumque caput compāge soluta
Oscitat hesternum, dissutis undique malis?
Est aliquid quo tendis et in quod dirigis arcum?
An passim sequeris corvos testaque lutoque,
Securus quo pes ferat, atque ex tempore vivis?
Helleborum frustra, quum jam cutis ægra tumebit,
Poscentes videas. Venienti occurrite morbo.
Ecquid opus Cratēro magnos promittere montes?

and hung along the walls. These were extant in the fourth century: but one Antiochus, proconsul of Achaia in the reign of Arcadius and Honorius, was annoyed at the preference which the Stoics showed to the porch above the temples of the gods; and, by way of humbling them, he had the tablets torn down and defaced the other paintings. After this exploit, can we wonder that he was a partizan of the Goths and threw open the passes of Thermopylæ to those barbarians? Zosim. Paus. i, 15. *CS. KG. GIF.*

54. *Detonsa:* s. Juv. ii, 15. *PRA.* Luc. Vit. Auct. 20; Hermot. 18. *KG.*

55. *Grandi;* showing that the severe discipline (Luc. Nigr. 27 f;) agreed with them. *CS.*

Polenta; Plin. xviii, 7; xxii, 25; *PRA.* Juv. xi, 58 f; Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 123. *KG.*

56. Pythagoras, the Samian, selected the letter Y as the symbol of human life. The part during which the character is unformed, is typified by the stem; the right hand branch, which is the finer of the two, represents the path of Virtue, the other that of Vice. Serv. The fancy took mightily with the ancients. s. v, 34; *litera Pythagoræ, discrimine secta bicorni, humanæ vitæ speciem præferre videtur;* Mart. Laert. Philostr. iv; Lact. vi, 3; Hes. O. D. 286 ff; Plat. Rep. ii, t. vi, p. 220; Xen. M. ii, 1, 20; Sil. xv, 18 ff; Anth. L. *BU,* t. ii, p. 416; Ep. cxl; *SVL. CS. PRA. KG. GIF. Pythagoræ bivium ramis pateo ambiguis* Y; Aus. Id. xii.

57. Μακρὸς δὲ καὶ ὄρθιος οἶμος· Hes. O. D. 288. s. Juv. x, 363 f. *KG.*

58. 'And are you still snoring, and nodding, and gaping?' *LUB.*

59. *Oscitando evaporat et edormit hesternam crapulam;* Mart. *MAD.*

60. 'Instead of any definite aim,' (Cic. de Fin. *unam semel, ad quam vivas, regulam prende, et ad hanc omnem vitam tuam exæqua;* Sen. Ep. 20. s. M. Anton. ii, 7. *R.*) 'You amuse yourself with pursuing the most trivial objects; and instead of stringing and bending your bow, which might be of some service, you arm yourself with potsherds and lumps of dirt, which never yet brought any game to the ground.' *LUB. CS.*

61. Τὰ πιτόμενα διώκειν, *CS.* like children, who fancy they shall catch birds by putting salt upon their tails. *MAD.* 'You engage in a wild-goose chase.'

62. *Ex tempore* 'without one thought for the morrow.' *LUB.*

63. 'In a confirmed dropsy, remedies come too late.' *LUB.* s. Plin. xxv, 5 or 22; Gell. xvii, 15; *PRA.* Petr. 88; V. Max. viii, 6. *KG.*

64. *Principiis obsta: sero medicina paratur, cum mala per longas invaluere moras;* Ov. R. A. 91 f. *MAD.*

65. *Craterus,* like all the physicians in fashionable practice at Rome, was a Greek; he is mentioned both by Cicero, Att. xii, 13 f; and Horace, S. ii, 3, 161; and said to have been physician to Augustus. There were practitioners, in the poet's age, whose credit and whose fees were equal to those of Craterus, and whose names would therefore have furnished as apt an example: but Persius could never keep his thoughts, nor his fingers from Horace. It is curious to

Discite, o miseri, et causas cognoscite rerum;
Quid sumus? et quidnam victuri gignimur? ordo
Quis datus? aut metæ qua mollis flexus et unde?
Quis modus argento? quid fas optare? quid asper
Utile numus habet? patriæ carisque propinquis
Quantum elargiri deceat? quem te deus esse
Jussit? et humana qua parte locatus es in re?
Disce; neque invideas, quod multa fidelia putet

learn, from the elder Pliny, that a physician in repute made nearly as much money by his practice, in Rome, as is now made by the most popular of the profession with us: he notices several whose fees amounted to five or six thousand a year. *GIF. PRA.*

66. *Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas;* Virg. G. ii, 490; *LUB.* s. S. Aug. Civ. D. ii, 6; *PRA.* Hor. Ep. i, 2, 67 ff; 18, 96 ff. *R.* In what follows, besides the Greek philosophers, the poet had in view Cicero and perhaps Seneca. From the treatise *de Finibus* he has drawn largely. He has, however, expressed the sense of his eloquent but wordy masters with admirable force and brevity, and has given a beautiful summary of the pure ethics of his school. *GIF.*

67. Γνῶθι σεαυτόν· Juv. xi, 27. *PRA.* On self-knowledge, s. Plat. Alc. i, t. v, p. 56, 65; *itaque, quantum possumus, ab illa fortuna resiliamus, quod sola præstabit sui naturæque cognitio. sciat, quo iturus sit, unde ortus; quod illi bonum, quod malum sit; quid petat, quid devitet; quæ sit illa ratio, quæ appetenda ac fugienda discernat, qua cupiditatum mansuescit insania, timorum sævitia compescitur;* Sen. Ep. 82. *KG.* There is the following epitaph in one of the churchyards at Reading: *quis sum, qualis eram, quid ero, tu mitte rogare: nil mea vita refert; ducere disce tuam.*

Quidnam victuri alludes either to the shortness of life, (*hoc, quod vivimus, proximum nihilo est, et tamem late disponetur;* Sen. Ep. 99;) or to the end and object of it; s. Juv. viii, 84, note. *KG.*

'What is the arrangement of fate: (s. M. Anton. iv, 45;) and what is the disposition and concatenation of good and evil established by the law of nature.' s. Epict. 29; Xen. M. ii, 1, 18 ff. *KG.*

68. 'There are many periods of life as critical as the end of the stadium in the chariot race, where the nicest judgement is required in turning the corner. If we pull the inner rein too soon or too sharply, we shall infallibly run foul of the post; if, on the other hand, we hold too loose a rein, our antagonist will cut us out and get the start of us.' *T. LUB. PRA. metaque fervidis evitata rotis;* Hor. Od. i, 1, 4 f. *MAD.* Or it may refer to death, *spatium vitæ extremum;* Juv. x, 358; Pind. N. vi, 10 ff; Virg. Æ. x, 471; xii, 546; Ov. Liv. A. 357; compared with Sen. Ep. 30; Cic. E. iv, 5; M. Ant. iv, 48, 50; Plat. Ap. Soc. t. i, p. 93; Cic. T. Q. i, 41 *KG.*

69. Juv. xiv, 316 ff, notes. *KG.*

Quid fas? ii, throughout. *PRA.*

'Money' is 'rough' with the stamp impressed upon it, *T.* from the figures standing in relief. Juv. xiv, 62. *MAD. non voles quod debeo, nisi in aspero et probo, accipere;* Sen. Ep. 19. (*GT.*) *KG.*

70. See Cic. Off. i, 17; Hor. S. ii, 2, 100 ff. *KG.*

71. 'What character God has assigned you.' σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος, καὶ παίγνιον. ἢ μάθε παίζειν τὴν σπουδὴν μεταθεὶς, ἢ φέρε τὰς ὀδύνας: s. Epict. 17. *KG.* These lines, and especially the word *Deus*, seem to be of that high strain of divinity (for a heathen), which Plato reached when he affirmed that, when he said gods, he was not in earnest. *HOL.*

72. 'In what station you are posted (τεταγμένος· s. Cic. Sen. 20; *KG.*) in human life.' A metaphor from soldiers. *PRA.* [Acts xiii, 48; and Romans xiii, 1, notes.]

73. See Sen. Ep. 17. *KG.*

Multa fidelia as *multa victima;* Virg. E. i, 35. *KG.* The fees of the lawyers were taken chiefly in kind: s. Juv. vii, 119 ff. *GIF.* 'The jars stunk'

In locuplete penu, defensis pinguibus Umbris,
Et piper et pernæ, Marsi monimenta clientis,
Mænaque quod prima nondum defecerit orca.
Hic aliquis de gente hircosa centurionum
Dicat "Quod satis est, sapio mihi: non ego curo
Esse, quod Arcesilas ærumnosique Solones,
Obstipo capite et figentes lumine terram,
Murmura quum secum et rabiosa silentia rodunt
Atque exporrecto trutinantur verba labello,
Ægroti veteris meditantes somnia: *gigni*

from their having more good things than the advocate could consume. *LUB.* This and the following lines afford an example of alliteration. s. 92 f.

74. The Umbrians were a very ancient people of Italy: Plin. iii, 14. Their country is now the duchy of Spolentano. *PRA.* Cat. xxvii, 11; Prop. i, 22, 9 f. *KG.*

75. The Marsians were a people of Apulia, Plin. iii, 11; whose country was famous for its wild boars. *PRA.*

76. *Mæna;* Plin. H. N. ix, 26. *CS.* 'Fresh jars come in, before you have finished your first.' *LUB.*

77. These captains (Hor. S. i, 6, 73;) thought the grand characteristic of a soldier was contempt of all cultivation, whether of mind or of body; (Juv. xiv, 194 f;) consequently they could not be agreeable companions, in any sense of the word. (Hor. Ep. xii, 5; Cat. lxi, 10.) *KG.* By putting the objections into the mouth of such a spokesman, Persius effectually shames those with whom he has been arguing. *MAD.* "Tush! what care I to be Arcesilas, Or some sad Solon, whose deep-furrow'd face And sullen head and yellow-clouded sight Still on the stedfast earth are musing pight, Muttering what censures their distracted minde Of brain-sicke paradoxes hath definde. Or of Parmenides or darke Heraclite, Whether all be one, or nought be infinite, &c." Hall. *GIF.*

79. *Arcesilas* of Pitane in Æolia was a disciple of Polemon and afterwards of Crantor. *LUB.* He was the founder of the middle Academy, and maintained in opposition to Zeno, that all things were to be doubted, and that nothing could be known. Hence he is called *ignorantiæ magister;* Lact. iii, 5; and *philosophiæ eversor;* Cic. Ac. His life is said not to have been a very regular one. Laert. iv, 40. *PRA. MAD. KG.* "*Or cet Arcesilas, tout habile qu'il étoit, avoit le défaut d'être fort petulant dans le dispute, et d'établir pour principe qu'on ne pouvoit rien savoir.*" It might perplex a plain-dealing man to account for such a person's disputing at all. He was, however, a very subtle caviller. *GIF.*

Solon, the Athenian legislator, was reckoned one of the seven sages of Greece. *LUB.* Her. i, 29, note 16.

80. 'With their heads on one shoulder.' *LUB.* Hor. S. ii, 5, 92; *KG.* Stat. S. v, 1, 140; by hypallage for *figentes lumina in terram;* the other form, which is not so strong an expression, occurs, Virg. Æ. vi, 469; Ov. M. xiii, 541; Tr. iv, 2, 29. ἐκπιτάσας γοῦν τὸν πώγωνα καὶ τὰς ὀφρῦς ἀνατείνας καὶ βρενθυόμενός τι πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔρχεται τιτανώδες βλέπων κ. τ. λ. Luc. Tim. t. i, p. 170. *PRA. MAD. KG.*

81. 'They mumble murmurs.' Quint. x, 3. *PRA.*

EST *et* NON *igitur, quoties lucem esse fatendum est, sed non esse diem; mille hinc certamina surgunt. hinc pauci, multi quoque talia commeditantes, murmure concluso rabiosa silentia rodunt: qualis vita hominum, duo quam monosyllaba versant!* Aus. Id. xvii, 21 ff; in *BU*, A. L. t. ii. Silent muttering and a fixed look were indications of insanity. Juv. ii, 14; Luc. de Sect. Princ. *KG. MAD.*

82. *Verba.* s. Luc. Demon. 28. t. ii, p. 386. *KG.*

83. Some ancient poet asked *quid ægrotus unquam somniavit, quod philosophorum aliquis non dixerit?* Lact. *PRA.*

De nihilo nihil, in nihilum nil posse reverti.

"Hoc est, quod palles? cur quis non prandeat, hoc est?"
His populus ridet multumque torosa juventus
Ingeminat tremulos naso crispante cachinnos.
"Inspice: nescio quid trepidat mihi pectus et ægris
Faucibus exsuperat gravis halitus; inspice sodes!"
Qui dicit medico, jussus requiescere, postquam
Tertia compositas vidit nox currere venas,
De majore domo modice sitiente lagena
Lenia loturo sibi Surrentina rogavit.
'Heus! bone, tu palles.' "Nihil est." 'Videas tamen istud,
Quicquid id est. Surgit tacite tibi lutea pellis.'

84. This is one of the most trite physical axioms. *LUB.* Lucr. i, 151 &c. *PRA.*

85. The abstemiousness of philosophers is here attacked. *postquam est impransi correptus voce magistri;* Hor. S. ii, 3, 257. *PRA. O pueriles ineptias! in hoc supercilia subduximus? in hoc larvam demisimus? hoc est, quod tristes docemus et pallidi?* Sen. Ep. 48; s. Juv. vii, 97, note. *KG.*

86. *Torosa*, opposed to *pallida* and *impransa senectus*, *KG.* is applied to the youth of Rome in general. *formosuli nostri et torosuli et vix summis pedibus adumbrantes vestigia, quorum verba in pugnis sunt et syllogismi in calcibus;* S. Hieron. *PLU.* s. i, 82, note.

87. *Multum ingeminat;* i. e. 'laugh loud and long.' s. V. Flac. 459; Juv. i, 164. *KG.*

88. This person who consults his physician, has all the symptoms of a dangerous fever. Cels. iii, 6. *KG.*

89. 'Rises up out of the stomach.' *CS. exspirat* conj. s. 99. *GJ.*

'Fetid, offensive.' Ov. A. A. iii 277; Petr. 93. *KG.*

Sodes; Juv. vi, 280, note.

90. 'To keep quiet.' *LUB.* Cels. iii, 2; *PRA.* Quint. ii, 17; s. Plin. Ep. vi, 1. *KG.*

91. Though this was the third night, the fever might prove a quartan. *KG.*

92. 'Surrentine wine,' of a good quality, was not common; therefore he sends his servant to 'a great house' for it. *MRC.* It was customary for wine and other little delicacies to be sent by friends to those who were ill: s. Mart. ii, 40, 76. *KG.*

"No sickly noggin, but a jolly jug." *DRY.*

93. He sends for the wine, the first thing in the morning; and, after his meal, he takes a bath: which is dangerous for invalids, Suet. iii, 82. *PRA.* and for all persons, upon a full stomach. Juv. i, 142 ff; *MAD. plurimi falluntur, dum se primo die protinus sublaturos languorem aut exercitatione, aut balneo, aut vino sperant;* &c. Cels. iii, 2. *KG.*

Surrentum was a town of Campania. *LUB. Surrentina vina caput nullo modo tentant; et stomachi et intestinorum rheumatismos cohibent;* Plin. H. N. xxiii, 1 or 20; *Surrentina in vineis tantum nascentia convalescentibus maxime probata propter tenuitatem salubritatemque;* ib. xiv, 6 or 3; *PRA. Tiberius dicebat, consentisse medicos, ut nobilitatem darent, alioquin esse generosum acetum;* ib. Caligula calls it *vappam nobilem. GIF.* It was kept till it was five and twenty years old before it was used. *CS.*

94. These are the words of an acquaintance, who accidentally falls in with the patient as he is tottering from the table to the bath; and who, justly alarmed at the symptoms he observes, bluntly indeed, but kindly, tries to persuade him to turn back. The petulance and ill-humour with which this kindness is received, are highly characteristic and satirical. The dying wretch was too much in the wrong to bear good advice. *GIF. KG.*

95. Symptoms of dropsy. Gal. Ægin. iii; Cels. iii. *PRA.*

"At tu deterius palles. Ne sis mihi tutor:
Jam pridem hunc sepeli: tu restas." 'Perge: tacebo.'
Turgidus hic epulis atque albo ventre lavatur,
Gutture sulfureas lente exhalante mephites:
Sed tremor inter vina subit calidumque trientem
Excutit e manibus; dentes crepuere retecti;
Uncta cadunt laxis tunc pulmentaria labris.
Hinc tuba, candelæ; tandemque beātulus, alto
Compositus lecto crassisque lutatus amomis,
In portam rigidos calces extendit; at illum
Hesterni capite induto subiere Quirites.

96. *Varro Eumenidibus: ut arquatis et lutea quæ non sunt, et quæ sunt, lutea videntur; sic insanis (et?) sani et furiosi videntur esse insani;* Nonius. *PRA.*

97. Either (1) 'you survive to lecture me:' *PRA.* or (2) 'I have you to bury still, it seems, before I shall be my own master' *FAR.* "I have already buried two or three; And, Doctor, I may live to bury thee." *DRY.* Compare "*omnes composui.*" *felices! nunc ego resto: confice!* Hor. S. i, 9, 28 f. *CS.*

98. *Pinguem vitiis albumque;* Hor. S. ii, 2, 21, 76 f; *quam multi continuis voluptatibus pallent!* Sen. Br. V. *PRA. crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops, nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi fugerit venis et aquosus albo corpore languor;* Hor. Od. ii, 2, 13 ff; *MAD.* Ep. i, 6, 61 f; Sulp. 36; Sid. Ap. v, 339 f. *KG.*

99. *Mephites* is properly the stench from stagnant and putrid water. *LUB.* Virg. Æ. vii, 84. *MAD. quam fœdi atque pestilentes ructus sunt exhalantibus crapulam veterem! scias putrescere sumta, non concoqui;* Sen. Ep. 95. *PRA.*

100. *Quæ desiderantibus alimenta erant, onera sunt plenis: inde pallor et nervorum vino madentium tremor et miserabilior ex eruditate quam ex fame macies: inde incerti labantium pedes et semper quasi in ebrietate titubatio;* Sen. N. Q. v. *PRA.*

Vina: s. Juv. viii, 168, note. *MAD.*

The *triens*, *OE.* or *triental*, was a cup which held rather more than one third of a pint. *LUB.* s. Hor. Ep. i, 16, 21 ff. *KG.*

102. 'The rich viands,' which he had gorged before coming to the bath, and which his stomach now rejects undigested. *LUB.*

The lip hanging loose and the dropping jaw are fatal symptoms according to Hippocr. Progn. *PRA.*

103. 'Then comes a funeral.' This is *ὕστερον πρότερον*: 'the trumpet and torch' were used in the procession to the funeral pile; 106. *CS.* A full account of the particulars referred to in these lines will be found in *AD.*

Tuba: s. Poll. viii, 1; Serv. on Æ. v, 138; St Matthew ix, 23. *PRA.*

Candelæ. s. Petr. 78; 129; Prop. ii, 10, 19 f; xiii, 17 f; iv, 11, 9. *KG.*

Beatulus: thus our Stoic calls the deceased Epicure in irony, because the Epicureans used to say: *maximam illam voluptatem habemus, quæ percipitur omni dolore detracto: nam quoniam, quum privamur dolore, ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiæ [gaudemus; (omne autem id, quo) gaudemus, voluptas est, ut omne id, quo offendimur, dolor;) doloris omnis privatio recte nominata est voluptas;* Cic. Fin. i, [11.] *KG.*

Alto lecto. s. Ov. M. x, 463; F. ii, 353; *KG.* Mart. viii, 44, 14; Prop. ii, 13, 21 f. *PRA.*

104. *Compositus*. s. Tib. iii, 2, 26. Virg. Æ. i, 249. (*HY.*) *KG.*

Amomis. s. *SM*, on Sol. p. 401; Ov. Tr. iii, 3, 89; F. iv, 853; *KG.* Juv. iv, 108; viii, 159, notes.

105. "Lies a stiff corpse, heels foremost, at the door." *GIF.* s. Plin. vii, 8; *PRA.* Hom. Il. τ 212; Tac. A. iii, 5; (*L.*) *KI*, i, 12. *KG.*

106. Manumitted slaves shaved their heads and then put on the cap of liberty in the temple of Feronia. This was worn by the freed-men, who bore their late master's corpse to the funeral pile, as a badge of their being admitted to the rights of citizenship. Sch. *CS. LUB.* Juv. iii, 60, note; *MAD. fuxit Jupiter, ut ego hic hodie, raso capite, calvus*

" Tange, miser, venas et pone in pectore dextram:
Nil calet hic! Summosque pedes attinge manusque:
Non frigent!" Visa est si forte pecunia, sive
Candida vicini subrisit molle puella,
Cor tibi rite salit? Positum est algente catino
Durum olus et populi cribro decussa farina:
Tentemus fauces: tenero latet ulcus in ore
Putre, quod haud deceat plebeia radere beta.
Alges, quum excussit membris timor albus aristas.
Nunc face supposita fervescit sanguis et ira
Scintillant oculi, dicisque facisque, quod ipse
Non sani esse hominis non sanus juret Orestes.

capiam pileum! Plaut. Amph. i, 1, 306; (*TB.*) and v, 82; Liv. xxxiv, 52; *qui liberi fiebant ea causa calvi erant, quod tempestatem servitutis videbantur effugere, ut naufragio liberati solent;* Nonius. *PRA.* s. Juv. xii, 81, note; Livy xxiv, 16, 11.

Subiere. Virg. Æ. vi, 222. *KG.*

107. The youth, drowsy as he is, is still awake enough to discover that he is somehow involved in this apologue. As the preceptor, however, appears to him to labour under a considerable mistake, he prepares to set him right; and in a somewhat indignant tone (*miser!*) affirms himself to be in no danger of 'trumpets and torches,' as is falsely insinuated, for that the state of his health is excellent. It is now that the philosopher sees his advantages, and turns upon the poor dreamer with the moral of his fable, which he enforces with all the poignancy of satire and all the dignity of truth. The student can no longer mistake, for he is presented with an epitome of his most besetting vices, and, among others, that of ungovernable passion, of which he had furnished a tolerable specimen already: 8 f. *GIF. KG.*

'Feel my pulse.' *MAD.*

108. Coldness of the extremities is a symptom of approaching illness: Cels ii, 4. *KG.* [Plato Phædo 66.]

109. 'Have you no symptom of avarice, or any other passion?' which are diseases of the mind. *LUB.* s. iv, 47.

110. *Candida*: Ov. A. A. ii, 6. *KG.*

Risit et argutis quiddam promisit ocellis; Ov. Am. iii, 2. 83. *PRA.*

Molle is used adverbially, *KG.* as *acre*, 34; *dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo, dulce loquentem;* Hor. Od. i, 22, 23 f.

111. 'Is there no extraordinary palpitation at your heart?' Stat. S. i. 2, 210; Sen. Thy. 756. *KG.* Erasistratus, the physician, discovered the passion of Antiochus, who was sick for love of Stratonice his stepmother, by feeling his pulse when she was entering the chamber: V. Max. v, 7. *PRA.*

112. 'A cold dish of coarse greens, *DEN.* not well boiled.' *MAD.* s. vi.

'The sieve used by the common people' was so coarse, as to let through a great deal of the bran. *LUB.* 69 f. *PRA.*

114. *Radere* the same as *tergere;* Hor. S. ii, 2, 24. *KG.*

Beta, which Martial calls *fabrorum prandium;* xiii, 13. *PRA.*

115. *Obstupui, steteruntque comæ;* Virg. Æ. ii, 774; *LUB.* Arist. Probl. viii, 18. *PRA.* "I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word would harrow up thy soul; freeze thy young blood: Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres; Thy knotty and combined locks to part, And each particular hair to stand an end, Like quills upon the fretful porcupine;" Shaksp. Ham. i, 5. "With hair upstarring, then like reeds, not hair;" id. Temp. i, 2; Juv. vi, 95, note.

116. *Est etiam calor ille animo, quem sumit in ira, cum ferviscit, et ex oculis micat acribus ardor: est et frigida multa comes formidinis aura; quæ ciet horrorem in membris, et concitat artus;* Lucr. iii, 289 ff.

117. *Ardebant oculi et ex toto corpore crudelitas emicabat;* Cic. Verr. 7; *ex illorum luminibus scintillæ emicant, flammæ æstuant, anhelum pectus spiritum jacit ex ore, &c;* Arn. i; *PRA.* Hom. Il. A 104; Δ 662; Ov. A. A. iii, 503 f. *KG.*

118. See Hor. S. ii, 3. *MAD.*

SATIRE IV.

ARGUMENT.

This Satire (of which many have supposed Nero to be the object) is founded on the first Alcibiades of Plato; and many of the expressions are closely copied from that celebrated dialogue; 1 ff.

It naturally arranges itself under three heads, the first of which treats of the preposterous ambition of those who aspired to take the lead in state affairs, before they had learned the first principles of civil government; 1..22.

The second division, which is of singular merit, and possesses a rich vein of strong but appropriate humour, and acute reasoning, turns on the general neglect of self-examination; 23 f; it enforces, at the same time, the necessity of moral purity, from the impossibility of escaping detection; and points out the policy of restraining all wanton propensity to exaggerate others' foibles, from its tendency to provoke severe recrimination on ourselves; 25..46.

The conclusion, or third part, reverts to the subject with which the Satire opens, and arraigns, in terms of indignant severity, the profligacy of the young nobility, and their sottish vanity in resting their claims to approbation on the judgement of a worthless rabble; 46..52. *GIF.*

To read this Satire, may be useful to the young. It may help to correct petulance; it may serve to warn inexperience. It may teach the youthful statesman, that, even in remote times, and in small states, government was considered as a most difficult science. It may show the high-born libertine, that, in proportion as the sphere in which he moves is wide and brilliant, are his conduct and character conspicuous, and his follies ridiculous; *DMD* [St Matthew v, 14.]

Rem populi tractas? (barbatum hoc crede magistrum
Dicere, sorbitio tollit quem dira cicutæ:)
Quo fretus? dic, o magni pupille Pericli!
Scilicet ingenium et rerum prudentia velox
Ante pilos venit, dicenda tacendaque calles.
Ergo ubi commota fervet plebecula bile,
Fert animus calidæ fecisse silentia turbæ
Majestate manus. Quid deinde loquere?—" Quirites,

1. ' Do you presume to take the reins of government into your hands?' *DEN.* Alcibiades says of Socrates: "*ἀναγκάζει με ὁμολογεῖν, ὅτι πολλοῦ ἐνδεὴς ὢν αὐτὸς ἔτι, ἐμαυτοῦ μὲν ἀμέλω, τὰ δ' Ἀθηναίων πράττω*" Plato Symp. 32. *KG.*

Barbatum: s. Juv. xiv, 12; iv, 103; Lucian often; Hor. S. ii, 3, 16 ff. *KG.*

Socrates was accounted the father of philosophy, and prince of philosophers: Cic. Fin. ii, 1; N. D. ii, 167; T. Q. iii, 8; v, 10. *PRA.*

2. Juv. xiii, 185 f, notes; *MAD.* id. vii, 205 f, notes; Sen. Ep. 13; *KG.* Plin. xiv, 5; s. Ap. As. Aur. x; Plat. Soc. Ap. Lact. v, 15; Ath. xiii; *Socrates concitatis inimicitiis, calumniosa criminatione damnatus, morte mulctatus est. sed eum postea illa ipsa, quæ publice damnaverat, Atheniensium civitas publice luxit: in duos ejus accusatores usque adeo populi indignatione conversa, ut unus eorum oppressus vi multitudinis interiret, exsilio autem voluntario atque perpetuo pœnam similem alter evaderet. tam præclara igitur vitæ mortisque fama Socrates reliquit plurimos suæ philosophiæ sectatores;* S. Aug. Civ. D. viii, 3; *PRA.* v, 145.

Sorbitio: *βόφημα*· Æl. V. H. ix, 38; Phædr. i, 26. (*BU.*) *KG.*

3. Ὅτῳ πιστεύων; Plato. *MAD.*

' Alcibiades' lost his father, while he was yet a child. His guardians were Ariphron and Pericles: *educatus est in domo Periclis, (privignus enim ejus fuisse dicitur,) eruditus a Socrate;* C. Nep. ii, 1, 1. *GIF.* The word *pupille* is emphatic; he was still a ' ward.' *LUB.* s. Plut. *PRA.*

Pericli for *Periclis*, from *Pericleus*, *Periclei*. s. *CO*, on Sall. H. fr. i, p. 934. *KG.* *Pericles*, the son of Xanthippus, was great both as a statesman and as a general. s. Just. iii; *LUB.* Plut. 12; Cic. Brut. V. Max. viii, 9. Some have supposed that Persius intended a pun in this place; because Alcibiades, when young, was compared to a lion's whelp. *PRA.* s. Juv. iv, 31.

4. *Ingenium, dociles natura nos edidit, et rationem dedit imperfectam, sed quæ perfici posset;* Sen. Ep. 49. *KG.* *διανόητης*, s. Arist. Eth. vi, 13.

Velox ' precocious.' *LUB.* s. Ov. A. A. i, 183; Stat. S. ii, 106 ff. *KG.*

5. *Seris venit usus ab annis;* Ov. M. vi, 29; *LUB. etenim mihi multa vetustas scire dedit;* xiv, 695 f. Nero (whom many suppose to be alluded to under the character of Alcibiades) was emperor, before he was seventeen; Suet. 8; Tac. A. xiii, 1; 6. *PRA.*

Ab illis (philosophis) hæc dicuntur; si consonare tibi in faciendis et non faciendis virtutis est, quæ pars ejus prudentia vocatur, eadem in dicendis et non dicendis erit; Quint. ii, 20; Hom. Od. H 440 f; Hor. Ep. i, 7, 72. *KG.*

6. Hes. Th. 80 ff; *KG.* Virg. Æ. i, 149 ff. *PRA.*

7. [Ov. M. i, 1.]

Immaniter strepente exercitu, cum cieri tumultus violentior appareret, Valentinianus, elata prospere dextra, ut princeps fiducia plenus, ausus increpare quosdam ut seditiosos et pertinaces, cogitata nullis interpellantibus absolvebat; Amm. xxvi, [2.] *PRA.*

8. *Est illa quasi privata censura, majestas clarorum virorum, sine tribunalium fastigio, sine apparitorum ministerio, potens in sua amplitudine obtinenda. grato enim et jucundo introitu animis hominum illabitur admirationis prætextu velata: quam recte quis dixerit longum et beatum honorem sine honore;* V. Max. ii, end; *qui (Jupiter) postquam voce manuque murmura compressit, tenuere silentia cuncti;* Ov. M. i, 205 f; s. Acts xiii, 16; *PRA.* Luc. i, 297 f. *KG.*

Hoc, puta, non justum est; illud male, rectius illud."—
Scis etenim justum gemina suspendere lance
Ancipitis libræ: rectum discernis, ubi inter
Curva subit vel quum fallit pede regula varo:
Et potis es nigrum vitio præfigere theta.
Quin tu igitur summa nequidquam pelle decorus
Ante diem blando caudam jactare popello
Desinis, Anticyras melior sorbere meracas.
Quæ tibi summa boni est? uncta vixisse patella
Semper et assiduo curata cuticula sole?

9. See Cic. Orat. i, 12; Hor. Od. iii, 3. *KG.*

10. See Cic. T. Q. v, 17. *KG.*

11. Virtue may be compared to a straight line between two crooked lines. To distinguish between what is correct and what is incorrect, is often no easy task: ἰσιδικάζουσι γὰρ οἱ ἄκρει τῆς μίσης χώρας· Arist. Eth. ii, 7, 8; *CS.* s. iii, 52. *MAD.*

12. When, owing to the necessary exceptions, the strict adherence to the rule becomes improper. A madman demands the restitution of a sword, which he deposited with you when in his senses. The law bids you restore it: but common sense forbids. *CS.* [Cic. Of. i, 10.]

13. Θ (the first letter of θάνατος) was set against the names of those sentenced to capital punishment: *nósti mortiferum quæstoris, Castrice, signum? est operæ pretium discere theta novum, &c;* Mart. vii, 37; *o multum ante alias infelix litera theta.* Sch. *KG. GIF.* T was the letter of acquittal. The Romans used A and C, the initials of *absolvo* and *condemno.* Cic. for Milo. *A.* Critics marked those passages of authors, which they approved of, with L (*laudabile*) or X (χρηστὸν), those of which they disapproved with Θ. *PRA.* Sid. Ap. ix, 335 f. *CS.* [Deane on the Serpent Worship, p. 120; 145.]

14. Suet. vi, 51; Hor. Ep. i, 16, 45; *PRA.* S. ii, 1, 64 f; *KG.* Tac. A. xiii; *MAD.* v, 116. A striking instance of ferocity under a beautiful exterior was that of the sanguinary revolutionist St Juste.

'Your high pretensions savour more of folly and insanity than of true wisdom: but, to put the matter to the test, what is your idea of the sovereign good, the great end of life?' The answer is honest, at least. 'To indulge in idleness, and to fare well.' 'That,' retorts the poet, 'is precisely what this poor old herb-woman would reply.' And the observation is just and pertinent. The Baucises, who cry radishes and watercresses in our streets, have little conception of any happiness that is not connected with the table, and freedom from labour of every kind. The Hampshire farmer's boy, when asked what he would do if he were king, answered at once, "Why, I would swing on a gate and eat fat bacon, all day long." Our young pretender to state affairs now urges other claims, such as birth, beauty, &c. in which he has decidedly the advantage of the old woman: but our Stoic treats them with utter contempt, and changes the subject. *GIF. ED.*

15. A metaphor from a peacock, Hor. S. ii, 2, 26; Juv. vii, 32; i, 62; or from a dog, i, 87, note; *CS.* s. Hor. S. i, 6, 15 ff. *KG.*

16. *Anticyras*: Juv. xiii, 97; Strabo ix; Plin. xxv, 5; Gell. xvii, 15; Suet. iv, 29; *expulit helleboro morbum bilemque meraco;* Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 137; *PRA.* S. ii, 3, 83; note on i, 51; *MAD.* Hor. A. P. 300; Ov. Pont. iv, 3, 53 f. *KG.*

17. See iii, 60. *KG.*

Uncta patella. Si, bene qui cœnat, bene vivit; lucet, eamus quo ducit gula; Hor. Ep. i, 6, 56 f; *PRA.* Mart. v, 46, 7. *KG.*

18. Juv. xi, 203 f. Sch. During the summer, the Romans used to rub oil into their skin, in the sun; and in winter, before the fire; *i, precor, et totos avida cute combibe soles: quam formosus eris!* Mart. x, 12, 7 f; *PRA.* s. 33; Plin. Ep. iii, 1; H. N. xxi, 14; Mart. i, 78. *KG.*

Exspecta; haud aliud respondeat hæc anus. I nunc!
" Dinomaches ego sum." Suffla. " Sum candidus." Esto.
Dum ne deterius sapiat pannucea Baucis,
Quum bene discincto cantaverit ocyma vernæ.
Ut nemo in sese tentat descendere, nemo!
Sed præcedenti spectatur mantica tergo.
Quæsieris: ' Nostin Vectidî prædia?' " Cujus?"
' Dives arat Curibus quantum non milvus oberret.'
" Hunc ais? hunc dîs iratis genioque sinistro,
Qui quandoque jugum pertusa ad compita figit,

19. By way of mortifying the young man's pride, *CS.* he proposes appealing to an old woman passing by. *LUB.*

I nunc! Juv. vi, 306, note; Virg. Æ. vii, 425; Ov. Her. 9, 105; Prop. iii, 16, 17. *KG.*

20. Πρὸς μητρὸς Ἀλκμαιονίδης ἦν, ἐκ Δεινομάχης γεγονὼς τῆς Μεγακλέους· Plut. V. xi, 1. The Alcmæonidæ were one of the noblest and wealthiest families in Athens, and were the most influential agents in the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ; Her. iv, 92 f. *KG.*

Suffla ' puff away!' ' You do well to be proud of it.' *PRA.* s. Juv. viii, 46. *KG.*

Candidus et talos a vertice pulcher ad imos; Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 4. *MAD.*

21. ' Old goody Baucis in her tatter'd gown,' (The name occurs; Ov. M. viii, 640 &c. *PRA.*) ' has the advantage over you in one respect: she has wit enough to fulfil her vocation well and profitably; whereas you are utterly ignorant how to set about the business, which you so presumptuously undertake.' *MAD.*

22. "*Quella Alto cantando ai dissoluti servi L'erbette.*" *SUI.*

Ocyma: s. Plin. xix, 7 or 36; *CS.* ' basil.' Varro R. R. i, 31, 4; Cato; Pliny xviii, 16; *PRA.* id. xx, 48; Mart. i, 42, 2. *KG.*

23. See Juv. ii, 36 f; *KG.* xi, 27. *LUB. ut;* Virg. E. viii, 41; Hor. S. i, 1, 108; *PRA.* Ov. Her. 12, 33; 13, 89; Spectator, No. 399; Rambler, Nos. 24 and 28.

24. *Cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum, quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius?* Hor. S. ii, 3, 298 f; *PRA. dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet; atque respicere ignoto discet pendentia tergo;* ib. 298 f. The allusion is to a fable of Æsop's: *peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas: propriis repletam vitiis post tergum dedit, alienis ante pectus suspendit gravem. hac re videre nostra mala non possumus; alii simul delinquunt, censores sumus;* Phæd. iv, 10; *MAD. LUB. tu autem tam laboriosus es, ut post te non respicias? in alio peduclum vides; in te ricium non vides?* Petr. 57; Hor. S. i, 3, 25 f; Sen. Ag. 270 ff; *KG. nostram peram non videntes, aliorum, juxta Persium, manticam consideramus;* S. Hier. Ep. 91; *non videmus id manticæ, quod in tergo est;* Cat. xxii, 21. *PRA. KG. MAD. LUB.* [St Matthew vii, 3 ff.]

25. *Quæsieris* ' if one ask.' *KG.*

26. Juv. ix, 55. *PRA.*

27. *Isti qui cum geniis suis belligerant parcipromi;* Plaut. Truc. i, 2, 81; *PRA.* s. ii, 3; Juv. i, 49 f; x, 129; xiv, 1; *MAD.* Hor. S. ii, 3, 8; 123; Phædr. iv, 19, 15. *KG.*

28. This festival (*compitalia;* Gell. x, 24;) was one of great celebrity; a kind of rustic saturnalia; Tib. ii, 7; Macr. S. i, 14. It was held after the seed-season, on a day annually named by the prætor, but generally on or about the second of January. On the morning of this day, the peasantry assembled near the cross-roads, probably for the advantage of space: here they erected a tree somewhat in the manner of our maypoles, on which the idle plough and yoke were hung, or, as some say, broken up. Tib. ii, 1. Under this tree, some slight shed appears to have been raised, where they sacrificed, (Gell. i, 22; *G.*) feasted, and gave themselves up to riotous mirth and jollity. Dionys. iv, 14. The origin of this

Seriolæ veterem metuens deradere limum
Ingemit HOC BENE SIT! tunicatum cum sale mordens
Cæpe, et, farrata pueris plaudentibus olla,
Pannosam fæcem morientis sorbet aceti."
At si unctus cesses et figas in cute solem,
Est prope te ignotus, cubito qui tangat et acre
Despuat in mores, penemque arcanaque lumbi
Runcantem populo marcentes pandere vulvas.
"Tu quum maxillis balanatum gausape pectas,

festival, which was probably, at first, an expression of pious gratitude, is lost in antiquity. The Roman writers refer it to one of their kings, according to custom; and as a god was also necessary, they fixed upon the *lares compitalitii;* Ov. F. v, 140; Suet. ii, 31. Sch. *CS. LUB. PRA. KG. GIF.* It somewhat resembled our harvest-home. *MAD.*

Pertusa 'pervious.' Calp. iv, 126. *KG.*

29. *Serias omnes relevi;* Ter. Heaut. iii, 1, 51; (s. Hor. Od. i, 20, 2 f. *PRA.*) The diminutive marks his avarice; as does the epithet *veterem. CS.*

30. The solemn grace, which the old miser pronounces, indicates the extraordinary good cheer which was forthcoming. *BR.* Tib. ii, 1, 31; Plaut. Stich. v, 4, 27; (*LM.*) *PRA.* Petr. 35; 65; Hor. S. ii, 6, 4; Ov. F. iv, 299. *KG.* The ecstasies of the boys are to the same effect. *CS.*

'With all its coats.' *PRA.*

31. See Juv. xiv, 171. *PRA.*

32. [A miserly person endeavoured to dissuade a guest from trying his small beer by saying, "I am afraid you will find it dead." "I should not be at all surprised," said the friend, "for it was very bad indeed when I last dined with you."] 'He swills the mothery dregs of dead vinegar,' i. e. the sour wine which was the drink of those who could afford something more than water; answering to our small beer. The mould had formed a thick cake on the top, like a woollen rag. Every word is emphatic. *acre potet acetum*; Hor. S. ii, 3, 116 f. *T. CS. MAD.* [Ruth ii, 14.]

33. 'If you lounge away your time.' s. 18. *KG.*

34. 'Somebody or other, whom perhaps you little think of.' *LUB.*

Aliquis cubito stantem prope tangens inquiet; Hor. S. ii, 5, 42 f. *PRA.*

35. Spitting was a sign of aversion and detestation. *LUB.* Plaut. As. i, 1, 26..29; *PRA.* Theoc. vi, 39; xx, 11; Tib. i, 2, 96; Luc. Icar. t. ii, p. 786. *KG.* In the following passage it is deeply to be regretted that a poet, who is universally represented as untainted by the gross sensuality of the age when he wrote, should have so far complied with its fashions as to use, in the exposure of the vices which he reprobates, language which will hardly admit of paraphrase. *CS.*

The most malicious construction is put by this slanderer upon the effeminate anxiety of the young nobility to render their persons smooth and sleek, (s. Juv. viii, 16; ix, 12 ff; Arist. N. 1005; 1079; Conc. 129; *KG.*) and to lay bare what nature intended to conceal. *fruges consumere nati, sponsi Penelopæ, nebulones, Alcinoique, in cute curanda plus æquo operata, juventus;* Hor. Ep. i, 2, 27 ff.

37. 'While you comb the false beard, perfumed with essences, which you wear upon your cheeks and chin.' *PSW.* Suet. viii, 11; Mart. x, 42; Tac. A. xiv, exc. B; *L.* Aug. Civ. D. iv, 1; Ov. A. A. i, 518 f; Mart. ii, 36, 3 f. *KG.*

Maxillis; Mart. viii, 47. *MST.*

Pressa tuis balanus capillis jamdudum apud me est: Hor. Od. iii, 29, 4; (*JN.*) *CS.* Plin. xxiii, 5, 4; xiii, 1, 4. *PRA.*

Gausape 'shag.' vi, 46; *PRA.* Hor. S. ii, 8, 11; Mart. xiv, 138. *KG.*

Inguinibus quare detonsus gurgulio exstat?
Quinque palæstritæ licet hæc plantaria vellant
Elixasque nates labefactent forcipe adunca,
Non tamen ista filix ullo mansuescit aratro."
Cædimus inque vicem præbemus crura sagittis:
Vivitur hoc pacto: sic novimus. Ilia subter
Cæcum vulnus habes; sed lato balteus auro
Prætegit. Ut mavis, da verba et decipe nervos,
Si potes. "Egregium quum me vicinia dicat,
Non credam?" Viso si palles, improbe, numo;
Si facis, in penem quidquid tibi venit amarum;
Si puteal multa cautus vibice flagellas;

38. *Gurgulio* is properly what anatomists call the uvula, which hangs from the back part of the palate. *LUB.*

39. "In vain: should five athletic knaves essay To pluck, (*runcare*) with ceaseless care, the weeds away, Still the rank fern, congenial to the soil, Would spread luxuriant, and defeat their toil." *GIF.* The *palæstritæ* were probably the servants who trained the young gentlemen in the private schools of exercise. Mart. iii, 58, 25. *KG.*

40. *Elixas* 'sodden' refers to the constant use of the hot bath. *LUB.* Mart. iii, 7, 3. *KG.*

41. On the stubborn nature of 'fern,' s. Virg. G. ii, 239; (*VO.*) 264; Juv. ix, 15. *KG.*

42. 'We are more bent upon finding flaws in our neighbour's reputation; than in raising our own above the reach of detraction.' *LUB.* 'We are so intent upon wounding our antagonist, that we leave our own weak parts unguarded.' A metaphor from gladiators. Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 97; *PRA. HY*, exc. viii, on Æn. vii. *KG.*

43. 'Thus have we been taught:' *LUB.* or 'thus have we found it to be.' *DBN.*

44. The metaphor is again taken from gladiators, who, when they received a wound, endeavoured to conceal it from the view of the spectators, by drawing over it their broad belt. Sch. It may also allude to power and wealth, which serve to blind the eyes of the world to many infirmities and faults. *CS.* s. Virg. Æ. v, 312 f; xii, 942 f. *PRA.*

45. *Ut mavis;* Hor. S. i, 4, 21. *PRA.*

Da verba; iii, 19, note. *MAD.*

'Deceive your own senses and powers.' s. Hor. Ep. i, 16, 21. *PRA. MAD.*

46. *Vicinia;* Hor. S. ii, 5, 106. *PRA.*

47. To the forming a correct estimate of our own weak points, *illud præcipue impedit, quod cito nobis placemus; si invenimus qui nos bonos viros dicat, qui prudentes, qui sanctos, agnoscimus. nec sumus modica laudatione contenti; quidquid in nos adulatio sine pudore congessit, tamquam debitum prendimus; optimos nos esse, sapientissimos affirmantibus assentimur, cum sciamus illos sæpe mentiri;* Sen. Ep. 59. Alcibiades owned that he had often suffered from flattery; Plat. Conv. 32. *KG.*

Viso &c. s. iii, 109 ff; Juv. viii, 9 ff; 135 ff. *KG.*

48. 'Into your lustful mind.' *KG.*

49. The signification of this line is obscure; and a great diversity of opinion exists among the commentators. From the several interpretations proposed, I have ventured to select the following.

'If, with all due precaution for your own personal security, you render yourself the scourge of the forum by constantly beating and wounding those who pass through it after dark.' *Q. Volusio, P. Scipione coss. otium foris, fœda domi lascivia: qua Nero itinera urbis et lupanaria et diverticula, veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus, pererrabat, comitantibus qui rape-*

Nequidquam populo bibulas donaveris aures.
Respue, quod non es: tollat sua munera cerdo;
Tecum habita: nôris, quam sit tibi curta supellex.

rent venditioni exposita et obviis vulnera inferrent, adversus ignaros adeo, ut ipse quoque acciperet ictus et ore præferret....Nero autem metuentior in posterum, milites sibi et plerosque gladiatores circumdedit: qui rixarum initia modica et quasi privata sinerent: si a læsis validius ageretur, arma inferrent; Tac. A. xiii, 25; *petulantiam, libidinem, luxuriam, avaritiam, crudelitatem,...velut juvenili errore, exercuit....post crepusculum statim arrepto pileo vel galero popinas inibat: circumque vicos vagabatur ludibundus, nec sine pernicie tamen. siquidem redeuntes a cœna verberare, ac repugnantes vulnerare, cloacisque demergere assueverat....ac sæpe in ejusmodi rixis, oculorum et vitæ periculum adiit, a quodam laticlavio, cujus uxorem attrectaverat, prope ad necem cæsus. quare numquam postea se publico illud horæ sine tribunis commisit, procul et occulte subsequentibus;* Suet. vi, 26; *CS. PRA. MAD.* s. Juv. iii, 278.. 304, notes. *GIF.*

Puteal literally means 'the cover of a well.' It was a small inclosure in the *Comitium*, the most frequented part of the *Forum*. It contained a low-raised piece of masonry, and appears to have been sometimes used as an altar. When, or why, it was railed in, was a matter of uncertainty even in Cicero's time; though he supposed the famous rasor and whet-stone of the augur Nævius was deposited there; Div. i, 17; 32; Liv. i, 36. There was another, called the *puteal* of Libo, in the Julian portico near the Fabian Arch: Fest. xvii, p. 487; *SM. GIF.* Dionys. iii, end; Cic. for Sext. 18; Hor. Ep. i, 19, 8; S. ii, 6, 35. *PRA.*

50. *Sed vereor ne cui de te plus quam tibi credas;* Hor. Ep. i, 16, 19. *PRA.*

Bibulas. s. Hor. Od. ii, 13, 32; *PRA.* Prop. iii, 4, 8. (*BU.*) *KG.*

51. "Fling the rabble back their vile applause." *GIF.* Mart. iii, 16; *stultus honores sæpe dat indignis;* Hor. S. i, 6, 15 f; *PRA.* Juv. iv, 153, note. *MAD.*

52. See i, 7. *CS. si perpendere te voles, sepone pecuniam, domum, dignitatem; intus te ipse consule;* Sen. Ep. 80; *teipsum concute;* Hor. S. i, 3, 34 f; S. ii, 7, 112; *tuo tibi judicio est utendum: tibi si recte probanti placebis, tum non modo tu te viceris, sed omnes et omnia;* Cic. T. Q. ii, 63. *PRA.*

SATIRE V.

ARGUMENT.

The poetical and philosophical claims of Persius rest, in some measure, upon this poem; and it is but justice to say that they are not ill supported by it.

The Satire consists of two parts; the first expressive of the poet's deep and grateful sense of the kindness of his friend and instructor, Cornutus, 1..29; with a beautiful summary of the blessings derived from his wisdom and goodness; 30..64.

The second part is a laboured and ostentatious display of our poet's proficiency in the esoteric doctrine of the Stoic School; something must here be forgiven to the ardour of youth, and the vehemence of inexperienced virtue. This division of the Satire is principally occupied with that celebrated paradox of the sect, that the wise man alone is essentially free, 65 ff; and that the passions of avarice, 109 ff, luxury, 142 ff, love, 161..175, ambition, 176 ff, superstition, 179 ff, and other passions exercise as despotic a control over their victims as the severest taskmaster over his slaves. It cannot be supposed that much new matter should be produced upon such a topic. Both Persius and his preceptor came too late for this; and could only repeat, in other forms, what had been said a thousand times before. But there may be ingenuity, where there is no novelty; and this is not wanting.

Some amusement may be found in contrasting the sober earnestness of Persius, with the solemn irony of Horace. The language of both is much the same, and the conclusions do not greatly differ; but the Stertinius of the latter, in spite of his inflexible gravity, must have provoked resistless laughter; while the youthful poet commands respect, and though he may fail to convince, always secures attention. *GIF.*

VATIBUS hic mos est, centum sibi poscere voces,
Centum ora, et linguas optare in carmina centum:
Fabula seu mæsto ponatur hianda tragœdo,
Vulnera seu Parthi ducentis ab inguine ferrum.
" Quorsum hæc? aut quantas robusti carminis offas
Ingeris, ut par sit centeno gutture niti?
Grande locuturi nebulas Helicone legunto,
Si quibus aut Procnes aut si quibus olla Thyestæ
Fervebit, sæpe insulso cœnanda Glyconi.
Tu neque anhelanti, coquitur dum massa camino,

1. Homer was content with ten; *οὐδ' εἴ μοι δέκα μὲν γλῶσσαι, δέκα δὲ στόματ' εἶεν·* Il. B 484. Hostius squared the number at once; *non si mihi linguæ centum atque ora sient totidem vocesque ligatæ;* B. Ist. ii; Macr. S. vi, 3. With this hyperbole succeeding poets appear to have rested content; Virg. G. ii, 43; Æ. vi, 625; vii, 37 ff; Sil. iv, 527; Claud. Prob. 55 f: not so the orators; *omnia licet huc revocemus præterita, et ad canendas unius laudes, universorum vatum scriptorumque ora consentiant: vincit tamen res ista mille linguas, &c;* Quint. Decl. vi, end; S. Hier. Epit. Paul. beg. Cassiod. Ep. xi, 1; *PRA.* s. Virg. Æ. vi, 43 f; *MAD.* Ov. M. viii, 532 ff; Tr. i, 453 ff; F. ii, 119 ff; *KG.* " *Non io se cento bocche e lingue cento Avessi e ferrea lena e ferrea voce, &c;*" Tasso. *GIF.*

3. *Tristia mœstum vultum verba decent;* Hor. A. P. 105 f. *PRA.*

Ponatur; i, 70, note; Quint. Inst. ii, 3. *KG.*

Hianda: Juv. vi, 634 ff; *PRA.* Prop. ii, 23, 5 f. Much bad taste prevailed on the stage in these days. *οὐδ' αὖ ἐκείνῳ περιβεῖς τοὺς λόγους, μὴ καὶ κατ' ἄλλο τε γένωμαι σοῖς ὑποκριταῖς ἐκείνοις. οἱ πολλάκις ἢ Ἀγαμέμνονος ἢ Κρέοντες ἢ καὶ Ἡρακλέους αὐτοῦ πρόσωπον ἀνειληφότες, χρυσίδας ἠμφιεσμένοι καὶ δεινὸν βλέποντες, καὶ μέγα κεχηνότες, μικρὸν φθέγγονται καὶ ἰσχνὸν καὶ γυναικῶδες. καὶ τῆς Ἑκάβης ἢ Πολυξένης πολὺ ταπεινότερον* Luc. Nigr. t. i, p. 50; Hor. A. P. 96 f. *KG.*

Tragœdus and *tragicus* differ as *comœdus* and *comicus;* Juv. iii, 94. *PRA.*

4. The Parthian wars were carried on under Augustus and Nero. s. Tac. An. xii f; Suet. Just. Dio. *PRA. aut labentis equo describere vulnera Parthi;* Hor. S. ii, 1, 15; *MAD.* s. Ov. F. v, 581 ff; Prop. iii, 7, 53. (*BU.*) *KG.*

Ab inguine denotes the position of the quiver, *KG.* near the groin, *WB.* or side. s. Virg. Æ. x, 589; and Serv. on Æ. ix, 417. *PLU.* 'The Parthian wounded by the lance of the pursuing Roman, *GIF.* when in the act of drawing his arrow from the saddle-bow:' where holsters are now slung.

5. " Those huge gobbets of robustious song." *GIF.*

6. 'That you require the support.' *CS.*

7. *Ne, dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet;* Hor. A. P. 230; *versus inopes rerum, nugæque canoræ;* ib. 322. *PRA.*

8. *Procnes;* Juv. vi, 644, note. *KG.*

Thyestæ; Juv. vii, 73, note; Serv. on Æ. i, 572; Claud. i, 171; Hor. A. P. 91. *KG.*

9. The theatrical taste of the Romans must have degenerated sadly since the Augustan age; when such disgusting exhibitions would have been exploded. Hor. A. P. 182..188. *PRA.*

Cœnanda is here used for 'to be acted,' as forming one of the principal features in these tragedies: in like manner *saltare fabulam* is used; Ov. Tr. ii, 519; Juv. vi, 63; Hor. S. i, 5, 63. *KG.*

The tolerating such an unnatural spectacle, enacted by an 'insipid' performer, was a reproach to the audience. *GIF.*

10. Juv. vii, 111, note. *KG. a nostris procul est omnis vesica libellis, musa nec insano syrmate nostra tumet;* Mart. iv, 49, 7 f. *PRA.*

Folle premis ventos; nec clauso murmure raucus
Nescio quid tecum grave cornicaris inepte;
Nec stloppo tumidas intendis rumpere buccas.
Verba togæ sequeris, junctura callidus acri,
Ore teres modico, pallentes radere mores
Doctus et ingenuo culpam defigere ludo.

11. See iii, 81, note. *MAD.*

12. 'Nor do you croak;' Priscian viii, 828; *alii intra se nescio quid cornicantes tumentia verba trutinantur, &c;* S. Hier. Ep. iv; *PRA.* κοάζειν· Arist. Pl. 369; (Sch.) Virg. G. i, 389. *(HY.) KG.*

Inepte; Hor. A. P. 457 f. *KG.*

13. *Stloppus* is the sound made by inflating the cheeks to their utmost extent, and then forcibly expelling the air by striking them together with the hands. *PRA.*

14. *Verba togæ.* This phrase must have signified 'the language of good society at Rome,' as distinguished from that of the populace, (*tunicatus popellus,*) and from that of the provinces and a great part of Italy, where "none assumed the toga but the dead." The *toga* had fallen into general disuse among the lower orders in the days of Augustus, and from his reign to the age in which Persius lived, there was sufficient time for the invention of a term so obvious. The phrase in question was not coined by Persius himself, but owed its origin to some one of the innumerable *dicaces et urbani* who had preceded him; he employed it as a well known and familiar expression. *FEE.*

Notum si callida verbum reddiderit junctura novum; Hor. A. P. 47 f. *callidus,* 'workmanly,' is there used (as it is by Persius) in strict conformity to the metaphor; (s. i, 64, note.) *acris junctura* may be understood to signify what a workman might call 'a sharp joint,' meaning one that was close and accurate. We may conclude that the expression used by Persius, like those of Horace, was familiar and usual in his time, that it had its origin in the manufactory and the shop, and was from thence transferred into the phraseology of the higher orders as indicative of elaborate accuracy, either in literature or upholstery. *FEE.*

15. *Ore teres modico* is descriptive of the natural and easy mode of recitation suited to compositions in a familiar style, as opposed to the stretch-mouthed declamation of the heroic poets. The frequent recurrence of poetical rehearsals, and the obligation of attending them, is mentioned not only in instances in which it might be considered as a ludicrous exaggeration, but seriously by Pliny, among others, as one of the main inconveniences attendant upon a residence in Rome. An occupation which took up so much of the leisure of a refined and fastidious people must have given rise to a variety of phrases such as that of which Persius here makes use. *FEE.* s. Hor. A. P. 323; *CS.* V. Flac. ii, 242; *(BU.) KG. plena quædam oratio, et tamen teres ac tenuis, at non sine nervis ac viribus;* Cic. Or. iii, 197; *PRA.* not like the specimen in i, 98..102. *MAD.*

Pallentes may allude to the effects of a guilty conscience: *nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa:* Hor. Ep. i, 1, 61; *LUB.* Juv. i, 165 ff. *KG.* Or the images and expression may be taken from the spectacles of the circus. *Radere* means to graze with a dart or other missile weapon, which accounts for *pallentes;* and as the *ludi gladiatorii* and the *venationes* of the Circus were considered as degrading to those who exhibited themselves, the poet, in applying the metaphor to himself, takes care to qualify the word *ludus* by the epithet of *ingenuus* 'gentlemanly.' [Hor. O. i, 27, 16.] The games of the Circus, likewise, must have furnished a large supply of phrases to the conversational dialect of a people among whom they were considered as an object of interest, second only to the immediate necessaries of life, *panem et circenses.* The association of ideas between a satirist reciting, and an armed man in a menacing attitude, is not peculiar to Persius, it occurs in Juvenal, *ense velut stricto quoties Lucilius ardet;* i, 165. The apparent confusion of metaphors in this passage

Hinc trahe, quæ dicas; mensasque relinque Mycenis
Cum capite et pedibus, plebeiaque prandia nóris."
Non equidem hoc studeo, bullatis ut mihi nugis
Pagina turgescat dare pondus idonea fumo;
Secreti loquimur. Tibi nunc, hortante Camena,
Excutienda damus præcordia; quantaque nostræ
Pars tua sit, Cornūte, animæ, tibi, dulcis amice,
Ostendisse juvat. Pulsa, dignoscere cautus
Quid solidum crepet et pictæ tectoria linguæ.
Hic ego centenas ausim deposcere voces,
Ut, quantum mihi te sinuoso in pectore fixi,
Voce traham pura totumque hoc verba resignent.

is a strong proof that it consists of terms in familiar use. *FEE.* [" Shoot Folly as it flies, And catch the living manners as they rise."]

17. *Respicere exemplar vitæ morumque jubebo doctum imitatorem et veras hinc ducere voces;* Hor. A. P. 317 f. *KG.*

18. 'The head and feet' were reserved to show Thyestes, on what he had been banqueting. *denudat artus dirus atque ossa amputat; tantum ora servat et datas fidei manus;* Sen. Thy. *PRA.* Her. i, 119, notes.

'Familiarize yourself with every-day dinners.'

19. 'Inflated frothy nothings.' *ampullas et sesquipedalia verba;* Hor. A. P. 97; *PRA.* "Air-blown trifles." *GIF.*

20. 'The page' is put for its contents. Prop. ii, 17, 1; *inque libellis crevisset sine te pagina nulla meis;* Ov. Tr. v, 9, 3 f; Mart. ix, 78, 2. *KG.*

Nugis addere pondus; Hor. Ep. i, 19, 42. *MAD.*

21. 'You are not to suppose that what I am about to say is dictated either by flattery or a love of display: for we are enjoying a snug tete-a-tete.' *LUB.*

22. *Explicandus est animus, et quæcumque apud illum deposita sunt, subinde excuti debent;* Sen. Ep. 72. *KG.* 'To be thoroughly sifted:' but s. 27 f. notes.

Præcordia: κἠγὼ μὲν τὰ φρενῶν ἐρέω κἄτ' ἐν μυχῷ Theoc. xxix, 3. *KG.*

23. This sentiment is borrowed from Pythagoras, who said a friend was "another self." Horace calls Virgil, *animæ dimidium meæ;* Od. i, 3, 8. Sch. Orestes and Pylades *duo corporibus, mentibus unus erant;* Ov. Tr. iv, 4, 72; S. Aug. Conf. iv, 6. Hence the expression συμψυχία used by Greg. Naz. *PRA.* The same idea is constantly occurring both in heathen and in Christian writers: as Hor. Od. ii, 17, 5 ff; Ov. Pont. iii, 4, 69; Stat. S. iii, 2, 7 f; Luc. Tox. t. ii, p. 558; *KG.* Ov. Her. x, 58; xviii, 125 f. M. viii, 406; Maxim. El. ii, 1 f; v, 117 f; D. Chrys. Or. iii, 56; S. Hier. Ep. i, 15; M. Fel. i, p. 20; Lact. de M. Pers. viii; Clem. Rom. Ep. Cor. ii, 12; and that beautiful picture of perfect friendship which is described in Acts iv, 32.

Annæus Cornutus was banished by Nero, in the fourth year after the death of his pupil. *LUB.*

24. *Pulsa:* a metaphor from earthenware, which will not ring, when struck, if there is any flaw in it. *LUB.* s. iii, 21; *MAD.* Auson. Id. xvi, 12 ff. *KG.*

25. 'The thin varnish of the painted tongue;' *LUB.* s. Juv. vi, 467; [St Matthew xxiii, 27.]

Res est (i.e. the Holy Scripture) *solida et sincera, non fucata eloquia, nec ullo linguæ tectorio inane aliquid ac pendulum crepitat;* S. Aug. to Volus. *PRA.* Compare St Matthew xxiii, 27. *MAD.*

26. Persius intimates, to borrow the words of Cicero, *omni officio ac potius pietate erga Cornutum, etsi aliis satisfaceret omnibus, at ipsum sibi nunquam satisfacere;* Ep i, 1; to Lentulus. *PRA.*

27. 'Full of folds:' a metaphor from a gown. *KG.*

28. 'I may draw forth' from those folds. *KG.*

Quod latet arcana non enarrabile fibra.
Quum primum pavido custos mihi purpura cessit
Bullaque succinctis laribus donata pependit;
Quum blandi comites, totaque impune Subura
Permisit sparsisse oculos jam candidus umbo:
Quumque iter ambiguum est et vitæ nescius error

Pura opposed to *picta*: *LUB.* 'guileless.' *MAD.*

'May unseal,' *PRA.* 'and unfold for your perusal, more than my words can express.'

29. *Fibra*: i, 47; *PRA.* Luc. ii, 285 f; Sil. i, 140. *KG.*

30. Boys might feel 'timid' (Juv. xvi, 3; *MAD.*) at first laying aside the dress of their early years, and assuming the garb of manhood. *LUB.* Cat. lxviii, 15 ff; Ov. Tr. iv, 10, 27 ff; Prop. iii, 13, 3 ff. *KG.*

The *prætexta* was intended to be 'a protection' to those who wore it. *CS.* (Macr. S. i, 6; *SVL.* Plin. ix, 36; *prætexta infirmitatem pueritiæ sacram fieri et venerabilem, non secus ac sacerdotes vestibus suis;* Quint. Decl. 340: s. *imberbis juvenis tandem custode remoto;* Hor. A. P. 161. *PRA.*) In the general corruption of manners, however, its sacred character was utterly disregarded. Cic. Cat. ii, 2, 10; Phil. ii, 18; Juv. x, 308; Mart. often. For better security the boys were always accompanied to and from school by a pedagogue. Hor S. i, 6, 81 ff; Juv. x, 114 ff; Mart. xi, 40: s. Prop. ii, 3, 10 f; Petr. 85; V. Max. iii, 1; iv, 1; Plin. Ep. iii, 3. *KG. per hoc inane purpuræ decus precor;* Hor. Ep. v, 7. *DEN.*

31. *Bulla;* Juv. v, 164, note; *PRA.* Petr. 60. *KG.* Boys consecrated their *bulla*, as girls did their dolls: s. ii, 70, note; *AX*, v, 18. *PRA.* This dedication was a private ceremony; the putting on of the *toga* was a public one. If the latter was performed at Rome, the youths repaired immediately afterwards to some temple (generally to the Capitol) to complete the ceremony by offering the customary sacrifices. Being an act of great solemnity, it frequently formed, among the youths who changed their gown at the same time, a bond of fellowship which subsisted unbroken through life. *GIF.* Hor. Od. i, 36, 9.

Succinctis. s. *cinctutis;* Hor. A. P. 50. These domestic deities, who were rather regarded as *palladia* or amulets than as gods of power, were probably represented in the same homely garb which they wore before Rome became a city. A kind of affectionate home-bred superstition forbade all attempts at innovation in their costume. *GIF.* They were dressed, after the Gabinian fashion, with their *toga* twisted over the left shoulder, leaving the right arm bare. Sch. s. Ov. F. v, 129 f; (*BU.*) Prop. iv, 1, 131. (*BKH. VP.*) *KG.*

32. 'When I had indulgent companions, who would let me go my own way; instead of an uncle to thwart me and a pedagogue to curb me.' *PRA. MAD.* [Liv. iv, 44, 2.]

Subura; Juv. iii, 5, note; *PRA.* Anth. L. t. ii, ep. xli, p. 514. (*BU.*) *KG.*

33. Ov. F. iii, 771..778. *KG. postquam excessit ex ephebis, liberius vivendi fuit potestas: antea vero ætas, metus, magister prohibebant;* Ter. And. i, 1, 24 ff; *oculi sunt in amore duces;* Ov. *PRA.* Their white gown, having the gloss of newness on this momentous occasion, would be *candidus. GIF.*

The *toga* was so arranged as to be gathered into many plaits on the left shoulder; the centre, where all these folds met, was called the *umbo* or 'boss.' *CS. T.* s. Tert. de Pall. p. 373 ff; *palla nigerrima, splendescens atro nitore, quæ circumcirca remeans, et sub dextrum latus ad humerum lævum recurrens, umbonis vicem dejecta parte laciniæ multiplici contabulatione dependula;* Apul. xi. *L.* From this boss, the extremity of the lappet fell down before, and was tucked into the girdle, forming the *sinus*, (an apology for a pocket,) in which papers and other light articles were carried; and it is far from improbable that some affected display was made of it, in the pride of recent manhood. *GIF.*

34. See iii, 56, note; *PRA.* Juv. ii, 20, note.

Diducit trepidas ramosa in compita mentes,
Me tibi supposui. Teneros tu suscipis annos
Socratico, Cornute, sinu. Tunc fallere solers
Apposita intortos extendit regula mores
Et premitur ratione animus vincique laborat
Artificemque tuo ducit sub pollice vultum.
Tecum etenim longos memini consumere soles
Et tecum primas epulis decerpere noctes.
Unum opus et requiem pariter disponimus ambo
Atque verecunda laxamus seria mensa.
Non equidem hoc dubites, amborum fœdere certo

35. Οἱ νέοι τὰ ἤθη εἰσὶν εὐμετάβολοι· Arist. Rh. ii, 14, 2.

Ramosa: s. Aus. Id. xv. *PRA.*

36. The metaphor may be taken from an animal placing its neck under the yoke; Ov. Am. iii, 10, 13; or from a calf sucking; Varr. R. R. v, 2; 5; 17. *KG.*

37. The Stoics traced their philosophy from Socrates by the following line of succession: (1) Socrates, (2) Antisthenes, (3) Diogenes, (4) Crates, (5) Zeno, (6) Cleanthes, (7) Chrysippus: s. Plut. Laert. Cic. *PRA. vade, hos paterno, ut genitor, excipiam sinu;* Sen. Med. 384; *Socratica fide;* Petr. 129; s. Quint. i, 9; ii, 2. *KG.*

'You corrected me with such skill and address, that I insensibly amended: so gradually was your discipline revealed, that I was happily cheated, as it were, into reformation.' *CS. MAD.* Hor. Ep. i, 17, 10; *KG.* s. Lucr. i, 935..949; "*Cosi all' egro fanciul porgiamo, aspersi Di soave licor, gli orli del vaso: Succhi amari, ingannato, intanto ei beve, E dall' inganno suo vita riceve;*" Tasso, G. L. i, 3.

38. A metaphor from workmen. *SVL.*

'Extends,' and consequently 'straightens.' *PRA.*

39. *Animum rege; qui, nisi paret, imperat: hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catena;* Hor. Ep. i, 2, 62 f; *homo cum animo inde ab ineunte ætate depugnat suo:...tu si animum vicisti potius, quam animus te, est quod gaudeas;* Plaut. Trin. ii, 2, 24 &c; s. Cic. Off. i, 28, end; *efficiendum est autem, ut appetitus rationi obediant, &c;* ib. 29. As the horse is broken in by the rider, so is the mind to be managed by reason; Plato. *PRA.* Virg. Æ. viii, 81; (*HY.*) Prop. ii, 1, 10; Arist. R. 868. *KG.* The imperfect habit of continence is here pictured: where the passions are not yet brought to acquiesce without reluctance in the supremacy of reason, as is the case in the perfect character of temperance. s. Arist. Eth. vii, (where he treats of self-control,) and i, 13.

40. *Artificem* sometimes signifies 'a finished piece of workmanship.' Ov. A. A. iii, 555 f; V. Flac. vi, 465; s. Prop. i, 2, 8; (*BU.*) id. ii, 23, 8. (*BKH.*) *KG.*

Juv. vii, 237 f, notes; *PRA.* Stat. S. iv, 6, 27. *KG.*

41. *Sæpe ego longos cantando puerum memini me condere soles;* Virg. E. ix, 51 f; *PRA.* id. Æ. iii, 203; Nemes. Ec. ii, 25; Æl. V. H. xiii, 1. *KG.* ["In sighs I waste the glow of day; In tears consume the gloom of night."]

42. By 'the first nights,' is meant 'the first part of the night,' i. e. 'an hour or two after sunset.' *SVL.* "Of the night Have borrow'd the first hours, feasting with thee On the choice dainties of philosophy." *HOL.*

Decerpere is contrasted with *consumere. KG.*

43. *Omnibus una quies operum, labor omnibus idem;* Virg. G. iv, 184. *PRA.*

44. See Athen. Macr. vii, 1; Gell. xiii, 11. *PRA.* There seems to be a peculiar beauty in Persius's talking all along in the present tense; he recollected with so much pleasure those days which were past, that he seemed to live them over again. *DEN.*

45. *Fœdere certo;* Virg. Æ. i, 62;

Consentire dies et ab uno sidere duci.
Nostra vel æquali suspendit tempora Libra
Parca tenax veri, seu nata fidelibus hora
Dividit in Geminos concordia fata duorum
Saturnumque gravem nostro Jove frangimus una:
Nescio quod, certe est, quod me tibi temperat, astrum.
Mille hominum species et rerum discolor usus:
Velle suum cuique est nec voto vivitur uno.
Mercibus hic Italis mutat sub sole recenti
Rugosum piper et pallentis grana cumini:

Sil. xv, 75; *KG. magnus erit Geminis amor et concordia duplex; quosque dabunt Cheiae et quos dat Aquarius ortus, unum pectus habent, fideique immobile vinclum;* Man. ii. *PRA.* It was believed that this unanimity did not subsist between such as were born under every sign: *at quibus in lucem Pisces venientibus adsunt, his non una manet semper sententia cordi; commutant animos interdum et foedera rumpunt ac repetunt;* Manil. ii. *MRC.*

46. *Scit Genius natale comes qui temperat astrum;* Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 187; *MRC. sic placitum Parcis: seu Libra seu me Scorpios adspicit formidolosus, pars violentior natalis horae seu tyrannus Hesperiæ Capricornus undæ; utrumque nostrum incredibili modo consentit astrum; te Jovis impio tutela Saturno refulgens eripuit, &c;* Hor. Od. ii, 17, 15 ff; (*JC.*) Sch. *PRA.* Juv. vii, 194 ff, notes. *KG.*

47. 'The balance' is a symbol of equality. When the sun enters this sign (which is about the 20th of September), the autumnal equinox commences. *felix æquatæ genitus sub pondere Libræ;* Man. v. *PRA.*

48. *Parca non mendax;* Hor. Od. ii, 16, 39. 'The Fate' of the Stoics is here meant. *LUB.* s. Juv. iii, 27, note; Virg. E. iv, 47; *PRA.* [Cic. N. D. i, 20.]

50. See Juv. vi, 569 f, note. *felicesque Jovis stellas Martisque rapacis et grave Saturni sidus in omne caput;* Prop. iv, 1, 83 f; *PRA.* Macr. S. i, 19; Ptol. in *FC*, B. Gr. t. vi, 14, p. 449; Gell. xiv, 1; Cic. Div. ii; Sext. Emp. v; Petr. 39. *KG.*

51. *Nescio quid certe est*; Virg. E. viii, 107; Ov. Her. xii, 212.

Astrum is properly 'a constellation.' *LUB.*

52. *Quot capita, tot sententiæ; suus cuique mos*; Ter. Ph. ii, 3, 14; Cassiod. *quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia;* Hor. S. ii, 1, 27; Sch. *PRA. inque aliis rebus multis differre necesse est naturas hominum varias moresque sequaces;* Lucr. iii, 315 f.

53. *Trahit sua quemque voluptas;* Virg. E. ii, 65; Sch. *quod tibi magnopere cordi est, mihi vehementer displicet;* Lucil. *PRA.* s. Ov. A. A. i, 759 f; Hor. Od. i, 1; and S. i. 4, 25 ff. *KG.*

54. *Hic mutat merces surgente a sole ad eum quo vespertina tepet regio;* Hor. S. i, 4, 29 f; Sch. *impiger extremos currit mercator ad Indos*; Ep. i, 1, 45. The word *mutat* properly belonged to a period, when commerce consisted in barter: *utinam totum e vita posset abdicari aurum, sacra fames, ad perniciem vitæ repertum. quantum feliciore ævo, quum res ipsæ permutabantur inter se, sicut et Trojanis temporibus factitatum, Homero credi convenit. ita enim, ut opinor, commercia victus gratia inventa, &c;* Plin. xxxiii, 1. The invention of commerce is attributed to the Phœnicians; id. vii, 56; *AX.* iv, 15; *PRA.* s. Arist. Eth. v, 5.

55. *Hæ* (i. e. the pods of 'pepper,') *priusquam dehiscant decerptæ tostæque sole, faciunt quod vocatur piper longum; paullatim vero dehiscentes maturitate, ostendunt candidum piper; quod deinde tostum solibus colore rugisque mutatur*; Plin. H. N. xii, 7 or 14. and again, *quæ piper gignunt juniperis nostris similes*; ib. *PRA.* s. 136; Juv. xiv. 293. 'The cumin,' which is a

Hic satur irriguo mavult turgescere somno:
Hic campo indulget: hunc alea decoquit: ille
In Venerem est putris: sed quum lapidosa chiragra
Fregerit articulos, veteris ramalia fagi,
Tunc crassos transisse dies lucemque palustrem,
Et sibi jam seri vitam ingemuere relictam.
At te nocturnis juvat impallescere chartis:
Cultor enim juvenum purgatas inseris aures

mere dwarf in our gardens, grows to the height of eight or nine feet in hot countries. It is much cultivated by the Maltese, with whom it forms an article of commerce. *DMD.* It seems to have been used at common tables as a substitute for 'pepper,' which was very expensive. *GIF. cuminum pallorem bibentibus gignit. ita certe ferunt Porcii Latronis, clari inter magistros dicendi, affectatores similitudinem coloris studiis contracti imitatos, &c;* Plin. xx. 14 or 57; xix. 47; xv. 29; *quod si pallerem casu, biberent exsangue cuminum*; Hor. Ep. i, 19, 17 f; *PRA. KG.* [*ADD*, Dialogue on Medals t. i, p. 504.]

56. *Fessos sopor irrigat artus*; Virg. *Æ.* iii, 511; ib. i, 691; (*HY.*) Lucr. iv, 908. The metaphor is taken from plants which become more succulent from frequent watering. *CS.* s. Tib. ii, 1, 44. Hence also *obesus somnus*: Sulpicia 56. *KG.* [Morpheus is represented as shaking poppies dipped in Lethe on the brows of sleepers.]

57. The *Campus Martius;* Hor. Od. i, 8, 4; Suet. Aug. 83. *KG.*

Decoquit is a metaphor from a liquor which is boiled quite away. *CS. quem damnosa Venus, quem præceps alea nudat;* Hor. Ep. i, 18, 21. *PRA.* 'boils to rags.'

58. 'Wanton.' *omnes in Damalim putres deponent oculos;* Hor. Od. i, 36, 17 f; (*JC.*) *PRA. vivunt in Venerem;* Claud. x, 65. *KG.*

Lapidosa 'full of chalk-stones.' *LUB. nodosa;* Hor. Ep. i, 1, 31. *PRA.*

Chiragra, ἡ ἄγρα τῆς χειρός: *PRA.* when it affected the feet, it was called *podagra. LUB.* [*oculis capti talpæ*, Vir. G. i, 183.]

59. *Postquam illis justa chiragra contudit articulos;* Hor. S. ii, 7, 16 f. *PRA.*

Ramalia; s. i, 97. *MAD.* The dead branches 'of the beech' very soon decay. Pallad. Nov. xv, 2; Plin. H. N. xvii, 79. *KG.*

60. 'Of gross sensuality.' *MAD.* s. Cic. for Sext. 9. *KG.*

'Light obscured by dense fogs,' *MAD.* and "All the infections that the sun sucks up From bogs, fens, flats;" Shakspeare Tem. ii, 2. May not the allusion be to the *ignis fatuus*? the phosphorescent vapour arising from marshes, (commonly called Jack o' Lantern or Will o' the Wisp,) which "Bewitches And leads men into pools and ditches;" Butler Hud. i, 1, 510; *βόρβορον πολὺν καὶ σκῶρ ἀείνων* Arist. R. 145 f.

61. 'The life they have forsaken:' *DEN.* 'the main end and object of their past life, which has been wholly thrown away and abandoned by them.' s. iii, 38. *GIF.* "Anger and grief doe then begin a strife Within them, for their base and durtie life Now spent: when now, but now too late, they looke Upon the life they wretchedly forsooke." *HOL.* [*sera nunquam est ad bonos mores via*, Sen.]

62. *Vos exemplaria Græca nocturna versate manu, versate diurna;* Hor. A. P. 268 f. *LUB.*

63. *Quod enim munus reipublicæ afferre majus meliusve possumus, quam si doceamus atque erudiamus juventutem?* Cic. Div. ii, 4; *cultura animi philosophia est, quæ extrahit vitia radicitus, et præparat animos ad satus accipiendos, eaque mandat eis et (ut ita dicam) serit, quæ adulta fructus uberrimos ferant;* id. T. Q. ii, 13. *nemo adeo ferus est ut non mitescere possit, si modo culturæ patientem commodet aurem. virtus est vitium fugere et sapientia prima stultitia caruisse;* Hor. Ep. i, 1, 39 ff. *PRA.*

Fruge Cleanthea. Petite hinc, juvenesque senesque,
Finem animo certum miserisque viatica canis.
"Cras hoc fiet." Idem cras fiet. "Quid? quasi magnum,
Nempe diem donas." Sed quum lux altera venit,
Jam cras hesternum consumsimus. Ecce aliud cras
Egerit hos annos et semper paullum erit ultra.
Nam quamvis prope te, quamvis temone sub uno
Vertentem sese frustra sectabere canthum,

64. 'Of Cleanthes,' the son of Phanes. *LUB.* s. Laert. vii, 174; (*MEN.*) Cic. N. D. i, 37; V. Max. viii, 7; *PRA.* Cic. Ac. iv, 41; Claud. xvii, 87 f. He was the preceptor of Chrysippus. *KG.* [37, note;] Juv. ii, 7, note.

Æque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque; æque neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit; Hor. Ep. i, 1, 25 f *PRA.*

65. *Certum voto pete finem;* Hor. Ep. i, 2, 56; *LUB.* δεῖ ἅπαντα τὸν δυνάμενον ζῆν κατὰ τὴν αὑτοῦ προαίρεσιν θέσθαι τινὰ σκοπὸν τοῦ καλῶς ζῆν. πρὸς ὃν ἀποβλέπων ποιήσεται πάσας τὰς πράξεις. ὡς τό γε μὴ συντετάχθαι τὸν βίον πρός τι τέλος ἀφροσύνης πολλῆς σημεῖον ἔστι· Arist. Eth. Eud. ii; *vita sine scopo vaga. scire debet, quid petat ille, qui sagittam vult mittere, et tunc dirigere et moderari telum; errant consilia nostra, quia non habent, quo dirigantur;* Sen. Ep. 71. *KG.*

Animo is the dative. *KG.*

Bias used to say that 'virtue was the best provision for life's journey:' *LUB.* Laert. i; *aptissima omnino sunt arma senectutis, artes exercitationesque virtutum, quæ in omni ætate cultæ, cum multum diuque vixeris mirificos afferunt fructus, non solum quia numquam deserunt, ne extremo quidem tempore ætatis (quamquam id maximum est), verum etiam quia conscientia bene actæ vitæ, multorumque benefactorum recordatio jucundissima est;* Cic. Sen. 9. *PRA.*

'Miserable' would they be without such provision. *LUB.*

66. See S. Aug. Conf. viii, 10 f; *cras te victurum, cras dicis, Postume, semper; dic mihi, cras istud, Postume, quando venit? quam longe cras istud? ubi est? aut unde petendum? numquid apud Parthos Armeniosque latet? jam cras istud habet Priami vel Nestoris annos. cras istud quanti, dic mihi, possit emi? cras vives: hodie jam vivere, Postume, serum est. ille sapit, quisquis, Postume, vixit heri;* Mart. v, 58; *PRA. qui non est hodie, cras minus aptus erit;* Ov. R. A. 94. *CS.* "Be wise to day, 'tis madness to defer: Next day the fatal precedent will plead. Thus on, till wisdom is push'd out of life Procrastination is the thief of time; Year after year it steals, till all are fled, And to the mercies of a moment leaves The vast concerns of an eternal scene;" Young, N. Th. i; *DEN.* "To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Creeps, in this petty pace from day to day, To the last syllable of recorded time; And all our yesterdays have lighted fools The way to dusty death;" Shaksp. Macb. v, 5; *MAD.* "To-morrow didst thou say! Methought I heard Horatio say To-morrow! Go to—I will not hear of it: &c." Cotton. Cowley has translated the text thus: "Our yesterday's to-morrow now is gone, And still a new to-morrow does come on. We by to-morrows draw out all our store, Till the exhausted well can yield no more."

69. *Egerit*, not from *agere*, but from *egerere; CS.* 'consumes, exhausts.' *MAD. tota querelis egeritur questuque dies;* V. Flac. viii, 453 f; *KG. truditur dies die novæque pergunt interire lunæ;* Hor. Od. ii, 18, 15 f. *PRA.*

70. The *temo* is 'the perch,' its continuation forms the pole; to the extremity of which is attached the yoke. The opposite end is connected at right angles to 'the hind axle,' parallel to which, where the perch and pole meet, is the fore axle.

71. *Canthus* 'the felloe:' a word, which Quintilian objects to as a barbarism, being either an African or Spanish word; i, 3, 5. (*BU.*) One of

Quam rota posterior curras et in axe secundo.
Libertate opus est, non hac, qua, ut quisque Velina
Publius emeruit, scabiosum tesserula far
Possidet. Heu steriles veri, quibus una Quiritem
Vertigo facit! Hic Dama est non tressis agaso,
Vappa et lippus et in tenui farragine mendax:
Verterit hunc dominus, momento turbinis exit
Marcus Dama. Papæ! Marco spondente, recusas

those words, in all probability, which were domesticated in Spain, owing to its long subjection to Carthage: as we find in the modern language many remains of the Arabic, which were engrafted on it during the dominion of the Moors: s. Weston's Treatise on this subject. *ED. inducenda rota est, das nobis utile munus. iste trochus pueris, at mihi canthus erit;* Mart. xiv, 168. *PRA.* ἄντυξ· Hom. E 728. *KG.* 'the tire of the wheel.' *LUB.* The Greek word has probably a common origin.

72. See Virg. Æ. i, 156; (*HY.*) Hor. Ep. i, 2, 41 ff; Ov. M. xv, 179 ff. *KG.*

It was said of a naval officer, who was notorious through life for being behind-hand in executing his duties and performing his engagements, that he had let one hour slip by him when he was a midshipman, and had never since been able to overtake it.

73. He proceeds to expatiate on the favourite dogma of the Stoics, *libertate opus est ad virtutem, inquit Persius, non eâ qua servi donantur et ascribuntur uni tribuum, puta Velinæ*; Tert. de Resur. *PRA.* s. Hor. Od. ii, 2, 9 ff; *philosophiæ servias oportet, ut tibi contingat vera libertas. non differtur in diem, qui se illi subjecit et tradidit, statimque circumagitur. hoc enim ipsum philosophiæ servire libertas est*; Sen. Ep. 8; Plin. Ep. vii, 16, 4; *KG.* Juv. ii, 77, note. Compare that expression in the second morning collect: "O God, whose service is perfect freedom."

When a slave was manumitted, he was enrolled in one of the tribes, and thereupon received a tally. Sch. Juv. vii, 174, note; *MAD.* s. Plin. xvi, 18; *PRA.* Sen. Ben. iv, 28. *KG.*

74. The *prænomen* (*Publius*) was given after the patron who manumitted the slave; this and the addition of the name of the tribe, *Velina* (which is in the ablative case), designate a free citizen. *LUB. Velina* was one of the country tribes. *KG.* s. Juv. v, 127.

Emeruit. The metaphor is taken from the military, when they had served their time; *PRA.* and is also applied to gladiators; s. Juv. vi, 113. *MAD.* By the Norban Law (which was passed 771 Y. R.) there were three modes of obtaining plenary liberty, (1) by the prætor's wand, (2) by the census, (3) by will and testament. *KG.* s. *AD.*

A slur is thrown on the liberty, which the enfranchised slave acquires, by the terms *scabiosum*, (from which our word SHABBY is perhaps derived, *ED.*) 'smutty' or 'scurvy,' and *tesserula* 'paltry ticket.' *GIF.*

75. *Quiritem* is used by poetical license: properly it is only a plural noun. Sch. Juv. viii, 47. *GIF.*

76. 'One twirl:' the master, at the same time, addressing him to the following effect, "*liber esto, atque ito quo voles!*" Plaut. Men. v, 7, 40. *PRA.* [*ADD*, Dial. on Medals t. i, p. 454.]

Dama was a slave's name: *prodis ex judice Dama turpis*; Hor. S. ii, 7, 54. *PRA.*

'Not a three-penny groom,' or 'a two-penny half-penny groom.'

77. *Vappa* 'dead wine,' 'one half knave and one half fool.' Hor. S. i, 1, 103 f. *PRA.*

Lippus; ii, 72, note. *MAD.*

'Not to be trusted with a feed of beans.' *LUB. farrago est, quod ex pluribus satis, pabuli causa, datur jumentis;* Festus; Plin. xviii, 16; Virg. G. iii, 205 f. *PRA.* 'meslin.' *MAD.* Owing to the frequent occurrence of this failing in the fraternity; the name OSTLER has been humorously derived, by syncope, from OAT-STEALER.

78. *Exit*; Hor. A. P. 22. *KG.*

79. *Gaudent prænomine molles auriculæ*; Hor. S. ii, 5, 32. *PRA.*

Credere tu numos? Marco sub judice palles.
Marcus dixit: ita est. Adsigna, Marce, tabellas.
Hæc mera libertas; hoc nobis pilea donant.
"An quisquam est alius liber, nisi ducere vitam
Cui licet, ut voluit? Licet, ut volo, vivere: non sum
Liberior Bruto?" 'Mendose colligis,' inquit
Stoicus hic, aurem mordaci lotus aceto:
'Hoc (reliqua accipio) *licet*, *ut volo*, *vivere*, tolle.'
"Vindicta postquam meus a prætore recessi,
Cur mihi non liceat, jussit quodcumque voluntas,
Excepto, si quid Masurî rubrica vetavit?"
Disce! sed ira cadat naso rugosaque sanna,

80. Hence it appears that freedmen could sit on a jury. *CS.* Such a man as this would be likely to spite a person to whom he bore a grudge. Hor. S. ii, 1, 49 ff; Juv. vii, 116, note; and s. Claud. xxiv, 100. *KG.*

81. Αὐτὸς ἔφα, as was said of Pythagoras. *PRA.* s. Cic. N. D. i, 5. 'We may take the matter upon his *ipse dixit*.' [Juv. i, 62, note.]

Adsigna. Juv. viii, 142 ff; Mart. ix, 89, 2 ff. *KG.*

82. *Vult libertas dici mera*; Hor. Ep. i, 18, 8. *KG.* 'This is liberty in the bare, outward, literal sense of the word.' *MAD.* [iii, 106.]

83. Marcus thinks to silence the Stoic by a regular syllogism. *CS.* For his major premiss, he takes the genuine definition of liberty: *est potestas vivendi ut velis*; Cic. Par. 5; Off. i, 20; ἔστιν ἡ ἐλευθερία ἐξουσία αὐτοπραγίας· Laert. Zen. ἐλεύθερός ἐστιν ὁ ζῶν ὡς βούλεται· Arr. Epict. i, 2, 4; *PRA.* Juv. ii, 77, note.

84. Next follows the minor premiss: this the Stoic denies. *SVL.*

85. See Juv. v, 37, note; V. Max. v, 8; Flor. i, 9. *PRA.*

86. Vinegar was used as a remedy in cases where persons were hard of hearing; Cels. vi, 7. *KG.* The Stoics were very acute in argument and in detecting fallacies. Cic. Fin. iii, 3. *PRA.*

87. 'I admit your proposition; your assumption I deny.' *LUB. tu mihi qui imperitas, aliis servis miser, atque duceris, ut nervis alienis mobile lignum. quisnam igitur liber? sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus*; Hor. S. ii, 7, 81 ff; *improbos non ita dicunt esse servos ut mancipia quæ sunt dominorum facta nexu, aut aliquo jure civili: sed, si servitus sit, sicut est, obedientia fracti animi et abjecti, et arbitrio carentis suo, quis neget omnes leves, omnes cupidos, omnes denique improbos esse servos? an ille mihi liber videatur, cui mulier imperat, leges imponit, vetat quod videtur, &c?* Cic. Par. 5; *PRA.* Hor. Od. ii, 2, 18.

88. *Vindicta* was the wand which the prætor laid on the head of the manumitted slave, when he declared him free. Sch. *AD.* s. Liv. ii, 5, [14;] *PRA.* Ov. A. A. iii, 615 f; *KG.* Hor. S. ii, 7, 76. *MAD.* The blow, which the slave received at manumission, might represent the last indignity he was to receive: the laying on of the prætor's wand was similar to the mode in which the king, at the present day, confers knighthood.

Meus 'my own master.' *LUB.* Ter. Ph. iv, 1, 21. *KG.*

90. *Masurius Sabinus* was an eminent lawyer in the reign of Tiberius, by whom he was knighted. Sch. *T.* He was very clever, very honest, and very poor. Gell. xiv, 19; Ath. xiv. *PRA.* Among other works, he left behind him three books on the Civil Law. *KG.* In his old age, he was supported by the liberality of his former pupils. As he was passionately devoted to music; it would seem that he fiddled away his clients. *GIF.*

Rubrica; Juv. xiv, 192, note; *PRA. dicant cur condita sit lex bis sex in tabulis, et cur rubrica minetur?* Prud. v. *GIF.*

91. The metaphor may be taken from dogs, whose anger is shown by the

Dum veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello.
Non prætoris erat stultis dare tenvia rerum
Officia atque usum rapidæ permittere vitæ:
Sambucam citius caloni aptaveris alto.
Stat contra ratio et secretam gannit in aurem,
Ne liceat facere id, quod quis vitiabit agendo.
Publica lex hominum naturaque continet hoc fas,
Ut teneat vetitos inscitia debilis actus.
Diluis helleborum, certo compescere puncto

wrinkling of their nostrils. *LUB.* χολὰ ποτὶ ῥινὶ κάθηται Theoc. i, 18; *vetus 'st adagium; 'fames et mora bilem in nasum concient*;' Plaut. Amph. iv. 3, 40 f. *PRA.* The Hebrew אַף 'anger' is derived from אָנַף 'he blew through the nostrils.' *MAD.*

Sanna; i, 62. *LUB.*

92. Γραῶδις μύθους· 1 Timothy iv, 7; *fabellas aniles*; Hor. S. ii, 6, 77 f. *MAD.*

'From your breast.' Ov. M. ix, 201 ff. *KG.* [i, 12;] *CS.* [The Frog and the Ox, Phædr. i, 24.]

93. *Stulti omnes servi*, and *insaniunt omnes præter sapientem*, were Stoical tenets. *PRA.* 'The prætor cannot make a man wise; therefore he cannot make him free.' *MAD.*

"The nicer shades of duty." *GIF.* s. Arist. Eth. ii, 6; 9; *quid deceat, quid non; quo virtus, quo ferat error*; Hor. A. P. 308: *PRA.* ὅτι ἴσα τὰ ἁμαρτήματα· *id, quod non licet, si nec majus nec minus umquam fieri potest, quoniam in eo est peccatum, si non licuit, quod semper unum et idem est*; *quæ ex eo peccata nascuntur, æqualia sint oportet*; Cic. Par. 3. *KG.*

94. 'And to make over to him such experience as may carry him safely down the rapid stream of life.' *DEN.*

95. The *Sambuca* was a triangular harp, of four strings originally, invented by Ibycus of Rhegium. Ath. iv, 23; xiv, 8 f; but it was probably much more ancient. Daniel iii, 5; Vitr. vi; Spart. Hadr; *PRA.* Macr. S. ii, 10; (Polyb. v, 37; *G.*) s. Hor. Ep. i, 18, 59; ii, 2, 143 f; *KG.* s. Juv. iii, 63, note.

Calones were porters employed in the camp to carry wood (κᾶλον) and water. *LUB.* καλοφόροι· Ath. *invidet usum lignorum tibi calo*; Hor. Ep. i, 14, 41 f. *PRA.* The name was afterwards applied to other porters: *cohors culta servorum, lectica formosis imposita calonibus*; Sen. Ep. 110. *KG.*

The epithet *alto* is emphatic. *LUB.* ἄνους ὁ μακρὸς, was a Greek proverb. *PLU.* οἱ ἄγαν μεγάλοι βραδεῖς· Arist. Physiog. *PRA. ingens*; 190; ἀνὴρ τρισκαιδεκάπηχυς· Theoc. xv, 17; s. Cat. lxvii, 47; lxxxvi, 4. *KG.*

96. 'Whines:' it is properly the noise which a dog or a fox makes. *LUB.* *PRA.* Cat. lxxxiii, 4; Ter. Ad. iv, 2, 17. *KG.*

97. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*: [Plin. xxxv, 10; V. Max. viii, 12, end; Ammian. xxviii, 1;] s. Cic. T. Q. i. King Ptolemy, when he was giving his opinion very freely on the art of playing the lyre, was told by Stratonicus the musician that σκῆπτρον and σκῆπτρον were not exactly synonymous: Ath. viii, 10. *PRA.*

98. 'The common law of our nature,' as opposed to 'the rubric of Masurius;' 90. *PRA.* [s. Cic. Or. i, 8, 34. One law is that of nature (*jus naturale*), and is defined as the highest reason implanted in nature, which commands what ought to be done and forbids the contrary, Cic. L. Another law is that of nations (*jus gentium*), which is akin to the former, and received every-where on the authority of all nations. Another law is peculiar, (*jus proprium*), which each nation forms for itself. There are also other divisions; (some lawyers reckon up nearly forty;) among which is (*jus civile*) the civil law.]

99. 'Should hold as forbidden.' *CS.*

100. 'Do you attempt to compound medicines, who do not understand the

Nescius examen? Vetat hoc natura medendi.
Navem si poscat sibi peronatus arator
Luciferi rudis, exclamet Melicerta perisse
Frontem de rebus. Tibi recto vivere talo
Ars dedit? et veri speciem dignoscere calles,
Ne qua subærato mendosum tinniat auro?
Quæque sequenda forent quæque evitanda vicissim,
Illa prius creta, mox hæc carbone notâsti?
Es modicus voti? presso lare? dulcis amicis?

use of the balance?' *LUB. statera* 'the steelyard.' Sch. Petr. 35; 67; Suet. x, 25; Plin. H. N. xxxiii, 11; *KG. abrotonum ægro non audet, nisi qui didicit, dare: quod medicorum est, promittunt medici*; Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 114 ff. *PRA.*

Certo compescere puncto (I think) means 'to bring the tongue to a state of quiescence, between the cheeks of the cavity through which it vibrates, by slipping the weight to a certain point on the graduated arm.' Thus *compescere lucum*, i. e. *lucum suis finibus cohibere;* Festus; and in like manner, *compescere populos, impetus, dolores, iras, mores dissolutos, styli luxuriantiam, linguam, &c.* s. *F.* and note on i, 6.

102. *Navim agere ignarus navis timet;* Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 114. *PRA.*

Poscat implies presumption. *KG.*

Peronatus: Juv. xiv, 186, note. *PRA.* The epithet is emphatic, for sailors wear thin and pliant shoes to give them a firmer footing both on deck and among the rigging.

103. *Luciferi* 'even of the morning star,' and consequently of the stars in general. Ov. Tr. i, 10, 13. *KG. CS.* A knowledge of which was essential to navigation in those days, before the invention of the mariner's compass: Virg. Æ. iii, 512 ff; *PRA.* and even at present. In one of our trips from Southampton to Guernsey, during a fine starlight night, a naval officer, who was one of the passengers on deck, observed that we were making fast for the Portland lights. The steersman was puzzled, as, according to the compass, the course of the vessel was quite correct. The captain was called up; and, seeing at once, that the lights a-head were those on the Portland rocks, contrary to the indication of the compass, he observed the stars and immediately ascertained that there was something wrong. He ordered the quarter-deck to be instantly cleared: on their removing a large green parrot in its cage, which had been standing to the east of the compass, the needle instantly righted, veering round to the true point. The accident delayed us about two hours.

Melicerta was the child of Ino, who to save him from the insane fury of her husband Athamas, king of Thebes, leaped with him into the sea; where Neptune, at the request of Venus, took them both into his suite, under the names of Leucothoe and Palæmon, *GIF. CS.* or Portunus. Ov. M. iv, 311 ff; Virg. G. i, 437 f; *PRA.* Apoll. i, 8, 2. *KG.*

104. *Frontem. clament periisse pudorem cuncti;* Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 80 f; *PRA.* Juv. xiii, 242, note; Mart. xi, 28, 7; *KG.* ii, 43, note.

'To walk uprightly.' *T. cadat an recto stet talo*; Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 176; *PRA. talo* for *pede*, as in Juv. vii, 16; ἐρθῷ βῆναι ποδί· Eur. Hel. 1465. *KG.* The metaphor is very common in Holy Scripture: as in Psalms xv, 2; lxxxiv, 11; Proverbs x, 9, &c. *MAD.*

105. Juv. xiv, 109, note. *KG.*

106. See iii, 21, notes; *LUB. qui per argentum æs videt*; Petr. 56. *KG.*

108. See ii, 1, notes; *PRA.* Cat. xxxvii, 10; (*DŒ.*) Mart. xii, 72. *KG.*

109. See ii, 3, &c. *si est animus tibi modicus, continens, ambitionis expers*; Plaut. *PRA.*

'Is your establishment kept within your income?'

Dulcis; s. Hor. S. i, 4, 135. *MAD.*

Jam nunc adstringas, jam nunc granaria laxes?
Inque luto fixum possis transcendere numum,
Nec glutto sorbere salivam Mercurialem?
"Hæc mea sunt, teneo," quum vere dixeris, esto
Liberque ac sapiens, prætoribus ac Jove dextro.
Sin tu, quum fueris nostræ paullo ante farinæ,
Pelliculam veterem retines et fronte politus
Astutam vapido servas sub pectore vulpem,
Quæ dederam supra, repeto, funemque reduco.
Nil tibi concessit ratio: digitum exsere, peccas;

110. The allusion perhaps is to the public granaries at Rome, which were periodically opened for the relief of the poorer citizens, as well as in times of dearth and scarcity. *MAD.* s. Cic. Off. i, 14. *KG.* ὁ ἐλευθέριος οὐ δώσει ὅτι οὐ δεῖ· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἔτι πρωτοι κατὰ τὴν ἐλευθεριότητα· καὶ εἰς ταῦτα ἀναλώσας, οὐκ ἂν ἔχοι εἰς ἃ δεῖ ἀναλίσκειν· Arist. Eth. iv, 1.

111. The waggish boys at Rome used to stick a piece of money in the mud, with a string fastened to it; and if any miserly fellow, coming by, stooped to pick it up, they jerked it away and laughed at him. *HOL. in triviis fixum qui se demittit ob assem*; Hor. Ep. i, 16, 64; s. Od. ii, 2, 23 f; *PRA. ab asse crevit; et paratus fuit quadrantem de stercore mordicus tollere;* Petr. 43. *KG.*

112. 'Without finding, like a greedy glutton, that your mouth waters at the sight of such a prize.' *GIF.* s. ii, 44, note.

113. See Hor. S. ii, 7, 78 ff. *KG.*

114. 'With a body enfranchised by the prætors, and a mind by Jove.' *PRA.* Prop. iii, 1, 47; *quæ sit libertas, quæris? nulli rei servire, nulli necessitati, nullis casibus; fortunam in æquum deducere*; Sen. Ep. 51; *non homines timere, non deos; nec turpia velle, nec nimia; in se ipsum habere maximam potestatem*; ib. 75; s. Claud. viii, 257 ff. *KG.*

115. "One of our batch." *GIF.* A metaphor from loaves. *LUB.* Suet. ii, 4. The Stoics were not so arrogant as to deem themselves free and wise; a character, which they looked up to, as elevated almost beyond the reach of human attainment. *KG.*

116. A metaphor from snakes, which cast their slough. *CS.* Ov. M. ix, 266; vii, 237; Virg. G. iii, 425 f; Æ. ii, 471 f; or (2) an allusion to the fable of the Fox in a Lion's skin. Hor. S. ii, 1, 62 f; iii, 186; Ep. i, 16, 44 f; *KG.* or (3) to Blacks who can never be washed white. *PRA.* s. Juv. xiii, 239, note.

Fronte; s. iv, 14; *MAD.* Juv. ii, 8.

117. *Numquam te fallant animi sub vulpe latentes*; Hor. A. P. 437; *PRA.* Claud. xviii, 145; v, 484; Pind. Ol. xi, 20 ff; Theoc. i, 48; v, 112 f; ἀλωπηκίζειν· Arist. V. 1233; P. 1090. *KG.*

Vapido; s. 77. *MAD.*

118. *Supra*, i. e. in 113. *LUB.*

Repeto 'I pronounced you free, conditionally; on failure of these conditions, I revoke my concession.' *LUB.*

The metaphor is taken from animals or birds, which are allowed a certain degree of liberty, but at the same time secured by a string. If they abuse their liberty, they are pulled in. *PRA.* s. Juv. xii, 5, note. *MAD.* "I would have thee gone; And yet no further than a wanton's bird; Who lets it hop a little from her hand, Like a poor prisoner in his twisted gyves, And with a silk thread plucks it back again;" Shaksp. Rom. and Jul. ii, 1. *GIF.*

119. 'Whatever the prætor may have done, philosophy has done nothing for you.' *MAD.* Persius (who had the passage in the Enchiridion of Epictetus before him, ἡ φιλοσοφία φησὶν, ὅτι οὐδὲ τὸν δάκτυλον ἐκτεῖναι εἰκῆ προσήκει) labours to prove that there is no medium between absolute wisdom and absolute folly; from which notable position it follows (among other consequences) that the fool cannot perform the most trivial

Et quid tam parvum est? Sed nullo thure litabis,
Hæreat in stultis brevis ut semuncia recti.
Hæc miscere nefas; nec, quum sis cetera fossor,
Tres tantum ad numeros Satyri moveare Bathylli.
"Liber ego." Unde datum hoc sumis, tot subdite rebus?
An dominum ignoras, nisi quem vindicta relaxat?
'I, puer, et strigiles Crispini ad balnea defer!'
Si increpuit: 'Cessas nugator?' servitium acre
Te nihil impellit: nec quidquam extrinsecus intrat,
Quod nervos agitet. Sed si intus et in jecore ægro
Nascuntur domini, quî tu impunitior exis

act without blundering egregiously. *GIF. T. PRA. MAD. auri navem evertat gubernator an paleæ, in re aliquantulum, in gubernatoris inscitia nihil interest. lapsa est libido in muliere ignota, dolor ad pauciores pertinet, quam si petulans fuisset in aliqua generosa ac nobili virgine; peccavit vero nihilo minus, siquidem est peccare tamquam transsilire lineas; quam longe progrediare, quum semel transsilieris, ad augendam culpam nihil attinet;* Sen. Ep. 66. This doctrine is attacked in Cic. Fin. iii, 27; for Mur. 30; Hor. S. i, 3, 96 ff; Ep. i, 16, 55 f. *KG.*

120. "Yet what so trifling?" *GIF.* 'and apparently so easy? but it is beyond the power of the gods to grant.'

Litabis; s. ii, 75, note. *PRA.*

121. 'Short' is applied in our own language to weight.

122. *Hæc* i. e. 'folly and right.' *KG.*

Cetera a Grecism, *τὰ ἄλλα. LUB.*

Fossor; s. Juv. xi, 80. *MAD.*

123. *Histrio, si paulo se movit extra numerum, aut si versus pronunciatus est syllaba una brevior aut longior, exsibilatur et exploditur: in vita, quæ omni gestu moderatior, omni versu aptior esse debet, ut in syllaba, te peccare dices? poetam non audio in nugis, in vitæ societate audiam civem, digitis peccata dimetientem sua? &c;* Cic. Par. 3; *CS.* Virg. E. vi, 27; Prop. ii, 18, 16; s. Mart. xi, 85, 3 f; Ov. Am. ii, 4, 29. *KG.*

'Of Bathyllus dancing the Satyr.' s. Virg. E. v, 73; Hor. A. P. 221; Ep. ii, 2, 125; *PRA.* S. i, 5, 63.

Movere 'to dance.' Hor. A. P. 232; *PRA.* S. i, 9, 24; Od. iii, 6, 21; Ov. A. A. iii, 350. *KG.*

Bathyllus; s. Juv. vi, 63, note; Ath. i, 17. *PRA.*

124. *Dama* maintains his conclusion, notwithstanding the overthrow of his premisses. "*liber, liber sum!*" Hor. S. ii, 7, 92. *PRA.*

Unde datum sentis? Hor. S. ii, 2, 31. (*BY.*) *KG.*

Tot subdite rebus; s. Hor. S. ii, 7, 75 ff; *KG.* iii, 28, note. *MAD.*

125. See 88. *PRA.*

126. 'A command from your quondam master, it is true, would not affect you.' [s. St Matthew viii, 9.]

Strigiles; Juv. iii, 263; Petr. 91; Apul. Flor. ii, p. 346, 27. *R.* Those, who went to the baths, took their own scrapers and soap. Luc. Lexiph. t. ii, p. 320; *KG.* Suet. ii, 80. *PRA.*

Crispinus; Juv. i, 27, note; iv, 1 ff. *PRA.*

127. Ter. Eun. iv, 6, 16. *KG.*

128. See Juv. xiv, 63. *KG.*

129. The metaphor may be taken from puppets, which are moved by strings. s. Hor. S. ii, 7. 81 f; Anton. ii, 3; vii, 3. (*GK.*) *CS. qui in ligneolis hominum figuris gestus movet, quando filum membri, quod agitari solet, traxerit, torquebitur cervix, nutabit caput, oculi vibrabunt, manus ad ministerium præsto erunt, nec invenuste totus videbitur vivere;* Apul. de Mun. *KG.* or we may understand the words in their simple sense. *PRA.*

Jecore; Juv. i, 45, note; *MAD.* Plat. Tim. t. ix, p. 389. *KG.*

130. *Quî tu impunitior?* Hor. S. ii, 7, 105. *PRA.*

Atque hic, quem ad strigiles scutica et metus egit herilis?
Mane piger stertis: 'Surge!' inquit Avaritia: 'eja
Surge!' Negas? instat. 'Surge!' inquit. "Non queo."
'Surge!'
"Et quid agam?" 'Rogitas? En, saperdam advehe Ponto,
Castoreum, stuppas, ebenum, thus, lubrica Coa;
Tolle recens primus piper e sitiente camelo:
Verte aliquid: jura.' "Sed Juppiter audiet." 'Eheu!
Baro, regustatum digito terebrare salinum
Contentus perages, si vivere cum Jove tendis.'
Jam pueris pellem succinctus et œnophorum aptas:
"Ocius ad navem!" Nihil obstat, quin trabe vasta
Ægæum rapias, nisi solers Luxuria ante
Seductum moneat: 'Quo deinde, insane, ruis? quo?

131. Spectator No. 55.

132. The power of idleness and sloth, when indulged, is finely described in Proverbs v, 9 f; xxii, 13; xxvi, 13 f. *MAD.*

133. *Surge;* s. Arist. Pl. 539; [Hor. O. iii, 11, 37 f.]

134. The *saperda* was a common sort of fish, Ath. iii, 30; *PRA.* of which the best were those caught in the Mæotic gulf. *LUB.*

135 *Castoreum;* s. Juv. xii, 34 ff. *PRA.*

[*Stuppas* 'hards.']

Sola India nigrum fert ebenum, solis est thurea virga Sabæis; Virg. G. ii, 116 f. *PRA.*

"Coan wines," *DRY.* were of a laxative quality. *LUB. si dura morabitur alvus, mytilus et viles pellent obstantia conchæ et lapathi brevis herba, sed albo non sine Coo;* Hor. S. ii, 4, 27 ff; *PRA.* Plin. H. N. xxvii, 27; Æl. V. H. xii, 31. *KG.*

136. *Cave ne portus occupet alter, ne Cibyratica, ne Bithyna negotia perdas;* Hor. Ep. i, 6, 32 f. *PRA.*

Sitiente 'just arrived at Alexandria from its journey over the desart.' *KG.* s. Plin. viii, 18. *PRA.* [*ADD*, Dial. on Medals t. i, p. 503.]

137. 'Turn a penny: swear through thick and thin.' *DEN.* s. Cic. Off. iii, end. *PRA.*

Jupiter audiet: s. Juv. xiii, 75. *KG.*

138. *Baro* is a Gallic word and denotes 'a soldier's slave.' Sch. Cic. Ep. ix, 26; *LUB.* id. Div. ii, 70, v. l. *PRA.*

'You will never earn salt to your porridge, if you make a point of keeping on good terms with Jove.'

Salinum; iii, 25; *Varro sale pulmentarii vice usos veteres auctor est: esitásse enim salem cum pane et caseo, ut proverbio apparet;* Plin. xxxi, 7; Plaut. Curc. iv, 4, 6. *PRA.* [s. τρύβλιον, St Matthew xxvi, 23.]

140. 'Equipped for starting, you load your servants with your leather portmanteau and your liquor-case.' *T. pueri lasanum portantes œnophorumque;* Hor. S. i, 6, 109; *PRA.* Suet. ii, 83. (*CS.*) *KG.*

Succinctus; Hor. S. ii, 6, 107; *PRA.* s. Exodus xi, 11; 1 Kings xviii, 46; St Luke xii, 35. *MAD.*

141. *Trabe Cypria Myrtoum pavidus nauta secat mare;* Hor. Od. i, 1, 13 f; Juv. xiv, 276. *MAD.*

142. *Rapere* 'to hurry over.' Ov. F. iii, 867; (*BU.*) Sil. i, 569 f; (*R.*) Virg. Æ. vi, 8; (*HY.*) Ov. Her. 19, 74; (*HS.*) Charit. p. 263; (*D'O.*) *viam vorare;* Cat. xxxv, 7. *KG.*

'Wily Luxury.' οὕτως ἡ μιαρὰ καὶ παντὸς κακοῦ διδάσκαλος Τρυφὴ ἄλλην ἀπ' ἄλλης ἡδονῆς ἀναισχύντως ἐπινοοῦσα· Luc. Am. t. ii, p. 421; Claud. xxii, 131 ff. *KG.*

143. 'Taken aside as a friend and warned of your danger;' as in Juv. xii, 57 f. *PRA.*

Quid tibi vis? calido sub pectore mascula bilis
Intumuit, quam non exstinxerit urna cicutæ.
Tun mare transilias? tibi, torta cannabe fulto,
Cœna sit in transtro? Veientanumque rubellum
Exhalet vapida læsum pice sessilis obba?
Quid petis, ut numi, quos hic quincunce modesto
Nutrieras, pergant avidos sudare deunces?
Indulge Genio; carpamus dulcia: nostrum est,
Quod vivis: cinis et manes et fabula fies.

Deinde; Virg. Æ. v, 741; (*HY.*) Liv. iv, 49. (*G. D.*) *KG.*

144. *Mascula bilis* 'potent rage.'

145. *Quæ poterunt umquam satis expurgare cicutæ?* Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 53. *CS.* The *lathyris* is here meant, which is called *cicuta* from its hollow stalk. *SM. T.* s. Plin. H. N. xxv, 94. *KG.*

146. Cato the censor is said to have repented of three things: (1) having told his wife a secret, (2) having spent a day unprofitably, and (3) having gone to a place by sea, when he could have gone thither by land: Plut. according to the Greek adage: *θαλάσσῃ καὶ τῦρῳ, καὶ γυνὴ κακὰ τρία. PRA.*

'Hemp.' s. Plin. H. N. xix, 8; *KG.* Her. iv, 155. *PRA.*

147. 'Red Veientan wine.' *LUB.* Mart. i, 104, 9; *KG.* s. Juv. vii, 121, note.

148. "And while a broken plank supports your meat, And a coil'd cable proves your softest seat, Suck from squab jugs, that pitchy scents exhale, The seaman's beverage, sour at once and stale!" *GIF.*

Pice. s. Plin. xiv, 1, 20; Plut. M. 1, 5, 3; *resinata bibis vina, Falerna fugis*; Mart. iii, 77, 8. *PRA.*

149. The highest usury was called *centesima*, or 'twelve per cent;' being at the rate of one sesterce monthly for every hundred: the next highest was *deunx*, 'eleven per cent;' and so on down to the *unciaria* or 'one per cent.' Tac. An. v, 16; *PRA.* Juv i, 40, note.

150. *Pascere numos*; Hor. Ep. i, 18, 35. *PRA. nutrieras* is a very appropriate metaphor, if we look to the derivation of τόκος from τίκτειν 'to bring forth.'

151. *Genio*; ii, 3; *PRA.* Ter. Ph. i, 1, 10. *KG.*

Dum loquimur, fugerit invida ætas: carpe diem; Hor. Od. i, 11, 7 f. Sch. The language of the Epicureans was; *voluptatibus, quoquo modo possumus, serviamus: brevi enim tempore nulli erimus omnino. ergo nullum diem, nullum temporis punctum fluere nobis sine voluptate patiamur, ne, quia ipsi quandoque perituri sumus, id ipsum quod vixerimus pereat*; Lact. *PRA.*

'That alone can be deemed life, which is devoted to me.' *CS. T.* s. Sil. xv, 64 ff. *KG.* *βίος βίου δεόμενος οὐκ ἐστὶ βίος* is a Greek proverb. *PRA.* or 'If you ever really live, it is all owing to me.' *quod spiro et placeo, si placeo, tuum est*; Hor. Od. iv, 3, 24. *MAD.*

152. *Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam. jam te premet nox fabulæque manes*; Hor. Od. i, 4, 15 f. *LUB. Stoici usuram nobis largiuntur tamquam cornicibus: diu mansuros aiunt animos, semper negant*; Cic. T. Q. i, 77, *aiunt manere animos, e corpore quum excesserint, sed non semper*; ib. 78. Therefore, if this line be delivered in accordance with the Stoical notions, it will mean 'You will soon die, and when your body has been reduced to ashes, your spirit will abide for a time among the shades, and at last you will be utterly annihilated, soul as well as body, so that you will live only in memory and in name.' s. Macr. S. i, 3; Virg. Æ. vi, 743; Varro v. *PRA.* "Soon wilt thou glide a ghost for gossip's chat." *BWS.* Prop. iii, 13, 45. *KG.* *ἐν δ' ὀλίγῳ βροτῶν τὸ περσπὸν αὔξεται· οὕτω δὲ καὶ πιτνεῖ χαμαί. ἀποτρόπῳ γνώμᾳ σεσεισμένον. ἐπάμεροι τί δέ τις; τί δ' οὔ τις; σκιᾶς ὄναρ, ἄνθρωποι.* Pind. P. viii, 131 ff. *GIF.*

Fabula. ["We spend our years as a tale that is told;" Psalm xc, 9.]

Vive memor leti, fugit hora: hoc, quod loquor, inde est.'
En quid agis? Duplici in diversum scinderis hamo:
Hunccine an hunc sequeris? Subeas alternus oportet
Ancipiti obsequio dominos, alternus oberres.
Nec tu, quum obstiteris semel instantique negaris
Parere imperio, "Rupi jam vincula," dicas.
Nam et luctata canis nodum abripit: attamen illi,
Quum fugit, a collo trahitur pars longa catenæ.
"Dave, cito, hoc credas jubeo, finire dolores
Præteritos meditor." (Crudum Chærestratus unguem

153. *Dum licet, in rebus jucundis vive beatus, vive memor, quam sis ævi brevis;* Hor. S. ii, 6, 96 f; *CS. T. currit enim ferox ætas*; Od. ii, 5, 13 f; *sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus;* Virg. G. iii, 284. *PRA.*

Breve est vitæ istius curriculum: hoc ipsum quod loquor, quod scribo, quod relego, de tempore meo mihi aut crescit aut deperit; S. Hier. on Ep. Gal. iii, 6. *PRA.* Eur. Alc. 785 ff; Bion. Id. v, 9 ff; Petr. 72; Sen. H. F. 177 ff; Juv. ix, 126 ff, notes. *KG.* ["And every beating pulse we tell, Leaves but the number less."] The late Lord Hervey, in a poetical epistle to a friend applies this very beautifully: "Even now, while I write, time steals on our youth And a moment's cut off from thy friendship and truth." The whole of Luxury's argument amounts to this: "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die;" 1 Corinthians xv, 32; Isaiah xxii, 13. *MAD.*

154. Plutarch, in his treatise on envy and hatred, calls vice *παλυάγκιστρον*: [M. xliii.] *Dama* had swallowed two baits, that of Avarice, and that of Luxury. *PRA.* Prop. iv, 1, 141; *KG.* s. 1 Kings xviii, 21. [Feyjoo's Discourses ii, 2, 9.]

155. Understand *dominum. MAD.*

156. *Obsequium* denotes 'servile compliance,' 'indulgence,' 'flattery.' i, 107, note. *molesta veritas est, siquidem ex ea nascitur odium, quod est venenum amicitiæ: sed obsequium multo molestius, quod peccatis indulgens præcipitem amicum ferri sinit;* and *in obsequio comitas adsit; assentatio vitiorum adjutrix procul amoveatur;* Cic. de Am. 91. *PRA.* s. i, 107, note; St Luke xvi, 13.

157. *Semel.* "One swallow does not make a summer;" neither can one or two actions constitute a habit. Arist. Eth. *PRA.*

158. *Scilicet asserui jam me, fugique catenas;* Ov. Am. iii, 11, 3; *o toties servus! quæ bellua ruptis, cum semel effugit, reddit se prava catenis;* Hor. S. ii, 7, 19 f. *PRA.*

159. This illustration is pleasantly applied by Butler: "For though the dame has been my bail To free me from enchanted jail, Yet as a dog, committed close For some offence, by chance breaks loose And quits his clog, but all in vain, He still drags after him his chain; So, though my uncle she has quitted, My heart continues still committed;" Hud. ii, 3, 65 ff. *BWS.*

160. 'You carry that about with you, which will enable Avarice or Luxury, your old masters, at any time to drag you again into their power and to resume their influence over your actions.' *KG.*

161. This lively little dialogue is taken from the Eunuch of Menander: Terence has changed the dramatis personæ. Sch. s. Hor. S. ii, 3, 259 ff. *KG.* It may confidently be opposed to any similar scene of equal length in the dramatic and satiric writers, whose works have reached us. *GIF.*

162. *Amorem hæc cuncta vitia sectari solent, cura, ægritudo, nimiaque elegantia, &c. sed amori accedunt etiam hæc quæ dixi minus, insomnia, ærumna, error, terror, et fuga, ineptiæ, stultitiaque, adeo et temeritas, incogitantia excors, immodestia, petulantia, cupiditas, et malevolentia, inhæret etiam aviditas, desidia, injuria, inopia, contumelia, et dispendium, multiloquium, pauciloquium;* Plaut. Merc. pr. 18 ff; *quisquis amores aut metuet dulces, aut*

Abrodens ait hæc.) "An siccis dedecus obstem
Cognatis? an rem patriam rumore sinistro
Limen ad obscœnum frangam, dum Chrysidis udas
Ebrius ante fores exstincta cum face canto?"
'Euge, puer, sapias: dis depellentibus agnam
Percute.' "Sed censen plorabit, Dave, relicta?"

experietur amaros; Virg. E. iii, 109 f; *o indignum facinus! nunc ego et illam scelestam esse, et me miserum sentio; et tædet, et amore ardeo; et prudens, sciens, vivus, vidensque pereo; nec quid agam scio;* Ter. Eun. i, 1, 25 ff; s. Hor. Od. i, 8, 2 ff; S. ii, 3, 263. *PRA.*

Chærestratus is the Phædria of Terence: *Davus* the Parmeno: *Chrysis* the Thais. *PRA.* Common names of slaves among the Romans were Statius, Dionysius, Stichus, Hera; at Athens, Davus (from Dacia), Geta; among the Syrians, Dama; in Paphlagonia, Tybius; in Phrygia, Manes, Mida; among the Spartans, Helota; at Argos, Gymneta; among the Cretans, Epharmiota, Clarota, Minota; in Thessaly, Penesta; at Syracuse, Eustatonus; at Sicyon, Corynephorus; among the Mariandyni, Doryphorus; &c. *AX.* Some of these names denote classes rather than individuals.

This is the action of a person annoyed with himself. Prop. ii, 3, 1; iii, 23, 24; *KG.* s. i, 106. *PRA.*

163. 'Sober.' *ego præter alios meum virum fui rata siccum, frugi, continentem;* Plaut. As. v, 2, 6 f; *scito illum ante omnes madidum, nihili, incontinentem;* ib. 8 f; s. Hor. Ep. i, 19, 9; Od. i, 18, 3; Cic. for Quint. 93; Rosc. 75; *PRA.* Hor. Od. iv, 5, 38..40. *MAD.*

164. *Sinistra liberalitas: parum expatravit. quid est? ait, an parum helluatus est? paterna primum lancinata sunt bona;* &c; Cat. xxix, 16 ff; *bonam deperdere famam, rem patris oblimare malum est,* &c; Hor. S. i, 2, 61 ff; *PRA.* s. Juv. xiv, 1. *MAD.*

Turpis amor surdis auribus esse solet; Ov. *PRA.*

165. *Frangam;* a metaphor from a ship splitting on a rock. *PRA.* s. Plaut. Trin. ii, 1, 19 ff. *CS.*

'Wet,' not only with the scents sprinkled thereon by the lovers who came to serenade her, Sch. and with wine, but with tears. *CS.* s. Plaut. Curc. i, 1 f; *PRA. at lacrumans exclusus amator limina sæpe floribus et sertis operit postesque superbos ungit amaracino et foribus miser oscula figit;* Lucr. iv, 1171 ff. *MRC.* It may also mean 'frequented by those in their cups.' *ebrius ad durum formosæ limen amicæ cantat: habent unctæ mollia serta comæ;* Ov. F. v, 339 f. (*HS.*) *KG.*

166. The torch was extinguished, that the serenader might not be recognised by those who passed by. *CS. tace: occultemus lumen et vocem;* Plaut. Curc. i, 1, 95; *ebrius, et (magnum quod dedecus) ambulet ante noctem cum facibus;* Hor. S. i, 4, 51 f. *PRA.* When the fair one proved inexorable, they dashed their torch on the ground. *semper et exclusi signa jacere faces;* Prop. i, 16, 8. *MRC.* [It might be also when the day was breaking.]

Noctu occentabunt ostium; Plaut. Pers. iv, 4, 20; *qui si adeam ad fores atque occentem;* id. Cu. i, 2, 57. For further information respecting these serenades, s. Hor. Od. iii, 10; *PRA.* Od. i, 25; iii, 7, 30 f; S. ii, 7, 89 ff; (*JC. MI.*) Prop. i, 16, 5 ff; iii, 2, 47 ff. (*BA.*) *KG.*

167. *Puer;* Hor. i, 9, 16; Sil. xv, 33. *KG.*

Understand *si* before *sapias:* Hor. Od. i, 11, 6; Ov. Am. i, 4, 29. (*BU. HS.*) *CS.*

Averruncantibus is the more technical word; ἀλεξικάκοις καὶ ἀποτροπαίοις. These deities were Castor and Pollux. *T.*

Nos humilem feriemus agnam; Hor. Od. ii, 17, 31. *PRA.*

168. 'Sacrifice.' *T.* Ov. F. i, 347; Tr. iv, 2, 5; M. xv, 126. *KG.*

Hæc verba una mehercle falsa lacrumula, quam, oculos terendo misere, vix vi expresserit, restinguet; Ter. Eun.

' Nugaris. Solea, puer, objurgabere rubra;
Ne trepidare velis atque arctos rodere casses.
Nunc, ferus et violens; at si vocet, haud mora, dicas—
" Quidnam igitur faciam? nec nunc, quum arcessor et ultro
" Supplicat, accedam?"—Si totus et integer illinc
Exieras, nec nunc.' Hic, hic, quem quærimus, hic est:
Non in festuca, lictor quam jactat ineptus.
Jus habet ille sui palpo, quem ducit hiantem
Cretata Ambitio? ' Vigila et cicer ingere large

i, 1. 22 ff; *PRA.* s. Juv. vi, 271 ff, notes.

Censen; [Ter. Eu. ii, 1, 11.]

169. The *solea* was ' the slipper' worn by ladies, and sometimes by effeminate men: Gell. xiii, 20; *A*, v, 18; Cic. Verr. vii, 85; Pis. 13. Clodius is accused of wearing *crocotam, mitram, muliebres soleas*; id. H. Resp. 44. It was used by the fair tyrants for the chastisement of their humble admirers. s. Juv. vi, 612, note; Chrysost. Hom. 14; *PRA. T. BU*, Anth. L. t. i, p. 618. *KG.*

170. The metaphor is taken from beasts caught in ' the toils.' *LUB. ac veluti primo taurus detractat aratra, mox venit assueto mollis ad arva jugo: sic primo juvenes trepidant in amore feroces, dehinc domiti post hæc æqua et iniqua ferunt*; Prop. ii, 3, 47 ff; (*BU.*) *sic laqueos fera, dum jactat, astringit: sic aves, dum viscum trepidantes excutiunt, plumis omnibus illinunt*; Sen. Ira iii, 16. *CS.* s. Virg. Æ. iv, 121; ix, 114; *MAD.* xi, 453. *KG.*

172. See Hor. S. ii, 3, 262. (*BY.*) *KG.*

173. *Integer* ' heart-whole,' *MAD.* ' without the loss of your heart.' *fixus hic apud nos est animus tuus clavo cupidinis*; Plaut. As. i, 3, 4; *anima magis est ubi amat, quam ubi animat. PRA.*

175. *Festuca* is used contemptuously for *vindicta. quid? ea ingenua, an festuca facta? serva, an libera est?* Plaut. M. G. iv, 1, 15. (*TB.*) But Plutarch says that ' stubble' was thrown on the person of the manumitted slave by one of the lictors: M. xlv. *PRA.*

One of the six lictors, who attended the prætor, *LUB.* probably carried his wand. ' A stalk flourished by a foolish beadle' must have been incompetent to confer real liberty and wisdom. *PRA.*

176. *Avari non habent divitias sed a divitiis habentur*; Sen. *PRA.*

Palpo ' a coaxer,' ' a demagogue;' *κόλαξ τοῦ δήμου* Plato. *CS.*

Sed fulgente trahit constrictos Gloria curru; Hor. S. i, 6, 23. *DBN.* [Arist. Eth. i, 5; Feyjoo, Disc. p. 31.]

Hunc plausus hiantem, per cuneos geminatus enim plebisque patrumque, corripuit; Virg. G. ii, 508 ff.

177. Those who canvassed for an office used always to have their white gown fresh from the fuller's hands; and to add to its brilliancy, it was rubbed with chalk. *fit toga addito quodam cretæ genere candidior*; Isid. xiv, 24. *L.* Polybius calls the gown *λαμπρὰ*, not *λευκή*. *DBN.* [St Mark ix, 3; *ADD*, Dial. on Medals t. i, p. 438.]

Ambitio ' the going about to solicit the vote and interest of each elector.' *MAD.* Now follows the command of Ambition to her slave. *PRA.*

Vigila: they commenced their morning calls, on these occasions, before daybreak. *CS.* s. Mart. iv, 78; Sen. Br. v, 24. or ' Be on the watch,' ' be always on the look-out for an opportunity of ingratiating yourself with the people.' *MAD. KG.*

The candidates for popularity used to throw among the mob a number of tallies entitling the bearer to a certain quantity of some sort of grain. *in cicere atque faba bona tu perdasque lupinis*; Hor. S. ii, 3, 182. This was the method pursued by the ædiles at ' the games of Flora.' The sums squandered in these largesses, under the republic, far surpassed the most lavish cost of our contested elections, and were frequently ruinous to the parties, *et populare sa-*

Rixanti populo, nostra ut Floralia possint
Aprici meminisse senes. Quid pulchrius?' At quum
Herodis venere dies unctaque fenestra
Dispositæ pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernæ
Portantes violas rubrumque amplexa catinum
Cauda natat thynni, tumet alba fidelia vino:
Labra moves tacitus recutitaque sabbata palles.
Tunc nigri lemures ovoque pericula rupto:

crum bis millia dena tulisset; Mart. x, 41, 7. even when the emperors had engrossed the whole power, and the only subject of contention was, to be a slave with the title of an office, or without it. *AX*, vi, 8. *PRA. GIF.* s. Suet. often. *cicer* was a very plebeian food. Hor. A. P. 249; S. i, 6, 115; s. Mart. viii, 69, 7 ff; Stat. S. i, 6, 9 ff; (*BA.*) *KG.* s. vi, 50, note.

178. 'Scrambling.' *PRA.*

Floralia; Macr. S. i, 4; Aug. Civ. D. vi, 7; *PRA.* Juv. vi, 249, note. *KG.*

179. Juv. xi, 203. This basking in the sun is characteristic of old age. "Together they totter about, Or sit in the sun at the door;" Darby and Joan. *MAD.* Cic. Sen. 16. *KG.* ["*Mein Stab soll mich Greisen vor die Schwelle meiner Hütte führen, da will ich mich der kommenden Sonne gegenübersetzen;*" Geszner Palemon.]

180. We now come to the tyranny of Superstition. The Herodians were a considerable party among the Jews. Under Herod the Great, the government attained a pitch of power, which it had not reached since the captivity. He was greatly favoured by Dolabella and Antony, and, subsequently, by Augustus; who, like the two former, extended his empire, and, at his request, conferred privileges and immunities upon the Jews then resident in Rome: to this, must be added that he restored the temple, the idol of Jewish vanity, with surpassing magnificence. This was enough for that factious and selfish people: many of them honoured his memory, (execrable as it was,) and kept the day of his accession as a festival. Persius, like all the writers of his time, speaks of the Jews with equal ignorance and contempt; and, in this place, confounds a simple festival with their solemn sabbaths. *GIF.* Sch. *CS. PRA.* s. Juv. xiv, 96 ff, notes. St Matthew xiv, 6; St Mark vi, 21. *MAD.* [*HAR*, Obs. i, 9.]

181. Juv. xii, 90—92, notes. *moratur Dei ancilla in laribus alienis, et inter illos omnibus honoribus dæmonum, omnibus solennibus regum, incipiente anno, incipiente mense, nidore thuris agitabitur: et procedat de janua laureata et lucernata, ut de novo consistorio libidinum publicarum*; Tert. ad Ux. xi. *PRA.*

Vomuere; Virg. Æ. v, 682. *MAD.*

182. *Cumano rubicundam pulvere testam*; Mart. xiv, 114, 1; *paropsis rubra*; xi, 27, 5. *PRA.* This is put by hypallage for 'the dish embracing the tail of the fish.' *LUB.* 'The red earthenware,' 'the large coarse fish,' and 'the tail,' which was not the prime part of it, 'the white jug,' and 'the frothy wine,' are all mentioned contemptuously and with reference to the meanness and poverty of the Jews. *MAD.*

183. *Præcipua magnitudine thynni: invenimus talenta* xv *pependisse: ejusdem caudæ latitudinem quinque cubita et palmum:* Plin. ix, 15 or 17 and 20. *PRA.*

Tumet may simply mean 'is filled to the brim.' *CS.* or "The crude must foams o'er the pitcher's brims." *GIF.* s. Virg. G. ii, 6.

184. Cf. ii, 6, note. *PRA.*

'The sabbaths of the circumcised.' Sch. Mart. vii, 29, 5, *KG.*

185. Understand *timentur. CS. somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas, nocturnos lemures, portentaque Thessala rides?* Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 208 f. *animus virtute perfectus genius vocatur. animum humanum emeritis vitæ stipendiis corpore suo abjurantem vetere Latina lingua lemurem dictitatum reperio. ex hisce lemuribus qui posterorum suorum curam sortitus, placato et quieto numine domum possidet, Lar familiaris dicitur: qui vero ob adversa vitæ merita,*

Tunc grandes Galli et cum sistro lusca sacerdos
Incussere deos inflantes corpora, si non
Prædictum ter mane caput gustaveris allî.
Dixeris hæc inter varicosos centuriones,
Continuo crassum ridet Volfenius ingens,
Et centum Græcos curto centusse licetur.

nullis bonis sedibus, inverta vagatione, seu quodam exsilio punitur, inane terriculamentum bonis hominibus, ceterum noxium malis, id genus plerique Larvas perhibent. cum vero incertum est, quæ cuique eorum sortitio evenerit, utrum Lar sit, an Larva, nomine Manem deum nuncupant; Apul. de D. Socr. *duat tibi Deus obvias species mortuorum, quidquid Umbrarum est usquam, quidquid Lemurum, quidquid Manium, quidquid Larvarum, oculis tuis aggerat, omnia noctium occursacula, omnia bustorum formidamina, omnia sepulcrorum terriculamenta;* id. Apol. s. Varr. de V. P. R. i; Ov. F. v, 419 ff. *PRA.*

Eggs were much used in lustrations and expiations. Ov. A. A. ii, 329 f; Hor. Ep. v, 19 f. *KG.* If an egg broke when put on the fire, it portended jeopardy to the person or property of the individual. Sch. There was another superstition relative to an egg: *huc pertinet ovorum, ut exsorbuerit quisque, calices cochlearumque protinus frangi aut eosdem cochlearibus perfocari*; Plin. xxviii, 2 or 4. The danger was in case the shells should be pricked with a needle. *T.* Many persons even at the present day, after eating an egg, always break the bottom of the shell; some from superstitious motives, and others without knowing why.

186. See Juv. vi, 513, note. *PRA.*

Galli 'priests of Cybele' said to be so called after Gallus a river of Phrygia, whose water drove them mad; Plin. xi, 49. Varro. *inter viridem Cybelen altasque Celænas amnis it insana, nomine Gallus, aqua: qui bibit inde, furit*; Ov. F. iv, 363 ff. *PRA.*

Sistro; Juv. xiii, 93, note. Apuleius calls it *aureum crepitaculum*; l. c. *KG.* it was also made of silver or brass. *PRA.*

This one-eyed lady, having never had a matrimonial offer, devoted herself to the service of Isis, Sch. where her defect might be turned to good account, for she might represent it as the act of the offended goddess: if the ministers of that deity were so exposed to her wrath, what must other mortals be? s. Juv. xiii, 93; Ov. Pont. i, 1, 51 ff. *PRA. MAD.*

187. 'Have inculcated the dread of the gods:' *LUB.* i. e. of Venus and her son. *SM. T.* Ulcers and tumours are very common in Syria and Egypt. Aret. Morb. Ac. 6. τὴν Συρίαν θεὸν οἱ δεισιδαίμονες νομίζουσιν, ἂν μανίδα τις ἢ ἀφύας φάγῃ τὰ ἀντικνήμια διεσθίειν. ἕλκεσι τὸ σῶμα πιμπλάναι. συντήκειν τὸ ἦπαρ· Plut. M. xiv, 9; *CS.* Mart. iv, 43, 2. *PRA.*

188. 'Named before you eat it.' *LUB.* [perhaps the same as *præscriptum.*]

'A head of garlick eaten fasting' was reckoned a specific against magical fascination. *LUB. T.*

189. Στρατιωτικὴ ἀλογία was proverbial among the Greeks. *PRA.* Surely Persius has shown little judgement in propounding his Stoical paradoxes to such an audience: but he seems to bear a rooted dislike to the soldiery; and whenever he has occasion for a more illiterate and worthless character than ordinary, he commonly repairs to the camp for him. His conduct, in this instance, will perhaps remind the reader of Fielding and Smollett, who, in compliance with the wretched cant of their times, manifested a patriotic abhorrence of the military, and seldom went further for a blockhead, a parasite, or an adept in low villainy, than the Army List. We have outlived this stupid piece of injustice; and a "led-captain" is no longer considered as the indispensable Vice of every novel. *GIF.*

Varicosos; Juv. vi, 397, note; Sol. p. 363. (*SM.*) *KG.*

190. 'Sets up a horse-laugh.' *PRA.*

Ingens; 95, note.

191. 'And, for a hundred of your Greeks, bids short of a hundred pence.' *LUB.* s. Petr. 46. (*BU.*) *KG.*

SATIRE VI.

ARGUMENT.

This is one of the most pleasing and original of these Satires. Its primary object is to point out the proper use of riches: and the author (after a beautiful exordium, in which the genius and learning of his friend Bassus are complimented with all the warmth of friendship, 1..6;) exhibits his own conduct in the regulation of his desires, as explanatory of his views, 6..24.

A kind and liberal attention to the necessities of others is then recommended; and the various artifices of avarice to disguise its sordid and selfish feelings under the specious names of prudence, ancient simplicity, a regard for the welfare of successors, &c; are detected and exposed with marked severity, 25..40.

The poem concludes with some sarcastic reproof of the greediness of heirs in expectation, 41..74; and a striking description of the nature of cupidity, which strengthens with indulgence, and becomes more craving in proportion as it is more abundantly supplied, 75..80.

This Satire is not only the most agreeable and original, but the most interesting of our author's works. It was evidently written by him, under the consciousness of irrecoverable disease, while yet in the flower of youth, possessed of an independent fortune, of estimable friends, of dear connections, and of a cultivated mind; a situation in itself sufficiently affecting, and which is rendered still more so, by the placid, and even cheerful spirit which pervades every part of the poem. *GIF.*

Admovit jam bruma foco te, Basse, Sabino?
Jamne lyra et tetrico vivunt tibi pectine chordæ?
Mire opifex numeris veterum primordia vocum
Atque marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinæ,
Mox juvenes agitare jocos et pollice honesto
Egregios lusisse senes? Mihi nunc Ligus ora
Intepet hibernatque meum mare, qua latus ingens
Dant scopuli et multa litus se valle receptat.

1. From this it appears that the wealthy Romans changed their residence with the seasons; and that they not only resorted to their villas in the spring, but at other times, when they were disposed for study and retirement. Cic. Att. Suet. ii, 72; Hor. Ep. i, 7, 15; *PRA.* Ep. ii, 2, 65 ff; 77 f; Plin. Ep. i, 9. *KG.* Literary characters, like our poets, were glad of any pretence to escape from the riotous excesses and the anarchy of the Saturnalia. *GIF.*

Bruma novi prima est veterisque novissima solis; Ov. F. i, 168; with us 'St. Thomas's day.' Festus. *PRA.*

Focus is used for *prædium*, on account of the time of the year. *KG.*

Cæsius Bassus, an eminent lyric poet; who was destroyed, together with his country house, in that great eruption of Vesuvius, Sch. in which Pliny the elder is also said to have perished. *GIF.* He is mentioned as approaching most nearly to Horace: Quint. Inst. x, 1, 96; *PRA.* Prop. i, 4, 1; (*BKH.*) *WF.* P. L. M. t. iii, p. xxxiii; ff; *KG.* and p. 19. *DBN.*

2. "While the strings quicken to thy manly quill." *GIF.* Ov. A. A. i, 721; Sen. H. F. 579 f; *lyra et chordæ* for 'strings of the lyre.' On this instrument, s. Hor. Od. i, 10, 6; iii, 2, 3. (*JC.*) *KG.*

3. 'Of wondrous skill in adapting to minstrelsy the early forms of ancient words, and the masculine strain of the Latin lute.' It would appear from this, that Bassus was an antiquary and had successfully transferred to his odes some of the nervous words of the older dialects of his country. *WB.* "Great workman! whose blest muse sweet lines affordes, Full of the native beauty of old wordes." *HOL.*

4. *Intendisse numeris* is the same as *numeris condere*; Ov. F. vi, 24; or *numeris coercere*; id. Pont. iv, 8, 73; s. Virg. Æ. ix, 776; Hor. Ep. i, 3, 12 f. *KG.*

5. *Juvenes* for *juveniles*; *LUB.* Ov. Tr. v, 1, 7. *KG.*

Agitare jocos; Ov. M. iii, 319; the same as *jocari*. *KG.*

Jocos; Ov. Tr. ii, 494; iii, 2, 4. *KG.* 'Amatory and playful themes.' *LUB.* *Musa dedit fidibus juvenum curas et libera vina referre*; Hor. A. P. 83 ff. *CS.*

"With moral touch." *GIF.*

6. *Ludere* for *canere*; as in Virg. E. i, 10; *PRA.* Hor. Od. iv, 9, 9. or 'to play the good old man' by assuming an air of authority and sententiousness: *bonum civem ludere*; Cic. Ep. viii, 9. *KG.* [s. *BY*, on H. O. i, 1, 5. *K. Egregius* v. l.]

He was staying with his mother Fulvia Sisennia, who, after his father's death, married again; her second husband was a Ligurian. Sch.

Ligus is here a feminine adjective. *LUB.*

7. *Maria agitata ventis ita tepescunt, ut intelligi facile possit in tantis illis humoribus inclusum esse calorem: nec enim ille externus et adventitius habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus*: Cic. N. D. ii, 10 or 26; *PRA.* Plut. M. lxiii, 8; s. Prop. iv, 1, 124. (*PA.*) *KG.*

Defendens pisces hyemat mare; Hor. S. ii, 2, 17. *PRA. vernat*; Sen. Ep. 114. *KG.*

8. *Dant* 'present.' περικλείεται ὁ λιμὴν ὄρεσιν ὑψηλοῖς, ἀφ' ὧν τὰ πελάγη κατοπτεύεται Strab. v; *PRA.* Sil. viii, 480; (*R.*) s. Virg. Æ. i, 105; iii, 653 ff; V. Flac. i, 619; Claud. xlix, 37. *KG.* *Luna* where the villa stood was one of the many convenient and beautiful situations in which the gulf of Spezia abounded. The town itself has lain in

Lunai portum est operæ cognoscere, cives!
Cor jubet hoc Enni, postquam destertuit esse
Mæonides, Quintus pavone ex Pythagoreo.
Hîc ego securus vulgi et quid præparet Auster
Infelix pecori; securus et, angulus ille
Vicini nostro quia pinguior. Etsi adeo omnes
Ditescant orti pejoribus, usque recusem
Curvus ob id minui senio aut cœnare sine uncto
Et signum in vapida naso tetigisse lagena.

ruins for ages; what now occupies a part of its site is called Larice. *GIF.*

9. A verse of Ennius. Sch. *primum oppidum Hetruriæ, Luna, portu nobile*; Plin. iii, 5; xiv, 6; xxxvi. *PRA.* Ennius must have known 'the port of Luna' well. It was there that the Romans usually took shipping for Corsica and Sardinia; the latter of which islands the poet often visited, in company with the elder Cato. *GIF.*

Operæ, understand *pretium*. *LUB.* [Liv. xxi, 9, 4. *PLR*, "*pretium*."]

10. *Cor* is often used for 'sense.' *PRA.* Hence the adjectives *cordatus, excors, vecors, &c;* Cic. T. Q. i, 9; *hoc est non modo cor non habere, sed ne palatum quidem*; Fin. ii, 28. *KG. cor Enni* will be a periphrasis, like those so frequent in Juvenal, and will mean 'Ennius in his senses.' *LUB.* s. Juv. iv, 39, note.

'He ceased to dream.' *LUB.* s. pr. 2. *PRA.*

11. Homer was called *Mæonides*, *PRA.* as a native of Smyrna in Lydia, which was anciently called Mæonia. *MAD.* [Hor. O. i, 6, 2; iv, 9, 5 f.]

"When, all his dreams of transmigration past, He found Himself plain Quintus at the last!" *GIF.* *Q. Ennius* born at Rudii in Campania, about 514 Y. R. the most ancient Latin poet after Livius Andronicus, wrote the Annals of the Roman People and other poems, of which only fragments remain. s. Gell. xvii, 17; Cic. T. Q. i, 34. *Ennius et sapiens et fortis et alter Homerus, ut critici dicunt, leviter curare videtur quo promissa cadant et somnia Pythagorea*; Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 50 ff. *PRA.* For further particulars see *A.* [Phæd. i, 1.]

Our poet here ridicules the Pythagorean doctrine of the metempsychosis. s. Ov. M. xv, 160 ff; Tert. de An. 24 f; *pavum se meminit Homerus Ennio somniante: sed poetis nec vigilantibus credam*; ib. 33 f; de Res. Carn. i, 7; S. Hier. Ap. adv. Ruf. iii, end; Lact. iii, 18; vii, 23; *PRA.* Cic. S. Sc. 1; Lucr. 1, 118..127; Hyg. F. 112; s. Prop. iv, 1, 64; Hor. Ep. ii, 2 100. *KG.*

12. "Careless of what the vulgar think or say." *GIF.* Virg. Æ. i, 350; x, 325; Hor. Od. ii. 16, end; S. i, 1, 110 f. *KG.*

Quid cogitet humidus Auster; Virg. G. i, 462; *quid flamine captet Auster*; Prop. iii, 3, 52. *KG.*

13. *Arboribusque satisque Notus pecorique sinister*; Virg. G. i, 444; *PRA.* Hor. Od. ii, 14, 15 f; S. ii, 6, 18 f; Plin. H. N. ii, 48. *KG.* The Italians call this wind *Sirocco*. *MAD.*

O si angulus ille proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat agellum! Hor. S. ii, 6, 8 f. *PRA.*

15. *Ne plus frumenti dotalibus emetat agris Mucius: indignum, quod sit pejoribus ortus*; Hor. Ep. i, 6, 21 f. *PRA.*

16. *Jam vigor et quasso languent in corpore vires! . . . confiteor facere hoc annos; sed et altera causa est, anxietas animi continuusque labor*; Ov. Pont. i, 4, 3 &c; *PRA.* M. ii, 760; Hor. Ep. i, 18, 47; Sen. Hip. 1127 ff; *αἶψα γὰρ ἐν κακότητι βροτοὶ καταγηράσκουσιν* Hom. Od. τ 360; Hes. O. D. 93. *KG.*

'Without good cheer.' *MAD.* s. Hor. A. P. 422; *PRA.* iv, 17; *KG.* [Hor. E. i, 14, 21.]

17. It was the custom of the Romans to pour melted pitch over the mouth of their wine vessels, on which, when sufficiently cooled for the purpose, they impressed their signets. Suspicious of his slaves, the miser is ludicrously represented as bending over the jar, and prying so narrowly into the state of the seal as to touch it with his nose; the wine too, for which all this solicitude

Discrepet his alius. Geminos, horoscope, varo
Producis genio! Solis natalibus est qui
Tingat olus siccum muria vafer in calice emta,
Ipse sacrum irrorans patinæ piper. Hic bona dente
Grandia magnanimus peragit puer. Utar ego, utar,
Nec rhombos ideo libertis ponere lautus,
Nec tenuem solers turdarum nôsse salivam.

is manifested, is not unworthy of the rest of the picture, it is good for nothing. *GIF. CS. T.* s. Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 134. *nam id demum lepidum est triparcos homines vetulos, avidos, avidos bene admordere, qui salinum servo obsignant cum sale*; Plaut. Pers. ii, 2, 14 ff; *sicut olim matrem meam fuisse memini, quæ lagenos etiam inanes obsignabat, ne dicerentur inanes aliquæ fuisse, quæ furtim essent exsiccatæ*; Cic. Ep. xvi, 26. He might also apply his nose to ascertain whether it was evaporating. *PRA.* s. Juv. xiv, 126 ff, notes. *KG.*

18. 'The star, "That beams, ascendant, on the natal hour," *GIF.* produces twins of widely different characters.' *LUB. Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem pugnis*; Hor. S. ii, 1, 26 f. It was impossible for two persons to be more unlike than Commodus and Antoninus, the twin sons of the emperor Marcus; who, according to the predictions of the astrologers, were to be in all respects alike: Lampr. s. Gell. xiv, 1; *PRA.* Prop. iv, 1, 89. *(VP. BU.) KG.*

Horoscope; on the prosopopœia, s. Quint. Inst. viii, 5. *KG.*

Varo i. e. *vario*; *LUB.* iv, 12. *PRA.*

19. *Producis*; Juv. vi, 241, note.

Natalibus; Juv. xi, 83 ff, notes; *MAD.* v, 151, note. *KG.*

20. Every word in this description is expressive of meanness.

Tingat; Hor. S. ii, 2, 60 ff; *olus*; ib. i, 74; Juv. x, 78 f. *siccum*. opposed to *unctum*, 16. *muria* 'the brine in which tunny was pickled;' v. 183; Mart. xiii, 103; Plin. xxxi, 8. and though this pickle was so cheap, he merely bought a little of it 'in a cup.' *LUB. PRA. MAD. KG.*

21. *Ipse*, not trusting his servant: *sacrum* 'preserved most religiously;' Hor. S. i, 1, 71 f; S. ii, 3, 110; 'as though it were sacrilege to waste one grain.' s. Mart. xiii, 13. *LUB. PRA. KG.*

Dente peragit 'eats his way through.' Juv. xi, 38 f; Hor. S. ii, 3, 206 ff; Ep. i, 15, 37 ff. *KG.* The story of the prodigal runs gaily off the tongue in dactyls, and is despatched almost as quickly as his patrimony was. *GIF.* [*Unrecht Gut kömmt nicht auf den dritten Erben*; German Proverb.]

22. *Magnanimus*; s. Arist. Eth. iii, 6.

Puer; not in age, but in character. *CS.* Hor. S. i, 2, 16 f; *KG.* τὸ ἦθος νεαρόν· οὐ παρὰ τὸν χρόνον ἡ ἔλλειψις, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ κατὰ πάθος ζῆν· Arist. Eth. i, 3.

Utar: as Persius here twice declares his determination to use his goods; so, in the two following lines, he twice declares his resolution not to abuse them.

23. *Rhombos*; Juv. xi, 121; iv, 39, note; Plin. ix, 20; *num esuriens fastidis omnia præter pavonem rhombumque?* Hor. S. i, 2, 115 f; S. ii, 2, 48 f; *PRA.* Ep. ii, 49 f. *KG.*

Libertis; Juv. v, 28, note; Petr. 38. *(HS.) KG.*

Lautus; Juv. xiv, 257. *KG.* ὁ βάναυσος τῷ παρὰ τὸ δέον ἀναλίσκειν ὑπερβάλλει. ἐν γὰρ τοῖς μικροῖς τῶν δαπανημάτων πολλὰ ἀναλίσκει καὶ λαμπύνεται παρὰ μέλος οἷον ἐρανιστὰς γαμικῶς ἑστιῶν· Arist. Eth. iv, 2.

24. The feminine *turdarum* is here used by catachresis; Sch. perhaps because the hen-thrushes were considered the more delicious. *MAD.* For the cognoscenti of Italy "*sapevano dire gustando li tordi, s'erano domestici o pur selvaggi, e se maschi o pur femine.*" *SUI.* These birds were accounted such great delicacies by the Romans, that they had particular buildings attached to their houses for breeding and fattening them for the table. *GIF.* s. Plin. x, 24; Ath. ii, 24. *obeso nil melius turdo*; Hor. Ep. i, 15, 41 f; S. ii, 5, 10; S. i, 5, 72; *inter aves turdus, si quis me judice certet; inter quadrupedes gloria prima lepus*; Mar. xiii,

Messe tenus propria vive: et granaria (fas est)
Emole. Quid metuas? Occa, et seges altera in herba est.
" Ast vocat officium: trabe rupta, Bruttia saxa
Prendit amicus inops remque omnem surdaque vota
Condidit Ionio: jacet ipse in litore et una
Ingentes de puppe dei jamque obvia mergis
Costa ratis laceræ." Nunc et de cespite vivo
Frange aliquid; largire inopi, ne pictus oberret
Cærulea in tabula. Sed cœnam funeris heres
Negliget iratus, quod rem curtaveris: urnæ
Ossa inodora dabit, seu spirent cinnama surdum
Seu ceraso peccent cas , nescire paratus.

92; 51. *PRA. KG.* Juniper berries were an important article in their food. *LUB.*

Salivam 'the flavour.' Sch. Varro L. L. viii; Plin. xxiii. *Methymnæi grata saliva meri*; Prop. iv, 8, 38. *PRA.*

25. 'Harvest is here put for 'income.' *LUB.*

26. *Quid metuas?* St Matthew vi, 34 *MAD.*

Occa; 'cultivate your land.' *MAD.* Ov. F. iv. 645. *KG.*

" First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear;" St Mark iv, 28; *MAD.* s. Ov. Her. xvii, 263. (*HS.*) *KG.*

27. By 'the Bruttian rocks' is here meant the rugged southern coast of Italy to the westward of the Straits of Messina. *KG.*

28. *Prensant emque uncis manibus capita ardua montis;* Virg. Æ. vi, 360; *CS.* Hom. Od. E 426 ff. *KG.*

Surdus is sometimes taken in a passive sense, 'unheard;' *LUB.* as *cæcus* is for 'unseen.'

30. The tutelary gods were placed at the stern: these the pious merchant had by his exertions rescued from the wreck. *T.* s. Virg. Æ. x, 171; Hor. Od. i, 14, 10; *PRA.* Petr. 105; Virg. Æ. viii, 93; v, 60; Ov. Tr. i, 10, 1; (*HS.*) ib. 43 f. *KG.* His piety was rewarded by the preservation of his life, when all else perished. [*ADD*, D. on M. t. i, p. 459. If Juvenal had said this, we might consider it as a sneer.]

Mergis; Plin. x, 32 &c; *PRA.* Hor. Ep. 10, 21 f. *KG.*

31. *Costa*; Virg. Æ. ii, 16. *PRA.* The wreck, probably, might be thrown up on the shore: its ribs would hold together, long after the planks had started. [This was the case with the Fanny wrecked at Jersey, January 1st, 1828.]

Nunc &c. Aware that the miser's excuse is a mere pretext for indulging his avaricious propensities, Persius sharply answers 'In that case, sell a little of your land.' *GIF. LUB.* 'Land, with the crop growing on it.' *MAD.* s. Ov. M. iv. 300 f; *KG.*

32. See Juv. xiv, 302, note. *PRA.*

33. *Cærulea.* ["With the blue above, and the blue below;" B. Cornwall, The Sea.]

'But perhaps you will object &c.' *MAD.*

Cœnam funeris. s. Virg. Æ. vi, 222 ff; Apul. Flor. 4 or 19; Cic. Leg. ii, 63; Juv. v, 85, note; S. Aug. Serm. xv; Plin. x, 10; Ath. viii, 7; *AX*, iii, 7; *PRA. KI*, vi, 5 f; Luc. Cont. 22, t. i, p. 519. *KG.*

34. *Nec metuam quid de me judicet heres, quod non plura datis invenerit*; Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 191 f; *PRA.* Ep. i, 5, 13 f; Od. ii, 14, 25 ff. *KG.*

Curtaveris refers to *frange aliquid*; 32. *KG.*

35. See Plin. xiii, 1...3; Juv. iv, 109, note; Dionys. H. ii; Prop. ii, 10, 20 ff; iv, 7, 32; Tib. iii, 2, 17; i, 3, 7 ff; (*HY.*) S. Hier. to Pamm. Calp. iv, 19; Ov. Tr iii, 3, 89. *PRA. KG.*

Cinnama; Plin. xii, 19 or 42; *PRA.* id. xiii, 2; Mart. iv, 13. *KG.*

Surdum is here put for 'scentless.' *LUB.* The metaphor is still more harsh in the following line: *fervida quod subtile exsurdant vina palatum*; Hor. S. ii, 8, 38. *PRA.*

36. 'Or the casia be adulterated with

"Tune bona incolumis minuas?" Sed Bestius urget
Doctores Graios: "Ita fit, postquam sapere Urbi
Cum pipere et palmis venit nostrum hoc maris expers,
Fœnisecæ crasso vitiârunt unguine pultes."
Hæc cinere ulterior metuas? At tu, meus heres
Quisquis eris, paullum a turba seductior audi:—
O bone, num ignoras? missa est a Cæsare laurus
Insignem ob cladem Germanæ pubis et aris

cherry bark.' *LUB.* s. Plin. H. N. xii, 9; *ceasi ante victoriam Mithridaticam L. Lucullî non fuere in Italia ad urbis annum* DCLXXX; *is primum vexit e Ponto: annisque* CXX *trans oceanum in Britanniam usque pervenere*; id. xv, 25. *PRA.* This adulteration would be easily detected by any one who made use of his senses. *KG.*

Casiæ; ii, 64; Plin. H. N. xii, 19 or 43; *PRA.* Virg. G. ii, 466; (*VO.*) *SM*, p. 919 ff; Theoph. H. Pl. ix, 5; Mart. x, 97; xi, 55; Stat. S. ii, 1, 160; Claud. Phœn. 79 ff; (*BU.*) Ov. M. xv, 397 ff. *KG.*

'Having made up his mind σαφὲς σκινασμένος· Arist. Pl. 77;) to wink at it and be utterly ignorant.' *PRA.* The worse the spices, the less the cost. *MAD.*

37. This is the petulant remonstrance of the indignant heir: 'What? Do you dare to impair your property during your life-time, instead of hoarding it for your heirs to spend?' *CS.* or 'If you are wasteful during your life, you shall smart for it now you are dead.' *incolumis* 'with impunity.' *KG. DEN.*

The poet has shown no great adroitness in allowing this third speaker (*Bestius*) to break in rudely upon the dialogue, when he might, with better effect, have put all that was about to be said into the mouth of his opponent. *GIF.* This illiterate fellow, (Hor. Ep. i, 15, 37 f;) however, 'commences an attack on the philosophers' as having caused all the mischief by inculcating the doctrine of liberality and other expensive habits. *PRA.* The many corruptions introduced at Rome, after the conquest of Greece, brought the natives of that country into great odium with the sterner Romans. In the indiscriminate antipathy towards all that was Grecian, philosophy and letters were often involved. s. Juv. vi, 16, 291 ff; iii, 60, ff; xv, 110 ff. *KG.* [s. *BY*, on H. E. i, 15, 38. *K.*]

38. 'Thus 'tis! since this emasculate wisdom of ours came to Rome with dates and spices, our very haymakers have become luxurious, and learnt to vitiate their homely pottage with gross unguents.' *GIF.* s. Lact. iii, 16. *PRA.*

Sapere nostrum for *sapientia nostra. LUB.* i, 9, note. *PRA. sapere* is an ambiguous word. *KG.*

39. See Juv. iii, 83. *PRA.*

Palmis; Plin. xiii, 4. *LUB.*

Maris expers 'void of manliness.' s. i, 103. In Horace the phrase has a different meaning; 'manufactured at home;' S. ii, 8, 15; *CS.* 4. *MAD.*

40. See Juv. xi, 79 f. *PRA.*

Crâsso unguine: s. Hor. A. P. 375. *KG.*

Pultes: Ath. xiv, 15 f; (*CS.*) *PRA.* Juv. xi, 58, note.

41. *Bestius* is dismissed without ceremony: the poet deigns not to notice his impertinent interruption, but, after hastily concluding the speech which had been broken off, drops the subject and turns to a new speaker. *GIF.*

Cinere ulterior 'beyond the grave.' *MAD.*

At tu, &c. s. Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 190 ff. *KG.*

42. *Seductior*: s. v, 96; *PRA.* ii, 4. *KG.*

43. 'By Caligula.' *LUB.* This was when Persius was about seven years old; it might have made an impression upon his memory, because such exhibitions were then rare. *GIF.*

Laurus for *laureata epistola. LUB.* Plin. xv, 30; Liv. v. Amm. xv; Mart. vii, 4 f; 7; *AX*, i, 27; *PRA. KT*, p. 223; *DEN.* Ov. Am. i, 11, 25; Juv. iv, 149, note; *GIF.* and vi, 205, note.

44. *Drusus ac Nero et Germanicus in suis eos* (i. e. *Germanos*) *sedibus*

Frigidus excutitur cinis: ac jam postibus arma,
Jam chlamydes regum, jam lutea gausapa captis
Essedaque ingentesque locat Cæsonia Rhenos.
Dîs igitur Genioque ducis centum paria ob res
Egregie gestas induco. Quis vetat? aude!
Væ! nisi connives! oleum artocreasque popello

perculerunt. post ingentes C. Cæsaris minæ in ludibrium versæ. inde otium, donec occasione discordiæ nostræ et civilium armorum, expugnatis legionum hibernis, etiam Gallias affectavere, ac rursus pulsi inde, proximis temporibus triumphati magis quam victi sunt; Tac. G. 37. *KG.* This mock expedition was altogether a most contemptible affair: s. Suet. iv, 43...49. *PRA.* and the triumph, or rather ovation, was also a very poor thing, notwithstanding all the parade which this deplorable maniac made about it. *GIF.*

45. *Frigidus* is a sarcastic allusion to the rarity of these rejoicings. *LUB.*

Multaque præterea sacris in postibus arma, captivi pendent currus curvæque secures et cristæ capitum et portarum ingentia claustra spiculaque clypeique ereptaque rostra carinis; Virg. Æ. vii, 183 ff; *signa nostro restituit Jovi derepta Parthorum superbis postibus*; Hor. Od. iv, 15, 6 ff; *PRA.* s. Claud. xxiv, 67 ff; Prop. iii, 7, 26; (*BKH.*) *BU*, Anth. L. t. i, p. 206 f. *KG.*

46. See *AX.* v, 18; Virg. Æ. viii, 588; *MAD.* Hor. Od. ii, 12, 12 ff; Prop. ii, 1, 33 ff. *KG.*

Gausapa: s. Mart. xiv, 27; 145; 138; 152. *PRA.* Here it is to be taken in the same sense as in iv, 37; for 'false hair.' s. Juv. xiii, 164 ff; vi, 120. They had also the art of turning the hair 'red:' s. Plin. H. N. xxviii, 12; Mart. viii, 33, 20; xiv, 26; *KG.* Ov. Am. i, 14, 45 f; A. A. iii, 163 ff.

47. *Esseda*; Virg. G. iii, 204; (*HY.*) Cæs. B. G. 4 f; *PRA.* Prop. ii, 1, 85. (*BU.*) *KG.*

Locat 'engages with contractors to supply these materials of the triumph;' *CS.* as, in fact, there were no captives and no spoils. *KG.*

Cæsonia; Juv. vi, 616, note; Joseph. A. J. xix. *PRA.* In thus labouring to swell her consort's triumph, the empress was taking the surest means to secure his attachment and to rule in his name. *GIF.*

Ῥῆνοι· ἔθνος παρωκεῖον τῷ Ῥήνῳ τῷ ποταμῷ καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ κεκλούμενοι· Steph. *conversus hinc ad curam triumphi, præter captivos et transfugas barbaros, Gallorum quoque procerissimum quemque et, ut ipse dicebat, ἀξιοθριάμβευτον, ac nonnullos ex principibus legit ac seposuit ad pompam coegitque non tantum rutilare et submittere comam sed et sermonem Germanicum addiscere et nomina barbarica ferre*: Suet. iv, 47; *CS.* Dio lix, p. 659, E. Domitian was guilty of a like folly: *inerat conscientia, derisui fuisse nuper falsum e Germania triumphum, emtis per commercia, quorum habitus et crines in captivorum speciem formarentur*; Tac. Ag. 39. *KG.*

48. *Genio ducis*; s. ii, 3, note: *citius per omnes deos, quam per unum Genium Cæsaris pejeratur*; Tert. s. Suet. iv, 27; *PRA.* Ov. F. v, 145 ff; Plin. Pan. 52. (*SZ.*) *KG.*

Ni sic fecissent, gladiatorum dare centum damnati populo paria atque epulum; Hor. S. ii, 3, 85 f; *PRA.* s. Suet. v, 34; 28; Juv. iii, 36, note; Mart. iii, 16. *KG.* Such an exhibition was hardly within the means of any private person; therefore this must be looked upon as a threat to his heir, that he would do just as he pleased with his estate. *MAD.*

49. "Who blames, who ventures to control me? You? Woe to your future prospects, if you do!" *GK.*

50. He threatens to 'give a largess to the people.' These gratuities were seldom given except by the emperors, or in honour of them. *congiarium populo numorum trecenorum ter dedit, atque inter spectacula muneris largissimum epulum: septimontiali sacro quidem senatui equitique panariis, plebei sportulis cum opsonio distributis, initium vescendi primus fecit; dieque proximo omne genus rerum missilia sparsit: &c*; Suet. xii, 4; *adjecit epulum ac visceratiouem et post Hispaniensem victoriam duo prandia*; i, 38; *PRA.* s. *AD. prodigi epulis et visceratiouibus, ludo-*

Largior. An prohibes? dic clare! "Non adeo," inquis.
Exossatus ager juxta est. Age, si mihi nulla
Jam reliqua ex amitis, patruelis nulla, proneptis
Nulla manet patrui, sterilis matertera vixit,
Deque avia nihilum superest, accedo Bovillas
Clivumque ad Virbi; præsto est mihi Manius heres.
"Progenies terræ?" Quære ex me, quis mihi quartus
Sit pater; haud pronte, dicam tamen. Adde etiam unum,
Unum etiam: Terræ est jam filius et mihi ritu
Manius hic generis prope major avunculus exit.
Qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada poscis?

rem venatuumque apparatu pecunias profundunt; Cic. Off. ii, 16; *PLU.* s. *CW*, p. 92 ff; v, 177, note.

'Oil;' Suet. i, 38; vi, 12; Tac. A. xiv, 47. *KG.*

'Meat-pies.' Mart. viii, 79. *KG.*

51. 'What are you muttering about? speak out!' *LUB.*

'Not exactly so.' The avaricious heir is afraid to give a straight-forward answer. Persius is offended at this. *WB.*

52. 'Suppose my estate so reduced, that I have but a single field in the outskirts of the city, and that field worn out by constant cropping; I shall have little difficulty, I apprehend, in finding some one to do me the favour of standing my heir, even should you decline to honour me.' *CS.*

Exossatus literally 'deprived of bones:' Plaut. Amph. i, 1, 163; *PRA.* Ter. Ad. iii, 4, 14; *MAD.* s. Juv. viii, 90. *CS.*

Juxta: being 'near town,' it would be the last field parted with. *CS.*

53. See *HEI*, A. R. iii, 2, 5 f. *KG.*

55. *Bovillæ* (i. e. *bovis villa*, Sch.) was a poor village about eleven miles frome Rome, in the Appian road, near Aricia. *PRA. LUB.* Prop. iv, 1, 33; *(BKH.) KG.* Mart. ii, 6, 15.

56. 'The hill of *Virbius*' was four [or fourteen, *CV*, I. A. iii, 4, 930; Liv. i, 48, g;] miles from the city, on the same road, near the grove of Diana, where Hippolytus was worshipped as a hero under the name of *Virbius*. s. Virg. Æ. vii, 761...782; (*HY*, exc.) Sch. Ov. F. iii, 6; M. xv, 543. This road was notorious for the swarms of beggars that infested it: Juv. iv, 117, note. *PRA.*

The original *Manius* is said to have consecrated the grove to Diana; Festus. His descendants were very numerous and very poor. *T. PRA.*

57. See Juv. iv, 98, note; *PRA.* Petr. 43. *KG.*

'Inquire into my pedigree, and you will find that this *Manius* is no very distant relation of mine.' *PRA.*

59. *Terræ filius.* Empedocles and some other philosophers held that all men originally sprung from earth: from this notion perhaps arose the nominal definition, *homo—qui ex humo.* s. Cic. Att. *dictus Saturnus Terræ Cœlique filius, quia ignoti vel ex inopinato apparentes de cœlo supervenire dicuntur, sicut Terræ filios vulgus vocat, quorum genus incertum est: gigantesque hac ratione Terræ filii appellantur*; Tert. Apol. *ROD*, xx, 28. *PRA.*

60. 'If one of my grandsires is a son of earth and *Manius* has the same mother, he must be a distant uncle of mine.' s. Juv. viii, 272 ff, notes. *KG.*

61. *Qui prior es.* From this it appears that Persius's heir was more advanced in life than the poet himself; he therefore did wrong in asking for 'the torch' at all, as well as in asking for it before Persius had completed his course. *PRA.* 'You are in full health, and have every prospect of outstripping me in the career of life; do not then prematurely take from me the chance of extending my days a little: do not call for my torch before I have given up the race,' nor snatch (in the beautiful language of Shakspeare) "at half an hour of my frail life;" [2d pt of K. H. 4th, iv, 4.] Our author's pathetic expostulation conveys the conviction of his own mind, that the fatal termination of the contest

Sum tibi Mercurius: venio deus huc ego, ut ille
Pingitur. An rennis? vin tu gaudere relictis?
"Dêst aliquid summæ." Minui mihi: sed tibi totum est,
Quidquid id est. Ubi sit, fuge quærere, quod mihi quondam
Legârat Stadius; neu dicta repone paterna,—
'Feneris accedat merces; hinc exime sumtus!'

was inevitable and not very remote. *GIF.*

Lampada. This is an allusion to the torch-races at Athens. Sch. Plat. Leg. vi; *KG.* τὸ τῆς ἀριστῆς φέγγος λαμπαδευόμενον ἐπαλλήλοις διαδοχαῖς ἰσόχρονον γινήσεται κόσμῳ Philo; *CS.* Varr. R. R. iii, 16, 9; *in palæstra qui tædas ardentes accipit, celerior est in cursu continuo, quam ille qui tradit:...propterea quod defatigatus cursor dat integro facem*; Cor. Heren. 4; Lucr. ii, 77 f. According to Suidas, there were three festivals of this kind, the Panathenæan, the Hephæstian, and the Promethean. In the latter they ran from the altar of Prometheus in the Academe to the city, *AX*, v, 8; *PRA.* through the Ceramicus. The candidate who ran the course without extinguishing the torch, which he carried in his hand, claimed the victory. *MIT.* According to Pausanias, i, 30; the competitors were limited to three. s. Her. vi, 105; and viii, 98, notes. "*Sur le soir, je me laissai entraîner à l'Académie, pour voir la course du flambeau. La carrière n'a que six à sept stades de longueur. Elle s'étend depuis l'autel de Prométhée, qui est à la porte de ce jardin, jusqu'aux murs de la ville. Plusieurs jeunes gens sont placés, dans cet intervalle, à des distances égales. Quand les cris de la multitude ont donné le signal, le premier allume le flambeau sur l'autel, et le porte en courant au second, qui le transmet, de la même manière, au troisième, et ainsi successivement. Ceux qui le laissent s'éteindre, ne peuvent plus concourir. Ceux qui ralentissent leur marche, sont livrés aux railleries et même au coups de la populace. Il faut, pour remporter le prix, avoir parcouru les différentes stations. Cette espèce de combat se renouvela plusieurs fois. Il se diversifie suivant la nature des fêtes;*" Barthélemy, V. du J. A. c. xxiv. The wags in the Ceramicus were very liberal of their practical jokes towards any poor wight who engaged in the race without due qualifications both of wind and limb: ἐπαφανίνθην Παναθηναίοισι γελῶν, ὅτε δὴ βραδὺς (βραχὺς?) ἄνθρωπός τις ἔθει κύψας, λευκὸς, πίων, ὑπολειπόμενος, καὶ δεινὰ ποιῶν· κᾆθ' οἱ Κεραμῆς ἐν ταῖσι πύλαις παίουσ' αὐτοῦ γαστέρα, πλευρὰς, λαγόνας, πυγήν· ὁ δὲ τυπτόμενος ταῖσι πλατείαις, φυσῶν τὴν λαμπάδ', ἔφευγεν· Arist. R. 1087 ff; s. 1085; 129...133; V. 1203; Plat. Rep. i, p. 4; [(nn) *Y*, 843.]

62. 'Mercury' (ii, 44, note,) was 'painted' with a full purse in his hand. *LUB.* Suid. Macr. *PRA.* 'Do not look upon my estate as necessarily devolving upon you, but rather regard me as the god of gain, holding out to you unlooked for and fortuitous advantages:' alluding still to his declining health, which afforded an unexpected chance to the heir; who was evidently his senior. *GIF.*

63. *An magis excors rejecta præda, quam præsens Mercurius fert*; Hor. S. ii, 3, 67 f. *PRA.*

'To accept with thankfulness whatever I may leave, be it more or less.' *PRA.* [ἀγαπᾶν.]

64. 'Whatever I subtract is taken from my estate, not from yours: the property which I leave, will be yours; of this you will have the whole.' *PRA.*

65. 'You have no right to call me to account for the items of my expenditure, and to enquire what became of this and that legacy.' *LUB.*

Fuge quærere; Hor. Od. i, 9, 13.

66. 'Repeat.' *PRA.* [Juv. i, 1.]

Paterna; s. Juv. xiv, 119 ff. *PRA.* 'Which fathers are wont to inculcate.' *CS.*

67. "Live on the interest of your fortune." *GIF.* Sch. s. Hor. S. i, 2, 14; iii, 88. *KG.*

Hinc; i. e. 'and not on the principal.' Sch.

"Quid reliquum est?" Reliquum? nunc, nunc impensius unge,
Unge, puer, caules. Mihi festa luce coquatur
Urtica et fissa fumosum sinciput aure,
Ut tuus iste nepos olim satur anseris extis,
Quum morosa vago singultiet inguine vena,
Patriciæ immejat vulvæ? Mihi trama figuræ
Sit reliqua, ast illi tremat omento popa venter?
Vende animam lucro: mercare atque excute solers
Omne latus mundi: ne sit præstantior alter
Cappadocas rigida pingues plausisse catasta:

68. *Nunc &c.* Hor. S. ii, 3, 125; *PRA.* ii, 61. *KG.*

69. 'Am I to stint myself of comforts, that your scapegrace of a son may revel in luxuries?' *CS.*

See Juv. xiv, 136; Hor. Ep. i, 5, 12 ff. *PRA.*

70. *Urtica*: s. Plin. xvi, 24; Cat. xliv, 15. *PRA.*

'A pig's cheek or chopper.' Ath. ix, 8; Plin. *PRA.* Juv. xiii, 85; *MAD.* id. xi, 82 f, note. *KG.*

71. *Nepos*, an equivoque. *LUB.*

Anseris; Juv. v, 114, note; *PRA.* Petr. 137. (*HS.*) *KG.*

72. 'That, when his wayward humour (Hor. S. i, 2, 33;) is cloyed with the roving (Prop. i, 5, 7;) wanton, he may corrupt some patrician dame,' by means of my gold. *CS. KG.*

73. *Posidonius dum vult describere, primum quemadmodum alia torqueantur fila, alia ex molli solutoque ducantur, deinde quemadmodum tela suspensis ponderibus rectum stamen extendat, quemadmodum subtemen* (i. e. κρόκη) *insertum, quod duritiam utrimque comprimentis tramae remolliat, spatha coire cogatur et jungi: textricum quoque artem a sapientibus dixit inventam*; Sen. Ep. 90; τρίβωνες ἱκλείποντες οἴχονται κρόκας· Eur. Aut. fr. iii, 12. The 'warp' (*stamen*) was well twisted, the 'woof' (*subtemen*) was left loose, to enable the fuller to give the cloth the requisite softness. *CS.* In the contest between Minerva and Arachne, *gracili geminas intendunt stamine telas. tela jugo vincta est: stamen secernit arundo: inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis; quod digiti expediunt, atque inter stamina ductum percusso feriunt insecti pectine dentes*; Ov. M. vi, 54 ff; s. Lucr. v, 1352. *ED.* While the cloth is fresh and has the nap on, the threads do not appear, but when it loses the nap, it becomes what we call thread-bare. *MAD.* s. Serv. on Æ. iii, 483. *KG. Metaphore hardie, et toutefois parfaitement exacte. La trame est la fil que la navette entrelace à diverses reprises dans la chaine; c'est la premier tissu de la toile. Lorsque la toile est usée, la trame paroit. RAO.* It here means a person whose bones may be seen through his skin. *DEN.*

74. "That he may strut with more than priestly pride, And swag his portly paunch from side to side." *GIF.*

Popa, which is here an epithet of *venter*, is properly a substantive, signifying 'the minister who slew the victims.' These priests generally grew fat from the ample share of the sacrifices which fell to their lot. *LUB. MAD.*

75. 'Pawn thy very soul for lucre.' *DEN.* Persius now turns again to the miser. *MAD.* s. Juv. viii, 192. *KG.*

Mercare; s. v, 134 ff; *PRA.* Juv. xiv, 275 ff. *KG.*

76. *Latus mundi*; Hor. Od. i, 22, 19.

77. *Mancipiis locuples eget æris Cappadocum rex*; Hor. Ep. i, 6, 39; *Cappadocem modo abreptum de grege venalium diceres*; Cic. post Red. *AX*, ii, 27; *PRA.* Luc. Asin. t. ii, p. 604; Mart. vi, 77, 4; Petr. 29; 63; Juv. vii, 15, note; *KG.* and i, 104, note.

Plausisse. The slave-merchants used 'to slap with their open hands' the slaves they offered for sale, to show purchasers the good condition they were in. *CS. T.*

Rem duplica. "Feci: jam triplex, jam mihi quarto,
Jam decies redit in rugam. Depunge, ubi sistam."
Inventus, Chrysippe, tui finitor acervi.

The *catasta* was a kind of moveable machine, in which the slaves were ranged on different platforms according to their age or stature. It appears to have been appropriated to the more select and valuable ones: *inspexit molles pueros, oculisque comedit non hos quos primæ prostituere casæ, sed quos arcanæ servant tabulata catastæ, et quos non populus, nec mea turba videt*; Mart. ix, 60. This is said of Mamurra, (s. Juv. vii, 133, note,) who would never have condescended to look at common ware. From the epithets *rigida* and *arcana*, it may be surmised that the *catasta* was secured by some kind of screen or lattice-work; especially as the slaves were stripped for inspection. s. Juv. i, 111, note; Prop. iv, 5, 51 f; Plin. xxxv, 17 f; Claud. xviii, 35 f; Suet. Ill. Gr. 13; *CS. GIF. PRA. KG. U*, on Livy xxviii, 21, g.

78. *Mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera: porro tertia succedant, et quæ pars quadret acervum*; Hor. Ep. i, 6, 34 f; *CS.* s. Od. iii, 24, 59 ff; Juv. xiv, 139 ff; 323 ff; Claud. iii, 183 ff; 196 ff. *PRA. KG.*

79. This is a metaphor taken from folds in a garment, which are numerous in proportion to the quantity of the stuff. Hence the expressions *duplicare, multiplicare, &c. LUB. MAD.* Ov. A. A. iii, 454; *KG.* Juv. xiv, 229.

Depunge: the metaphor is taken from the graduated arm of the steelyard: s. v, 100; *CS.* or from a master marking the place to which his pupil was to learn. *GES.*

80. 'Should I assign this point, in me would be found the person who could also assign a limit to the heap of Chrysippus; who could also affirm with precision how many grains of corn just constitute a heap, so that but one grain being taken away, the remainder would be no heap.' *rerum natura nullam nobis dedit cognitionem finium, ut ulla in re statuere possimus quatenus: nec hoc in acervo tritici solum, unde nomen est, sed nulla omnino in re minutatim interroganti: dives, pauper? clarus, obscurus sit? multa, pauca? magna, parva? longa, brevia? lata, angusta? quanto aut addito aut demto certum quod respondeamus, non habemus*; Cic. Ac. Q. ii, 28 f; 92; *CS.* Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 36...49; (*GES.*) *PRA.* Laert. ii, 108; (*MEN.*) s. Arist. Pl. 134 ff. *KG.*

Chrysippus: v, 64; *LUB.* Laert. vii; Cic. N. D. i. *PRA.* Of the seven hundred and fifty books which he wrote, not one is extant. *GIF.*

With the conclusion of this Satire, compare that of Juv. xiv. *CS.*

THE

SIXTEEN SATIRES

OF

DECIMUS JUNIUS JUVENALIS.

The Satires of Juvenal are sometimes divided into five books: of which Book I contains Satires i...v; Book II, Satire vi; Book III, Satires vii...ix; Book IV, Satires x...xii; and Book V, Satires xiii...xvi.

SATIRE I.

ARGUMENT.

This Satire was probably composed subsequently to most of the others, and as a kind of Introduction; it was, apparently, written at that period of life, when the dignity derived from years and the intrepidity of conscious rectitude entitled the Poet to assume a tone of authority.

He breaks silence with an impassioned complaint of the clamorous importunity of bad poets, and with the humorous resolution of paying them off in their own coin by turning writer himself, 1 ff. After ridiculing the frivolous taste of his contemporaries in the choice of such hackneyed subjects, 7; 52; he intimates his own determination to devote himself wholly to Satire; to which he declares, with all the warmth of virtuous indignation, that he is driven by the vices of the age, 19; 30; 52; 63; 79.

He then exposes the profligacy of the women, 22; 69; the luxury of upstarts, 24; the baseness of informers, 32; and fortune-hunters, 37; the treachery of guardians, 45; the peculation of public officers, 47; and the general corruption of manners, 55; 73.

Kindling with his theme, he censures the general avidity for gaming, 87; the selfish gluttony of the patricians, 94; 135; their sordid avarice, 100; 117; and the abject state of poverty and dependence in which they kept their clients and retainers, 132..146.

Finally, he makes some bitter reflections on the danger of satirizing living villainy, 150; and concludes with a pretended determination to elude its vengeance by attacking it under the names of the dead, 170.

In this as in every other Satire, Juvenal's great aim is to expose and reprove vice, however sanctioned by custom or countenanced by the great. *GIF. R.*

SEMPER ego auditor tantum? numquamne reponam,
Vexatus toties rauci Theseide Codri?
Impune ergo mihi recitaverit ille togatas,
Hic elegos? impune diem consumserit ingens
Telephus? aut summi plena jam margine libri

1. [Virg. G. iii, 1 ff; Lord Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.] The Romans were in the habit of reciting their literary productions either in private circles, or in public assemblies. The latter were held sometimes in the temple of Apollo, sometimes in spacious mansions, either hired, or lent for the purpose by a wealthy patron, who expected the attendance of his clients and dependents to swell the audience and applaud the author. s. vii, 40; Pers. prol. 7; Hor. S. i, 4, 73; *MAD.* S. i, 3, 86; E. ii, 2, 67. A very picturesque passage of Pliny describes the listlessness which pervaded such meetings: *lente cunctanterque veniunt, nec tamen permanent, sed ante finem recedunt; alii dissimulanter et furtim, alii simpliciter et libere*; E. i, 13; *GIF. PRA.* E. ii, 14. *R.*

Reponere is a metaphor taken from repayment of a debt incurred: *possum jam repetere recessum, et scribere aliquid, quod non recitem; ne videar, quorum recitationibus adfui, non auditor fuisse, sed creditor: nam ut in ceteris rebus, ita in audiendi officio, perit gratia si reposcatur*; Plin. E. i. *GRA.* It is equivalent to *par pari referre*, [Cic. A. xvi, 7;] *PRA.* as *ira est cupiditas doloris reponendi*; Sen. de I. i, 3. *HEI.* [Pers. vi, 66.]

2. Horace amusingly describes the pertinacity of these declaimers, A. P. 474 ff. *PRA.*

'The Theseid' was an epic poem, of which Theseus was the hero. In like manner we have the *Odysseis* of Homer, the *Æneis* of Virgil, the *Achilleis* of Statius, &c.

Of this *Codrus* little is known; he is probably different from the Codrus mentioned iii, 203. *GIF.* He is 'hoarse' from constant recitation (*FAR.* s. vi, 515; Mart. iv, 8, 2; x, 5, 4 *R.*) and pompous declamation. *Prælegat ut tumidus rauca te voce magister*; Mart. viii, 3, 15; s. Pers. i, 14. *HEI.*

3. *Impune.* [Her. iii, 29, 47.]

According to Lydus (de Mag. i, 40;) the Μῦθος (or *Fabula*) was divided into (1) Τραγῳδία, and (11) Κωμῳδία: Τραγῳδία was subdivided into (i) Κρηπιδάτα[a], and (ii) Περιστιξάτα[b], according as the stories were Greek or Roman: Κωμῳδία into (i) Παλλιάτα[b] (Greek, as in Terence after Menander), (ii) Τογάτα[b] (Roman, as in Afranius, Sch.), (iii) Ἀτελλάνη[c] (farce, acted by amateurs), vi, 71; (iv) Ταβιέρναρία[d] (low comedy), (v) Ῥινθωνικὴ[e] (burlesque tragedy), (vi) Πλανιπιδαρία[f] (the actors wore the *recinium*, see *F.*) viii, 191; and (vii) Μιμικὴ (low farce, acted by mummers). [a] From the actors wearing λευκὰς κρηπῖδας. [b] From the respective dresses, *prætexta*, *pallium*, and *toga*. *SCA.* [c] From *Atella*, a town of the Osci, in Campania. *F.* [d] Because 'shopkeepers, &c.' were the classes represented. [e] From *Rhintho*, one of the authors. [f] From being acted not on a raised stage. *REU.* *Prætextæ* and *Togatæ* are sometimes used as the generic terms for 'Tragedy' and 'Comedy;' Hor. A. P. 287; s. Virg. Æ. i, 286. *PRA. R.* [viii, 228.]

4. These poems consisted of hexameter and pentameter verses alternately, which metre is hence called 'elegiac.' s. Hor. A. P. 75 ff; *MAD.* s. Pers. i, 51. *HNR.*

Consumserit. Livy xxvii, 13, 3.

Auditur toto sæpe poeta die; Mart. viii, 70, 10. *PRA.* *Ingens*, 'bulky, lengthy, pompous;' s. Hor. A. P. 96 f. *R.*

5. *Telephus*, son of Hercules and Auge, the hero of this tedious tragedy, was a king of Mysia, who was mortally wounded by the spear of Achilles, but afterwards healed by the rust of the same weapon. Ov. Tr. v, 2, 15. *PRA.* *Vulnus et auxilium Pelias hasta tulit*; Ov. R. A. 47 f. *LUB.* ["Well temper'd weapons, like Pelides' blade, Whose humour heal'd the wounds their sharpness made!" G. Cox, Oxford in 1834, pt. i, 15 f.]

It was usual to leave 'a margin,' and not to write on the outside or 'back' of the parchment. *LUB.* s. Mart. viii, 62;

Scriptus et in tergo, nec dum finitus Orestes?
Nota magis nulli domus est sua, quam mihi lucus
Martis et Æoliis vicinum rupibus antrum
Vulcani. Quid agant venti, quas torqueat umbras
Æacus, unde alius furtivæ devehat aurum
Pelliculæ, quantas jaculetur Monychus ornos,
Frontonis platani convulsaque marmora clamant
Semper et assiduo ruptæ lectore columnæ.

PRA. Sidon. Ap. viii, 16; *GRA.* *margo*, in Ovid, is masculine. Sch. *Liber* primarily means 'the inner bark of a tree;' hence it was secondarily applied to 'a book made of that rind,' and afterwards to 'any book,' whatever the materials of it might be. *MAD.* *Folium* experienced a corresponding succession of significations. *F.* [Ezekiel ii, 10; (nn, Bp Mant.)]

6. *Scenis agitatus Orestes*, Virg. Æ. iv, 471; son of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra, figures conspicuously in many an extant tragedy; the Choëphorœ and Eumenides of Æschylus, the Electra of Sophocles, the Orestes, the Iphigenia in Tauris, and the Electra of Euripides. *PRA.* s. Hor. A. P. 124; S. ii, 3, 132 ff.

7. Hall has imitated this passage; "No man his threshold better knows, than I Brute's first arrival and his victory, St. George's sorrel and his cross of blood, Arthur's round board, or Caledonian wood; But so to fill up books, both back and side, What boots it, &c." *GIF.* *Teneo melius ista quam meum nomen*; Mart. iv, 27. 7: θᾶττον τοὔνομα ἕκαστος αὐτῶν (τῶν παίδων) ἐπιλάθοιτο τοῦ πατρὸς ἢ τὰς Ὀρίστου καὶ Πυλάδου πράξεις ἀγνοήσαι Luc. Tox. 6. *R.*

'The grove of Mars' might be that [at Alba] in which Ilia gave birth to Romulus and Remus, the twin sons of Mars: Sch. or any one of the numerous groves of this deity; *EG.* as *lucus Dianæ* is used, Hor. A. P. 16; s. Pers. i, 70. *PRA.*

8. 'The Æolian rocks,' or Vulcanian islands, were seven in number, and are now called the Lipari isles. *GRA.* s. Virg. Æ. i, 56 ff; *MAD.* Luc. v, 609. *R.*

9. 'The cave of Vulcan' and the Cyclops, in Mount Ætna; s. xiii, 45; Virg. Æ. viii, 416 ff. *GRA.*

Tedious descriptions of the natural agency of 'the Winds' may be alluded to; or fables of the loves of Boreas and Orithyia, Ov. M. vi, 238; *MAD.* *R.* of Zephyrus and Chloris, &c. ["Zephyr with Aurora playing, &c." Milton L'A. 19 ff; s. also Lucr. i, 272...298.]

10. The ghosts were tortured into confession: Virg. Æ. vi, 566 ff. *MAD.* Some divide the duties of the three judges of hell, making the office of Rhadamanthus inquisitorial, that of Minos judicial, and that of Æacus executive. *PRA.* Others supposed that Æacus, as an European, was the judge of European shades; but that Minos and Rhadamanthus, who were natives of Asia, judged the Asiatics. Plato in the end of Gorg. and Min. *R.*

Jason eloped from Colchis with Medea, and carried off 'the golden fleece' unknown to Æetes. *GRA.* Argonautics were composed by Orpheus and Apollonius among the Greeks, and Valerius Flaccus among the Latins. *PRA.* Our author, who hated the Flavian family, might be prejudiced against Flaccus, who paid them court. *GIF.*

11. *Monychus*, (μόνος 'single' ὄνυξ 'hoof' *PRA.*) the Centaur, distinguished himself in combat with the Lapithæ; s. Ov. Met. xii, 499 ff; V. Flac. i, 145 ff. *GV.* *Aspera te Pholoes frangentem, Monyche, saxa; teque sub Œtæo torquentem vertice vulsas, Rhœce ferox, quas vix Boreas inverteret, ornos*; Luc. vi, 388 ff. *R.*

12. *Julius Fronto*, a munificent patron of literature, *LUB.* was thrice consul, and a colleague of Trajan. His mansion and grounds were thrown open to the public. *PRA.* *GIF.* We find the house of *Maculonus*, vii, 40; and that of *Stella*, Mart. iv, 6, 5; lent for similar rehearsals. The name of

Exspectes eadem a summo minimoque poeta!
Et nos ergo manum ferulæ subduximus, et nos
Consilium dedimus Sullæ, privatus ut altum
Dormiret. Stulta est clementia, quum tot ubique
Vatibus occurras, perituræ parcere chartæ.
Cur tamen hoc potius libeat decurrere campo,
Per quem magnus equos Auruncæ flexit alumnus,
Si vacat et placidi rationem admittitis, edam.
Quum tener uxorem ducat spado, Mævia Tuscum
Figat aprum et nuda teneat venabula mamma;

Fronto was common to many Romans. *R.*

'Plane-trees,' on account of their luxuriant shade, were great favourites with the ancients. s. Plat. Phædr. p. 388, A; Cic. de Or. i, 7, 28; Prop. ii, 32, 11 ff. *HNR. R.*

The 'marbles' were either those with which the walls were built, or inlaid; *BRI.* or the marble pavements, columns, and statues of Fronto's villa. *MAD.* [s. vii, 79. *OW.*] *Convulsa, clamant*, and *ruptæ* must be taken hyperbolically, as *cantu querulæ rumpent arbusta cicadæ*; Virg. G. iii, 328. *GV.*

14. *Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim*; Hor. E. ii, 1, 117. *BRI.* Martial appears to have entertained an equally mean opinion of these hackneyed subjects: iv, 49; x, 4. *GIF.* [This line is considered spurious by *DB.*]

15. ['I too have flinched under the ferule;' *et nos ergo in potestate magistri fuimus*, Epist. Sod. Socrat. p. 24. *DB.*] Juvenal means that he had known what it was to be a school-boy. *Ferulæ tristes, sceptra pædagogorum*, Mart. x, 62, 10; were used as 'the cane' to punish scholars by striking them across the palm. *PRA.* It was natural for boys to withdraw their hand when the blow was coming. *MAD.* [Ov. Am. i, 13, 17 f; A. A. i, 15 f.]

Ergo, 'with that object in view.' *R.*

16. Boys were taught Rhetoric by having a thesis proposed on which they were to take the opposite sides of the question. s. vii, 150 ff; Senec. Suas. iii; v; vi; vii; *Ciceroni dabimus consilium, ut Antonium roget, vel Philippicas exurat*; Quint. iii, 8, 46. *R.* The subject which Juvenal had to handle was of the deliberative kind, advising L. Cornelius Sulla to retire from public life. *Sulla* did resign the perpetual dictatorship; and died the following year. For his character, see Sall. B. J. and Val. Maxim. ix, 2. *LUB. PRA.* Prince Henry thus apostrophises his father's crown: "Golden care! That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide To many a watchful night!—Sleep with it now! Yet no so sound, and half so deeply sweet, As he, whose brow, with homely biggin bound, Snores out the watch of night;" K. H. 4th, pt. ii, A. iv, sc. 4. [vii, 161...164; x, 167.]

19. The metaphor is taken from the chariot races in the *Campus Martius*, *MAD.* or in the Circensian games. s. Ov. Fast. ii, 360; iv, 10; vi, 586, &c. *R.*

20. 'Lucilius,' a native of Suessa, (which was afterwards called *S. Aurunca*, from the Aurunci migrating thither when pressed by a war with the Sidicini,) was the first regular satirist. *SCA. LUB. GIF.* He wrote thirty books. *R.*

22. Roman ladies 'married eunuchs' to avoid having a family. vi, 368. *BRI.*

Spectacula magnifica assidue et sumptuosa edidit (Domitianus);...venationes gladiatoresque;...nec virorum modo pugnas, sed et feminarum; Suet. xii, 4; s. vi, 246 ff; Mart. Spect. ep. vi; Tac. An. xv, 33: Stat. Sylv. i, 6, 53. Severus put a stop to this disgraceful practice: Xiphil. Sev. lxxv, 16. *BRI. L. Mævia* denotes no individual in particular. *R.* 'The Tuscan boars' were said to be peculiarly fierce. *GV.* The epithet, however, may be ornamental, as *Marsus aper*; Hor. Od. i, 1, 28. *R.*

23. Such was the costume both of

Patricios omnes opibus quum provocet unus,
Quo tondente gravis juveni mihi barba sonabat;
Quum pars Niliacæ plebis, quum verna Canopi
Crispinus, Tyrias humero revocante lacernas,
Ventilet æstivum digitis sudantibus aurum,

the Amazons and of huntresses; as of Penthesilea, Virg. Æ. i, 492; of Camilla, ib. xi, 649; of Asbyte, Sil. ii, 78; and of Diana; ib. xii, 715. *R.*

24. The person here meant is either Licinus the freedman and barber of Augustus; (Hor. A. P. 301;) or rather Cinnamus, (x, 225;) *qui tonsor fuerat tota notissimus urbe, et post hæc dominæ munere factus eques*; Mart. vii, 64. *GV. PRA.*

25. This line recurs x, 226. *GV.* It is a parody on *candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat*; Virg. E. i, 29. *PRA.* The term *juvenis* extended to the middle period of life, which the words *gravis* and *sonabat* seem to denote. The satirist is pointing out the rapid rise of his quondam tonsor. *GIF.*

26. The condition of *verna* was lower than that of *servus*, as being born to servitude. The latter name is derived from *servare*, because generals used to give quarter to their enemies, and 'save' prisoners in order to sell them: Florent. Dig. i, 5, 4. The former name was originally given to those born during *ver sacrum*; Nonn. i, 206: it having been a custom among the people of Italy in great emergencies to devote to the gods whatever should be born during the next spring. Paul. ex Fest; *F.* Livy xxii, 10; 9, 11. Such victims resembled the *Cherem* of the Hebrews. s. Judges xi.

Canopus [twelve miles] from Alexandria, was notorious for a temple of Serapis, and the scene of every grossness and debauchery. *FAR.* vi, 84; *R.* xv, 46. *PRA.* This city was built by Menelaus and named after his pilot. Sch.

27. Crispinus rose, under Nero, from the condition of a slave, to riches and honours. His connexion with that monster recommended him to Domitian, with whom he seems to have been in high favour: he shared his counsels, ministered to his amusements, and was the ready instrument of his cruelties. For these, and other causes, Juvenal regarded him with perfect detestation: and whenever he introduces him, (which he does on all occasions,) it is with mingled contempt and horror. Here he is not only a 'Niliacan,' (an expression which conveyed more to Juvenal's mind than it does to ours,) but a 'Canopian,' a native of the most profligate spot in Egypt: not only one of the dregs of the people, but a slave; and not only a slave, but a slave born of a slave! Hence the poet's indignation at his effeminate luxury. *GIF.*

The 'Tyrian' purple was a very expensive dye: x, 38; *G.* iii, 81: the most costly dresses were twice dipt; *induerat Tyrio bis tinctam murice pallam*; Ov. F. ii, 107. *Lacerna*, 62; ix, 28; signifies a 'loose upper mantle,' also called *abolla*; *GV. nescit cui dederit Tyriam Crispinus abollam, dum mutat cultus, &c*; Martial viii, 48 *GIF.*

Revocante has been variously interpreted. It may mean that the cloak was looped up and fastened on the shoulder by a clasp: *G. fibula mordaci refugas a pectore vestes dente capit*; Sidon. ii, 396; *revocat fulvas in pectore pelles*; Claudian. v, 79; xx, 183; Prudent. Psych. 186 ff. *R.* Or that, the weather being hot, the mantle was not fastened; therefore the shoulder ever and anon endeavoured by shrugging to hoist up and replace the robe; which was as constantly slipping off from it, and the more so from the waving of the arm to and fro, 28; *MAD.* as well as from the awkwardness of a wearer but newly accustomed to such finery. *R.* The most simple interpretation, however, seems to be that the delicate shoulder, which in winter had laid aside its summer mantle for a warmer cloak, now, with the change of weather, 'resumed' its thinner robes: *revocare* being opposed to *omittere*; Suet. x, 16; *HEI.* to *intermittere*; Cic. T. Q. i, 1; to *amittere*; Id. E. vii, 26 end; and signifying *in usum reducere*: s. ii, 30; Hor. Od. iv, 15, 12; Suet. v, 22; Tac. An. i, 20. *F.*

28. The Romans were so effeminate

Nec sufferre queat majoris pondera gemmæ :
Difficile est Satiram non scribere. Nam quis iniquæ
Tam patiens Urbis, tam ferreus, ut teneat se,
Causidici nova cum veniat lectica Mathonis
Plena ipso? post hunc magni delator amici,
Et cito rapturus de nobilitate comesa,
Quod superest; quem Massa timet, quem munere palpat

as to wear a lighter ring in warm weather: *T.* Plin. xxxiii, 1: *PRA.* and even this 'summer ring' (*levis annulus*; Mart. v, 61, 5; *G V.*) was oppressively hot: s. vi, 259 ff; *quod tener digitus ferre recuset, onus*; Ov. Am. ii, 16, 22; *R.* s. *BŒ*, p. 412. Servants wore an iron ring, plebeians one of silver, and those of equestrian rank a golden one. Freedmen were allowed to wear the latter, if they had an equestrian estate, but were not considered actual knights. *PLA. Ventilare* may mean 'to take off from the finger and fan backwards and forwards in order to cool it;' *BRI.* or 'to wave the hand affectedly, to and fro in the air, in order to show off the ring:' γελοῖοι οἱ πλουτοῦντες, καὶ τὰς σαρδονυχίδας προφαίνοντες, καὶ τοὺς δακτύλους προτείνοντες· Luc. Nigr. 21. *R.* [s. *GIF*, on xi, 43. This "was not anciently so great an hyperbole as it is now, for I have seen old Roman rings so very thick about, and with such large stones in them, that 't is no wonder a fop should reckon them a little cumbersome in the summer season of so hot a climate;" *ADD*, R. p. 101.]

30. See Hor. S. ii, 1. *R.*

31. Ovid. Am. ii, 5, 11; [and repeatedly;] Tib. ii, 3, 2. σιδηρόφρων: *ferrea pectora*; vii, 150; *illi robur et æs triplex circa pectus erat*; Hor. Od. i, 3, 9; *R.* Mart. xi, 27, 1.

32. These 'litters resembled oriental palanquins: they were fitted up with couches on which grandees or ladies reclined, and were carried by six or eight slaves: 64. *PRA. MAD. Recens sella linteisque lorisque*; Mart. ii, 57, 6. *FAR. Matho*, vii, 129; xi, 34; was starving as a 'lawyer,' and thereupon turned informer, which he found a more profitable trade; he has now set up his sedan, and is grown so immoderately fat as to 'fill it himself.' s. 136. Sch. *BRI. GIF.* Martial often attacks him: iv, 80; 81; viii, 42; x, 46; xi, 68. *PRA.*

33. ['Full of my Lord.' Here and in many other places, *ipse* may be rendered 'the great man;' s. 60; 136; ii, 100; 147.]

Either (1) Heliodorus the Stoic, who laid an information against his pupil L. Junius Silanus: or (2) Egnatius Celer the philosopher who denounced his pupil Barea Soranus to Nero, iii, 116; and was afterwards himself condemned under Vespasian on the accusation of Musonius Rufus: or (3) Demetrius the lawyer, who laid informations against several in Nero's reign: Sch. or (4) M. Regulus, who became formidable to 'the emperor's friends' as well as his own; *BRI. omnium bipedum nequissimus*; see Pliny i, 5, 20; ii, 5, 20; iv, 2, 7; vi, 2; Tac. Hist. iv, 42; s. *magna amicitia*; iv, 74; vi, 559; 313. *PRA. R.* The difficulty of fixing on any particular name affords matter for melancholy reflection. That so many should at the same period be guilty of the complicated crimes of treachery and ingratitude, gives a dreadful picture of the depravity then prevalent in Rome. *GIF.*

34. The nobility were ruined by proscriptions and confiscations; *LUB.* and the informers came in for their share of the spoil. *PRA.*

35. *Hi sunt, quos timent etiam qui timentur*; Sidon. Ep. v, 7. *R.*

Massa, *Carus*, and *Latinus* were freedmen of Nero and notorious informers. The two former were put to death on the information of Heliodorus, although they had given him hush-money. The latter was executed on suspicion of having intrigued with Messalina. Sch. (But these particulars are questionable.) Bæbius Massa was prosecuted for malepractices in his government of Bætica, and condemned

Carus et a trepido Thymele submissa Latino?
Quum te submoveant, qui testamenta merentur
Noctibus, in cœlum quos evehit optima summi
Nunc via processus, vetulæ vesica beatæ?
Unciolam Proculejus habet, sed Gillo deuncem,
Partes quisque suas ad mensuram inguinis heres.
Accipiat sane mercedem sanguinis et sic
Palleat, ut nudis pressit qui calcibus anguem,
Aut Lugdunensem rhetor dicturus ad aram.

to refund his peculations. Though he contrived to elude the sentence, he ceased to be powerful, and is stigmatized as a thief by Martial, xii, 29. Mettius Carus started later in the same line, and outlived his success, falling into poverty and contempt. Tac. Hist. iv, 50; Ag. 45; Plin. i, 5; iii, 4; vi, 29; vii, 19; 27; 33; &c; Mart. xii, 25, 5. *PRA. R. GIF.*

Palpare is properly applied to horses. Horace uses the same metaphor in speaking of Augustus; *cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus*; S. ii, 1, 20. *R.*

36. *Thymele* (θυμέλη 'the raised platform of the stage') was an actress and celebrated dancer, and, some say, the wife of Latinus. vi, 66; viii, 197; Mart. i, 5, 5; ix, 29; Suet. xii, 15. She was 'sent privately' to propitiate the informer either by presents, or by artifices, or by more disreputable means. Even Latinus the emperor's favourite was obliged to resort to such an expedient for deprecating ruin. *BRI. GV. PRA. R.* There is an allusion to the plot of some well-known piece in which Latinus, who acted the gallant, deputes Thymele, who personified the lady with whom he had intrigued, to extricate him from the scrape with her jealous and incensed spouse. *T.* If so, we should read *ut* for *et*. Ovid gives the ordinary *dramatis personæ* of these mimes (1) *cultus adulter*, (2) *callida nupta*, (3) *stultus vir*, and reprobates the immorality of pieces, in which, *cum fefellit amans aliqua novitate maritum, plauditur*; Tr. ii, 497 ff. (See the note on vi, 42...44.) *Scenæ sales inverecundos, agentium strophas, adulterorum fallacias,...ipsos quoque patresfamilias togatos, modo stupidos, modo obscœnos*; Cypr. de Spect. p. 4; s. viii, 192; 197; v, 171. *HNR.*

37. 'Supplant thee, the heir at law.' *LUB.*

38. *Noctibus* i. e. 'by administering to the guilty pleasures of the testatrix.' *MAD.*

In cœlum 'to the height of their ambition;' thus *sunt quos palma nobilis terrarum dominos evehit ad deos*, and *me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium dis miscent superis*, and *quod si me lyricis vatibus inseris, sublimi feriam sidera vertice*; Hor. Od. i, 1. [Ov. M. vii, 61.]

39. 'The pruriency of some wealthy beldame;' iv, 4. *beatus* occurs in the same sense; 67; vi, 204; Ov. Am. i, 15, 34; Sil. i, 609. *R.*

40. The Romans divided property as they did the *as*, the *jugerum*, &c; into twelve parts or *unciæ*; which were computed thus, $\frac{1}{12}$ *uncia*, $\frac{2}{12}$ $(=\frac{1}{6})$ *sextans*, $\frac{3}{12}$ $(=\frac{1}{4})$ *quadrans*, $\frac{4}{12}$ $(=\frac{1}{3})$ *triens*, $\frac{5}{12}$ *quincunx*, $\frac{6}{12}$ $(=\frac{1}{2})$ *semis*, $\frac{7}{12}$ *septunx*, $\frac{8}{12}$ $(=\frac{2}{3})$ *bessis*, $\frac{9}{12}$ $(=\frac{3}{4})$ *dodrans*, $\frac{10}{12}$ $(=\frac{5}{6})$ *dextans*, $\frac{11}{12}$ $(=1-\frac{1}{12})$ *deunx*, $\frac{12}{12}$ $(=1)$ *as*. *T.* Hence *heres ex asse* was 'one to whom an entire estate fell,' (Mart. vii, 66;) *heres ex deunce* 'one who had all but one twelfth,' *heres ex uncia* 'one who inherited one twelfth only,' *heres ex unciola* 'one who had even less' than that. *R.* s. Hor. A. P. 325 ff; [Liv. vii, 16, 1.]

Proculejus and *Gillo* were two noted paramours of these old ladies. *MAD.*

41. 'In proportion to his powers.'

42. *Sanguinis* i. e. 'of the ruin of his health and constitution.' *MAD.*

43. Virg. Æ. ii, 379 ff; *MAD.* Ov. Fast. ii, 341; Hom. Il. r 33 ff. *R.*

44. *Caligula instituit in Gallia, Lug-*

Quid referam, quanta siccum jecur ardeat ira,
Quum populum gregibus comitum premit hic spoliator
Pupilli prostantis? et hic damnatus inani
Judicio (quid enim salvis infamia numis?)
Exsul ab octava Marius bibit et fruitur dis
Iratis; at tu victrix provincia ploras?
Hæc ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna?
Hæc ego non agitem? Sed quid magis Heracleas

duni, certamen Græcæ Latinæque facundiæ, quo ferunt victoribus præmia victos contulisse, eorundem et laudes componere coactos: eos autem, qui maxime displicuissent, scripta sua spongia linguave delere jussos, nisi ferulis objurgari aut flumine proximo mergi maluissent; Suet. iv, 20. *LUB.* 'The altar at Lyons' was at the confluence of the Soane and the Rhone, where the abbey of Asnay now stands. This has been looked upon as a sacred spot from the earliest ages. After the subjection of the country, the natives built a temple and altar here to Augustus, and renewed the ancient festival, to which there was annually a great resort. s. Dio liv; lix, 19; Strab. iv; Suet. v, 2. *R. GIF.*

45. The ancients considered the 'liver' as the seat of the passions: *fervens difficili bile tumet jecur*; Hor. Od. i, 13, 4; [(*JN.*)] *torrere jecur*; Od. iv, 1, 12; *MAD. facit ira nocentem hunc sexum, et rabie jecur incendente feruntur præcipites*; vi, 647 f; s. vii, 117; xiii, 14; 181; Pers. i, 12; 25; ii, 13; v, 129; Claud. viii, 240 ff; Hom. Il. A 81; I 550. *CS. R.*

46. *Quem grex togatus sequitur*; Mart. ii, 57, 5. *Comites* (119;) denotes 'retainers, dependents, clients, &c;' *R.* whereas *socii* are 'equals.' s. Hor. Od. i, 7, 26.

47. Rather *pupillæ*: s. iii, 65; vi, 123; ix, 24. *R.* 'Reduced to seek a wretched livelihood by prostitution.' *PRA.*

Marius Priscus, proconsul of Africa, was tried in the third year of Trajan for extortion, condemned to disgorge into the treasury about £6000, and banished from Italy. The penalty was a mere trifle out of the vast sums he had accumulated by his rapacity; and the province was not [only not] reimbursed, [but had to pay the costs of the prosecution: s. *ROB*, Charles 5th p. 2;] Plin. ii, 11 f; *PRA. GIF.* s. viii, 94 ff; 119 ff. *R.*

48. Understand *nocet. G.* [Hor. S. i, 1, 65 ff.]

49. It was the custom at Rome to take a bath at the eighth hour (2 o'clock in the afternoon), and to go to dinner at the ninth. *AX.* s. xi, 204; *MAD.* Mart. iv, 8; Hor. Ep. i, 7, 71; and see notes on vi, 419; *R.* and on Pers. iii, 4. [Ecclesiastes x, 16 f; Acts ii, 15.]

'Reaps the fruits of divine wrath,' being better off than he was before his condemnation. Thus Juno says of Hercules, "*superat et crescit malis, iraque nostra fruitur; in laudes suas mea vertit odia;*" Sen. H. F. 34; *G.* whence his name Ἡρας κλέος. *PRA. Peccat: vitio tamen utitur*; Pers. ii, 68. *R.*

50. See v, 158; ix, 77; *inveniet nil sibi, præter plorare, suisque*; Hor. S. ii, 5, 68; *R.* [εὕρισκον οὐδὲν πλὴν ἀνιᾶσθαι παρόν· Soph. Ph. 286.] *Vincere* was a forensic term. *GRA. victrix* is an insance of oxymoron.

51. 'The lucubrations of a Horace;' who was born at Venusia, *LUB.* on the confines of Lucania and Apulia: hence he speaks of himself as *Lucanus an Appulus, anceps: nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque colonus*; S. ii, 1, 34. *PRA.*

52. *Quid* for *cur*, as τί for διατί; understand *fabulas scribam*: 'on the labours of Hercules,' and 'the adventures of Diomede,' either the Thracian [Ov. Ib. 383 f;] who fed his stud on human flesh, or the Ætolian. Plin. x, 44; Ov. M. xiv, 540 ff; Virg. Æ. xi, 324 ff. *T. PRA. R.*

Aut Diomedeas aut mugitum Labyrinthi
Et mare percussum puero fabrumque volantem?
Quum leno accipiat moechi bona, si capiendi
Jus nullum uxori, doctus spectare lacunar,
Doctus et ad calicem vigilanti stertere naso;
Quum fas esse putet curam sperare cohortis,
Qui bona donavit præsepibus et caret omni
Majorum censu, dum pervolat axe citato

53. 'The bellowing of the' Minotaur in the Cretan 'labyrinth;' which was built by Dædalus on the plan of that in Egypt, only a hundred times smaller. There was a third in Lemnos, and a fourth in Italy. Plin. xxxvi, 13. The first is described by Herodotus, ii, 148. See Virg. *Æ.* vi, 14..33; Ovid. Met. viii, 155 ff. *PRA.*

54. Plin. iv, 11; vii, 56. *Icarus Icariis nomina fecit aquis*; Ovid. Tr. i, 1, 90; *ceratis ope Dædalea nititur pennis, vitreo daturus nomina ponto*; Hor. Od. iv, 2, 2; *expertus vacuum Dædalus aera pennis non homini datis*; Od. i, 3, 34; Ov. Met. viii, 183 ff. This fable had its origin from the invention of masts and sails by Dædalus. *PRA.*

55. By a law of Domitian, an adulteress was precluded from receiving any legacy or inheritance: Suet. xii, 8. To evade this law the fortune of the gallant was settled on the husband, who for this consideration turned pander to his wife's dishonour. *BRI.* s. ix, 82 ff; and particularly 87 f. *HNR.*

56. As though absorbed in thought, or at any rate quite unobservant of what was going on. *MAD.*

57. *Ipse miser vidi, cum me dormire putares, sobrius apposito crimina vestra mero*; Ov. Am. ii, 5, 13. *GRA. Quærit adulteros inter mariti vina;... non sine conscio surgit marito*; Hor. Od. iii, 6, 25; 29. *PRA.* Αὐτῷ τις γήμας πίθανὴν τῷ γείτονι ῥέγχει, καὶ τρέφεται· τοῦτ' ἦν εὔκολος ἐργασία μὴ πλεῖν, μὴ σκάπτειν ἀλλ' εὐστομάχως ἀπορέγχειν, ἀλλοτρίῳ δαπάνῃ πλούσια βοσκόμενον· Parmenio. *R.* Κάλβας εἰστία Μαικήναν, εἶτα ὁρῶν διαπληπτιζόμενον ἀπὸ νευμάτων πρὸς τὸ γύναιον, ἀπέκλινεν ἡσυχῇ τὴν κεφαλὴν ὡς δὴ καθεύδων· ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῶν οἰκετῶν τινὸς προσρυέντος ἔξωθεν τῇ τραπέζῃ, καὶ τὸν οἶνον ὑφαιρουμένου διαβλέψας, 'κακόδαιμον,' εἶπεν, 'οὐκ οἶσθα, ὅτι μόνῳ Μαικήνᾳ καθεύδω;' Plut. Erot. t. ix, p. 45. *HNN.* There was one Cepius of whom a similar story was told; whence came the Latin proverb '*non omnibus dormio.*' [Cic. E. vii, 24.] *ER. ROD.* There is a double meaning in the word *vigilanti*; though the man appeared to be fast asleep, yet his nose seemed to be wide awake, if you might judge by the noise it made. So *an dormit Scelerus intus? Non naso quidem, nam eo magno magnum clamat*; Plaut. Mil. [iii, 2, 9 f.] Farquhar makes Mrs. Sullen give a similar account of her drunken husband: "My whole night's comfort is the tunable serenade of that wakeful nightingale—his nose." *MAD.*

58. 'A military tribuneship.' Sch 'A prefectship of the prætorian band.' *GV.* A cohort consisted of 550 infantry and 66 cavalry. *In legione sunt centuriæ sexaginta, manipuli triginta, cohortes decem*; Gell. xvi, 4. *AX. PRA.* When the allies were admitted into the legions, the number of military tribunes was probably increased to ten, one to command each cohort. s. x, 94; Cæs. B. C. ii, 20; Plin. iii, 9; 18. *L. R.*

59. Either (1) *Cornelius Fuscus* is intended, who, when a boy, had driven Nero's chariot; he afterwards 'squandered his patrimony' in charioteering, and at last was made prefect of the prætorian bands by Domitian, and fell in the Dacian war: iv, 112; Suet. *T.* or (2) *Tigellinus*, a man of obscure origin, *MNC.* and a depraved minister to Nero's pleasures, who also was promoted to a prefectship: 67; 155; Tac. An. xiv ff; Hist. i, 72; or (3) *Damasippus*: viii, 147. *PRA.*

Præsepia is an ambiguous term, meaning either 'mangers' or 'brothels.' *PLA.*

60. The construction may be this: *quum (is), qui...censu, fas...cohortis,*

Flaminiam ; (puer Automedon nam lora tenebat,
Ipse lacernatæ quum se jactaret amicæ)
Nonne libet medio ceras implere capaces
Quadrivio? quum jam sexta cervice feratur
Hinc atque inde patens ac nuda pæne cathedra

dum &c ; (s. Tac. An. i, 7 ;) i. e. because he has been Nero's charioteer. *HK. Illi instant verbere torto, et proni dant lora; volat vi fervidus axis*; Virg. G. iii, 106. *R.*

61. ' The Flaminian Way,' the most ancient and celebrated of all the Roman roads, led to the emperor's villa. It was made by the censor C. Flaminius (v. R. 533) through Tuscany to Ariminum. Strab. v, p. 333. s. Suet. ii, 30 ; *PRA. R.* [viii, 145 ; *AW*, p. 98.]

This ' boy' was the charioteer of Nero, as ' Automedon' was of Achilles. *GV.* Hom. Il. Π 145 ff ; Ρ 429 ff ; 459... 537 ; Τ 395 ff ; Virg. Æ. ii, 477 ; Suet. vi, 22 ; viii, 148. Cicero, also, uses Automedon as the name of any charioteer ; Rosc. Am. 35. *PRA. R.* [Ov. A. A. i, 5...8.]

62. By *ipse* we are to understand Nero : *MAD.* for *ipse*, [33 ; Theoc. xxiv, 50 ; (nn.)] as well as *ille* (97), *αὐτὸς*, [St Mark xiv, 15 ; 44 ;] and *ἐκεῖνος*, often convey a notion of authority and respect; hence a teacher is thus spoken of by his disciple, (as in the Pythagorean expression *αὐτὸς ἔφα*, [whence *nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri*, Hor. E. i, 1, 14 ; (nn.) Liv. xxii, 53, 10 ; is as much as to say ' I am not the man to take matters on any one's *ipse dixit;* or to pin my faith on any one's sleeve :' s. Ter. Eu. ii, 2, 32 ;]) a master by his servant, [Hom. Il. Ζ 18 ;] a general by his soldiers, [Cic. C. ii, 2, 4 ; Liv. vi, 25, 3 ; vii, 14, 3 ;] a patron as distinguished from his clients, the mind as contrasted with the body, [men as opposed to brutes, Hom. Il. Α 51 ;] &c. in which cases the opposition shows what is meant. v, 30 ; Flac. iii, 150 ; Ov. Tr. v, 1, 45 ; Calp. i, 46 ; *R.* Liv. xxii, 1, *i* ; xxvii, 32, b.

Jactare se is ' to play the agreeable' or ' to show off before.' It may be a metaphor from a peacock spreading his tail ; s. Pers. iv, 15 ; *R.* [Liv. iii, 1, 4.]

Though spoken of in the feminine gender, Sporus the eunuch is here meant ; *BRI.* whom this monster *cum dote et flameo, nuptiarum celeberrimo officio, deductum ad se, pro uxore habuit ; quemque, Augustarum ornamentis excultum lecticaque vectum, et circa conventus mercatusque Græciæ ac mox Romæ circa Sigillaria comitatus est identidem exosculans ;* Suet. vi, 28. *PRA.* s. *sponsæ turpes ;* 78. *R.* A few years afterwards this Sporus was ordered by the emperor Vitellius to personate a nymph in a pantomime, but committed suicide to avoid appearing on the stage in a female dress ! *GIF.* The epithet *lacernata* implies that this was not a woman, *lacerna* being a man's cloak. *FE.* It was worn by soldiers in the camp, Plin. xviii, 25 ; Ov. Fast. ii, 746 ; and by spectators in the amphitheatre ; in the latter case it was white, *AX.* Mart. xiv, 137 ; iv, 2. See also Suet. ii, 40 ; v, 6 ; *PRA.* Mart. v, 8.

63. *Ceræ* are the same as *ceratæ tabellæ*. The pocket-books of the Romans consisted of thin pieces of wood, covered over with wax, on which they wrote with the point of an instrument called *stylus*, the other end of which was blunt for the purpose of erasure. Hor. S. i, 10, 72. *MAD.*

64. ' In the very cross-ways ;' such is the impudence of these miscreants, and the depravity of these times ! *LUB.*

The litters of the rich were called *hexaphori*, Mart. ii, 81 ; iv, 51 ; or *octophori*, vii, 141 ; from the number of bearers or *lecticarii* ; persons of inferior fortune used *sella gestatoria* ' a sedan,' carried by two chairmen. ix, 142 ; *L. MAD. R.* s. *BŒ*, c. 8, 427 f ; 443 f.

65. Here ' the litter' is left ' open on both sides' out of effrontery, as opposed to *lectica tuta pelle veloque* and *sella clausa* ; 124 ; Mart. xi, 98, 11 ff ; *LUB. clausa lectica fenestra* ; iii, 242 ; *clausum latis specularibus antrum* ; iv, 21. This latter was also called *cubiculum viatorium* ; Plin. xxxvii, 2 ; Suet. ii, 78 ; xi, 10 ; Ov. A. A. i,

Et multum referens de Mæcenate supino
Signator, falso qui se lautum atque beatum
Exiguis tabulis et gemma fecerat uda?
Occurrit matrona potens, quæ, molle Calenum
Porrectura, viro miscet sitiente rubetam
Instituitque rudes melior Locusta propinquas

487 f. *L.* It was fitted up with cushions and pillows, stood on four short legs, and was carried by means of poles; iii, 245; vii, 132. The *cathedra* or 'chair' belonged properly to ladies; vi, 91; ix, 52; Mart. iv, 79, 3; Phæd. iii, 8, 4; Prop. iv, 5, 37; hence called *feminea cathedra*; Mart. iii, 63, 7; Calp. vii, 27. *BŒ.* Only vestals and empresses used *pilenta* and *carpenta*. *R.*

66. *Referre* 'to bring back to mind,' therefore 'to resemble.' Virg. *Æ.* iv, 329; x, 766; Tac. Germ. 43. *R.*

Mæcenas, though a very active man of business, was otherwise most 'indolent and luxurious;' xii, 39; Sen. Ep. 19; 101; 114; 120; *otio et mollitiis pæne ultra feminam fluens*; Vell. Pat. i, 88; Quint. x, 4; Plin. xiv, 6. *DO. PRA. R.* He was at once a beau and a sloven. *GIF.* For the above sense of *supinus* s. Mart. ii, 6, 13; *PRA.* Quint. v, 12, 10; x, 2, 17; &c; Plin. xvi, 37; Suet. ii, 16. *R.*

67. Either (1) *Aquilius Regulus*, Plin. ii, 20; or (2) *Sophonius Tigellinus*, who poisoned his three uncles and inherited all their property 'by forgery' of their wills. *LUB.* According to Pædianus the subscription of seven witnesses was requisite. *PRA.* s. x, 336. *MAD.* *Falsum* was a technical term, as *falsi reus*, [Papi. l. 12;] *G. Lex Cornelia de falsis*, &c. *R.*

68. 'A brief testament,' making him sole heir. *BRI.* *Omnia soli breviter dabit*; xii, 125; *PRA.* ii, 58.

Ut arcanas possim signare tabellas, neve tenax ceram siccave gemma trahat, humida tangam prius ora; Ov. Am. ii, 15, 15 ff; Trist. v, 4, 5 f; Pont. ii, 9, 69; *GRA.* s. xiii, 139; xiv, 132. *R.*

69. *Nulla aconita bibuntur fictilibus*; x, 25 f. *LUB.* The commencement of this horrible practice is mentioned by Livy, viii, 18. *PRA.* Agrippina poisoned her husband Claudius by a mushroom; Tac. An. xii, 67; Suet. v, 44. *R.* The allusion therefore is probably to some other noble matron, *GIF.* who will meet you in the public streets. *MAD.* [Eur. M. 385.]

Cales was in Campania. *LUB.* The choicest wines of Italy are named by Horace, Od. i, 20, 9 ff: of these the Calenian and Cæcubian had gone out of fashion in Pliny's time; xiv, 6. *R.*

Molle 'mellow' from age; Hor. Od. i, 7, 19; Virg. G. i, 341; as opposed to *durum* 'rough;' G. iv, 102. *R.*

70. 'A poison' supposed to be extracted 'from the toad,' called *rubeta* from its frequenting brakes. *GV. turgentis ranæ portenta rubetæ*; Prop. iii, 6, 27; *PRA. nunc res agitur tenui pulmone rubetæ*; vi, 659; s. iii, 44. *R.*

71. *Cæsareas soboles horrenda Locusta occidit, curans sævi venenata Neronis*; Turnus. Sch. This hag seems to have reduced the art of poisoning to a science; Claudius spared her life in order to avail himself of her diabolical skill, and at last was taken off by her agency. "'Tis the sport," as Shakspeare beautifully observes, "to have the engineer Hoist with his own petar;" Ham. iii, 4; [so LAER. "As a woodcock to my own springe, I am justly kill'd with mine own treachery.... Hamlet, the treacherous instrument is in thy hand, Unbated, and envenom'd: the foul practice hath turn'd itself on me:" and "He is justly served: It is a poison temper'd by himself:" again "Purposes mistook Fall'n on the inventors' heads:" ib. v, 2; s. Ov. A. A. i, 647...656; Psalm ix, 15 f. The regent Morton introduced "The Maiden" into Scotland, from a model which he took when at Halifax; and the instrument was used in his own execution. The architect of a county and city gaol in one of our southern counties was its first inmate. And, recently, a silversmith at Chelmsford, received his death-wound from a pistol, which he had ingeniously attached to his shop-door for the protection of his prophecy.]

Per famam et populum nigros efferre maritos.
Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum,
Si vis esse aliquis: probitas laudatur et alget.
Criminibus debent hortos, prætoria, mensas,
Argentum vetus et stantem extra pocula caprum.
Quem patitur dormire nurus corruptor avaræ?
Quem sponsæ turpes et prætextatus adulter?
Si natura negat, facit indignatio versum,

Nero employed her to destroy Germanicus, and perhaps Burrhus: but on the accession of Galba, she was dragged to execution amid the shouts and execrations of the populace. *GIF.* Tac. An. xii, 66; xiii, 15; Suet. v, 44; vi, 33; 47. *PRA. R.*

Melior 'more knowing and daring;' *instituit* 'instructs;' *rudes* 'ignorant.' *LUB.*

72 Ἐν διὰ δυοῖν for *per famam populi. GV. per* 'in defiance of,' 'running the gantelope' as it were.

'Livid' from the effects of poison, *GV.* which is hence called *pocula nigra*; Prop. ii, 27, 10. *R.* [*nigri cum lacte veneni*, Vir. Æ. iv, 514; *atrum venenum*, Hor. O. i, 37, 27 f.]

Efferre is peculiarly applied to funerals, *PRA.* as *effertur, imus, ad sepulcrum venimus*; Ter. And. i, 1, 90; *MAD.* Livy xxiv, 22, r; [Acts v, 6; 10; Æsch. Th. 1026;] *ED.* vi, 175; 567; xiv, 220. It is here the consequent put for the antecedent. *R.* s. Her. vii, 117, 70.

73. *Gyarus*, now Jura, one of the Cyclades, was the Botany Bay of Rome. vi, 563 f; x, 170; Plin. iv, 12; viii, 29; 57; Tac. An. iii, 68 f; iv, 30. Other rocky islands were used for the same purpose. *LUB. PRA. R.* [xiii, 246. *OW.*]

74. *Sese aliquem credens*; Pers. i, 129; 'somebody;' *PRA.* Cic. ad Att. iii, 15; δοκῶν μὲν τὶς εἶναι, ὢν δ' οὐδείς· Arr. Ep. ii, 24. *R.*

"In this partial avaricious age What price bears honour? virtue? long ago It was but praised, and freezed? but now-a days 'Tis colder far, and has nor love nor praise;" Massinger, Fatal Dowry, ii, 1. *GIF.*

75. Such 'gardens' contained villas, summerhouses, terraces, sheets of water, fountains, grottos, statues, &c. Smaller gardens were called *viridaria* [Pli. xviii, 2;] or *nemora*, [iv, 6.] *R.*

'Palaces;' *ad lapidem Torquatus habet prætoria quartum*; Mart. x, 79, 1; Suet. xi, 8; *PRA.* x, 161. *R.*

The Romans were very extravagant in their 'tables,' which were made of citron-wood, marble, ivory, &c. *GV.* 137 f; *R.* Mart. xiv, 89; 90; &c.

76. *Argentum, mensæ, murrhina, rura, domus*; Mart. xi, 70, 8. 'The goat,' as destructive to vines, was sacrificed to Bacchus, and was a usual device on embossed goblets: or it might be a bass-relief of Phryxus and Helle riding on the goat; *stat caper Æolio Thebani vellere Phryxi cultus*; Mart. viii, 51; ('*de phiala Rufi,*') 9; Sch. *PRA. altis exstantem signis cratera*; Ov. Met. v, 81; *antiquus crater signis exstantibus asper*; Id. xii, 235. s. v, 38. *R.*

77. The avarice of the daughter-in-law is her ruin. 'Who can tamely witness such flagitiousness?' *LUB.*

78. 'Unnatural brides.' *GIF.* 62; ii, 117, 134; Mart. xii, 42; Suet. vi, 29; Ov. A. A. i, 524; Tac. An. xv, 37. *R.*

The *prætexta* was a white gown (*toga*) with a purple border, and was worn by [curule] magistrates and [certain] priests, and by noble boys till they completed their fifteenth year, when they exchanged it for the manly gown. Pers. v, 30; *PRA. R.* [Livy xxii, 57, 10; *purpura viri utemur, prætextati in magistratibus, sacerdotiis, liberi nostri prætextis purpura togis utentur*, id. xxxiv, 7.]

79. *Ceterarum rerum studia et doctrina et præceptis et arte constant; poeta natura ipsa valet et mentis viribus*

Qualemcumque potest, quales ego vel Cluvienus.
Ex quo Deucalion, nimbis tollentibus æquor,
Navigio montem ascendit sortesque poposcit,
Paulatimque anima caluerunt mollia saxa
Et maribus nudas ostendit Pyrrha puellas,
Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.
Et quando uberior vitiorum copia? quando
Major avaritiæ patuit sinus? alea quando
Hos animos? Neque enim loculis comitantibus itur

excitatur et quasi divino quodam spiritu inflatur; Cic. pro Arch. 8. s. Hor. A. P. 408 ff. *PRA.*

80. *Cluvienus* was a miserable versifier, of whom nothing further is known. *PRA.*

81. This proem contains the sum and substance of the poet's future Satires. s. *CS*, on Pers. i, 1.

Ex quo; [vi, 294;] Hor. Od. iii, 3, 21; ἐξ οὗ· Hom. Il. A 6; [Soph. Tr. 38; Œ. R. 1202;] ἐξότου· Aristoph. N. 520. *Quo tempore primum Deucalion vacuum lapides jactavit in orbem, unde homines nati, durum genus*; Virg. G. i, 61 ff. 'From the earliest ages:' *a Pyrrha*; xv, 30. [*ED.*] *Amphictyonis temporibus aquarum illuvies majorem populorum Græciæ partem absumpsit. superfuerunt, quos refugia montium receperunt, aut qui ad regem Thessaliæ Deucalionem ratibus evecti sunt: a quo propterea genus humanum conditum dicitur*; Just. ii, 6; *PRA.* Ov. Met. i, 264 ff. He was son of Prometheus and Clymene. *GV.*

82. *Parva rate*; Ov. κιβωτῷ. λάρναξι, 'in the ark.' *HNN.* The fable is a corruption of sacred history. *PRA.*

'The mountain' is Lycorea, one of the two peaks of Parnassus. *R.*

'The answers of the Delphian oracle' were anciently 'given by lots:' *oracula verius dicuntur, quæ vaticinatione funduntur, sed et sortes, quæ ducuntur.* Cic. de Div. ii, 33. Sometimes *sortes* signified 'oracular answers' in general, *dictæ per carmina sortes*; Hor. A. P. 403; *auxilium placuit per sacras quærere sortes*; Ov. *precibus oracula poscas*; Virg. Æ. iii, 456; *poscens responsa*; Sil. i, 121. *PRA. MAD. R.* Livy [i, 56, 5;] xxi, 62, 6. *ED.* The responses at this time were given by Themis; Ov. Sch.

83. [*Animas* three Mss. pr. *HS*, on O. M. vi, 312. perhaps *Paulatim, inque animas. DB*, A.]

Saxa ponere duritiem cœpere, suumque rigorem, mollirique mora, mollitaque ducere formam: Ov. *MAD.* This story is supposed to have been suggested by the fanciful derivation of λαὸς from λάας. *R.*

84 The *lapides Pyrrhæ jacti* (Virg. E. vi, 41;) produced women. *Pyrrha* was the daughter of Epimetheus and Asia. *GV.*

86. *Discursus* 'their different pursuits.' But see v, 21. *R.*

Farrago (see note on Pers. v, 77;) 'a mixture, hodge-podge, olio.' *MAD.* [Livy vii, 2, 14.]

87. *Collecta vitia post tot ætates diu in nos redundant, sæculo premimur gravi:* Senec. Oct. *GRA.* The predictions of Horace were verified, *ætas parentum, pejor avis, tulit nos nequiores, mox daturos progeniem vitiosiorem*; Od. iii, 6, 46 ff: see 147 ff; vi, 292. *R.* [Livy iii, 67, 1.]

88. Some take *sinus* to signify 'the lap' of the gown; others 'the bellying' of, the sail, [Shakspeare, Tr. and Cr. ii 2;] or 'a spread of canvas.' *PRA. R.* ['gulf,' '*gouffre.*' *DX.*] s. 149 f.

Alea; s. Pers. v, 57; *PRA. vetita legibus alea*; Hor. Od. iii, 24, 58. Understand *habuit: hos* may mean *tot*, or *Romanos*; *R.* or *hos animos* is perhaps equivalent to *tantas vires*, 'such spirit and vigour.' *MAD.*

89. *Loculus* 'a purse;' *arca* 'the money-chest itself.' *PRA.*

Ad casum tabulæ, posita sed luditur arca.
Prœlia quanta illic dispensatore videbis
Armigero! Simplexne furor, sestertia centum
Perdere et horrenti tunicam non reddere servo?
Quis totidem erexit villas? quis fercula septem
Secreto cœnavit avus? Nunc sportula primo
Limine parva sedet, turbæ rapienda togatæ.
Ille tamen faciem prius inspicit et trepidat, ne
Suppositus venias ac falso nomine poscas.

90. A sarcastic reflection on his fellow-countrymen as no longer strenuous in other battles. *LUB.*

91. 'With his steward for armour-bearer,' as carrying money, dice, dice-box, and tables. Sch. vii, 219; xiv, 4 f. *R.*

92. 'A hundred sestertia.' The *sestertius*=about 1¾*d*. The *sestertium*=1000 *sestertii*=about £8. 1*s*. 6*d*. (1) If a numeral agrees with *sestertii*, it denotes so many *sestertii*, as *decem sestertii*. (2) If the genitive plural of *sestertii* is joined with a numeral in another case, it denotes so many thousand, as *decem sertertiûm*=10,000 *sestertii*. (3) If joined with a numeral adverb, it denotes so many hundred thousand, as *decies sestertiûm*=1,000,000 *sestertii*. (4) The numeral adverb by itself has the same meaning, as *decies*=1,000,000 *sestertii*=1,000 sestertia. *KT. AD. Sestertium* is always the contracted genitive, with which *mille* or *millia* is generally understood; *sestertia* occurs only in poets. *F.* [but s. Pli. xxxiii, 2; in note 105 below.] Livy xxviii, 9, 8.

93. *Scis comitem horridulum trita donare lacerna*; Pers. i, 54. *PRA.* 'Shivering with cold,' as in Ov. A. A. ii, 213. *Reddere* for *dare*. *R.*

94. See xiv, 86 ff. *R.*

Patinas cœnabat omasi: Hor. Ep. i, 15, 34. *In atrio, et duobus ferculis, epulabantur antiqui*; Cato. *Ferculum*, according to Nonius, was 'a course.' vii, 184; xi, 64. *R.*

95. *Fuit illa simplicitas antiquorum in cibo capiendo, ut maximis viris prandere et cœnare in propatulo verecundiæ non esset: nec sane ullas epulas habebant, quas populi oculis subjicere erubescerent*; Val. Max. ii, 5, 5. *PRA.*

Quis avus 'who of our ancestors?' *LUB.*

The old republicans used to admit to supper the clients, who attended them from the forum. Under the emperors this laudable custom was abolished, and 'a little basket' of meat given to each of them to carry home. Nero ordered a small sum of money to be distributed instead of meat, and Domitian brought back the former practice; Suet. vi, 16; xii, 4; 7. Perhaps it was subsequently left optional, for here we find that money was again distributed. The sum was a hundred *quadrantes*, about 20*d*. sterling. *GIF.* 120; iii, 127 ff; 249 ff; Mart. i, 61; iii, 7; 14, 3; viii, 50, 10; x, 27, 3; 75, 11. *AX. T. PRA. R.*

96. *Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine*; Virg. Æ. ii, 469; vi, 427. *R.*

Sedet; ii, 120; *R.* κεῖται, see Herod. vii, 198, 18.

'The dole's being snatched' or 'scrambled-for' denotes their half-starved condition. *Togatæ* may mean 'Roman' emphatically; s. 100; Prop. iv, 2, 56; Virg. Æ. i, 282; but more probably is used contemptuously, as the *toga* was no longer worn by respectable persons. See note on 3; ii, 70; iii, 127; vii, 136; 142; viii, 49; Hor. S. i, 2, 63; 82; Mart. ii, 57, 5; &c. *R.* [Clients were always obliged to wear their gowns, when they attended on their patron; iii, 111.]

97. See note on 62. The meanness of the patron is strongly marked by his superintending the distribution 'in person.'

Agnitus accipies. Jubet a præcone vocari
Ipsos Trojugenas: nam vexant limen et ipsi
Nobiscum. "Da Prætori, da deinde Tribuno!
Sed libertinus prior est." "Prior" inquit "ego adsum.
Cur timeam dubitemve locum defendere, quamvis
Natus ad Euphraten, molles quod in aure fenestræ
Arguerint, licet ipse negem? Sed quinque tabernæ
Quadringenta parant. Quid confert purpura major
Optandum, si Laurenti custodit in agro
Conductas Corvinus oves? Ego possideo plus
Pallante et Licinis." Exspectent ergo tribuni;

99. *Agnoscere* 'to recognise' is said of one known before; *cognoscere* [Cic. E. v, 12;] 'to become acquainted with,' of a stranger. *R.*

'The crier' was properly called *nomenclator*; [Cic. A. iv, 1;] it was his office to announce the names of morning visitors, arrange them in order of precedence, &c. *PLA.*

100. 'The patricians of the greater clans,' Sch. who claimed descent from Æneas and the Trojans: s. viii, 41 ff; 181; xi, 95; so *Troïades*; Pers. i, 4. *R.*

Limen terere; Mart. x, 10, 2; 'to wear.' *R. furesque feræque suetæ hunc vexare locum*; Hor. S. i, 8, 17. *MAD.* 'to pester.'

101. 'With us poor folk.' s iii, 128 ff; *R.* Mart. x, 10, 1 ff. *PRA.*

Da &c. These are either the orders of the patron to his steward, or the importunities of the needy patricians. *PRA. R.*

Prætor dictus quod exercitui præeat: est et magistratus juredicundo præpositus; Varro. 'The tribune' might be either 'military' or 'plebeian.' *PRA.* Of the latter, there were originally two, afterwards ten. The *prætor urbanus* was a magistrate nearly answering to 'the Lord Mayor' of London. *MAD.*

102. 'First come, first served.' *GIF. Libertini* are enfranchised slaves, *MAD.* and the same as *liberti*; they are called *liberti* when the patron's name is added. *R.* [The former noun is used absolutely, the latter relatively.]

104. An immense number of slaves came from Armenia, Cappadocia, Mesopotamia, and the countries through which the Euphrates flowed. *PRA.*

Among the Orientals, even men used to wear ear-rings for ornament; Plin. xi, 37; *incedunt cum annulatis auribus*; Plaut. Pœn. 14. *PRA.* The boring of the ear was, among many eastern nations, a sign of servitude; see Exodus, xxi, 6; [Horne on the Scriptures; Xen. An. iii, 1, 21.] This expression may be put by hypallage for *fenestræ in aure molli*, according to the proverb *auricula mollior*; Cic. ad Q. Fr. ii, 15; or from being a sign of softness in the wearer. *GRA. R.*

105. 'I have five shops in the Forum which are let for as much as a knight's estate.' Sch. *T. Tiberio imperante constitutum ne quis in equestri ordine conseretur, nisi cui ingenuo ipsi, patri, avoque paterno sestertia quadringenta census fuisset*; Plin. xxxiii, 2; *PRA.* xiv, 323 ff. *R.*

106. 'The greater purple' may be either 'the consulship,' as *toga major*; Claudian. viii, 656; or 'the broad-bordered tunic of the senator,' as *purpura latior* and *latus clavus*; Plin. Ep. ii, 9; *major cl.* Stat. Silv. iii, 2, 124; *felix p.* Mart. viii, 8, 4; and on the other hand *pauper* or *angustus cl.* denotes the equestrian order; Stat. Silv. v, 2, 18; Vell. ii, 88. But under the Cæsars this distinction was less rigidly observed. s. Suet. ii, 38; vi, 26; xii, 10; Plin. H. N. xxxiii, 1; *R.* ib. ix, 36 ff; *PRA.* Livy xxvii, 19, 8. *ED.* [*Vulgoque purpura latiore tunicæ usos invenimus etiam præcones*, Pli. xxxiii, 1.]

108. *Corvinus*, descended from the Valerian clan. s. viii, 5. *R.*

109. *Pallas*, an Arcadian, was a freedman of Claudius and immensely

Vincant divitiæ; sacro nec cedat honori,
Nuper in hanc urbem pedibus qui venerat albis:
Quandoquidem inter nos sanctissima Divitiarum
Majestas; etsi, funesta Pecunia, templo
Nondum habitas; nullas numorum ereximus aras;
Ut colitur Pax atque Fides, Victoria, Virtus,
Quæque salutato crepitat Concordia nido.
Sed quum summus honor finito computet anno,
Sportula quid referat, quantum rationibus addat;
Quid facient comites, quibus hinc toga, calceus hinc est
Et panis fumusque domi? Densissima centum
Quadrantes lectica petit, sequiturque maritum
Languida vel prægnans et circumducitur uxor.
Hic petit absenti, nota jam callidus arte,
Ostendens vacuam et clausam pro conjuge sellam.

rich. Suet. v, 28; Tac. An. xii, 53; xiv, 65; Plin. H. N. xxxiii, 10; Plin. Ep. vii, 29; viii, 6. He was put to death by Nero for the sake of his wealth. Sch. *R.*

Licinius, a German, was a freedman of Augustus; he was likewise very rich: xiv, 306: but there were also wealthy families of the Licinian clan, viz. the *Calvi Stolones*; Liv. vii, 16; [Gell. vii; Max. viii, 3; *CS.*] and the *Crassi Divites*. *PRA. R.* Pers. ii, 36. Sch. *GV. GIF.*

110. *Virtus post numos*; Hor. Ep. i, 1, 54; *GRA. omnis enim res, virtus, fama, decus, divina humanaque, pulcris divitiis parent; quas qui contraxerit, ille clarus erit, fortis, justus. 'Sapiensne?' Etiam: et rex, et quicquid volet*; Id. S. ii, 3, 94; *et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est*; ib. v, 8. *PRA.*

The tribunes were *sacrosancti* 'inviolable;' Liv. ii, 33; iii, 19; 55; Dionys. vi, 89; vii, 17. If any one injured them by word or deed, he was held accursed, and his goods were confiscated. *AD. R.*

111. *Vilissimum est cretæ genus, qua pedes venalium trans mare advectorum denotare majores instituerant*; Plin. H. N. xxxv, 17. *Regnum ipse tenet, quem sæpe coegit barbara gypsatos ferre catasta pedes*; Tib. ii, 3, 59; [Ov. Am. i, 8, 64;] Pers. vi, 78; s. v, 53; vii, 16; 120; Suet. ii, 69. This white mark was the signature either of the slave-merchant, or of the proprietor, or of the republic. *BRO. SM. PRA. R.*

113. *Pecunia*, 'the cause of many a death,' was deified; and universally worshipped; though enshrined only in the hearts of her votaries. Sch. *T. PRA.* [Eur. Cy. 316; Ph. 449; Hooker E. P. v, 79.]

115. [Cic. N. D. ii, 23.]

116. At the temple of Concord was heard the chattering of the stork which had built its nest there, as often as it flew home with food for its young. Sch. *ipsa sibi plaudat crepitante ciconia rostro*; Ov. Met. vi, 97. *T. FAR.* [Mart. iii, 58, 18. *ADD*, on M. t. i, p. 435.]

117. 'Men of the highest rank calculate on these doles as no inconsiderable portion of their annual income.' See note on 101. *LUB.*

119. See 46; Mart. iii, 30. *R.* 'These poor dependents had looked to this as a means of paying their tailor's, shoemaker's, baker's, and coalmerchant's bills.'

120. Mart. xiii, 15; iii, 30, 3. *R.*

121. 'A crowd of litters brings petitioners.' *PRA.* See 95. *R.*

124. See 65. *PRA.*

" Galla mea est" inquit: " Citius dimitte. Moraris?"
" Profer Galla caput." " Noli vexare, quiescit."
Ipse dies pulcro distinguitur ordine rerum:
Sportula, deinde forum jurisque peritus Apollo
Atque triumphales, inter quas ausus habere
Nescio quis titulos Ægyptius atque Arabarches,
Cujus ad effigiem non tantum mejere fas est.
Vestibulis abeunt veteres lassique clientes

125. *Galla* is supposed to be the wife's name. *MAD.*

With *inquit* understand *maritus. PRA.*

126. ' Put out your head,' says the dispenser, (because this was ' a stale trick' *nota ars*). ' Don't disturb her;' says the husband; ' I dare say, she is asleep.' *LUB.* Or the whole line may be assigned to the husband only.

127. The ordinary routine of the day's employment is made much the same by Martial; *prima salutantes atque altera continet hora. Exercet raucos tertia causidicos. In quintam varios extendit Roma labores: sexta quies lassis, septima finis erit. Sufficit in nonam nitidis octava palæstris: imperat exstructos frangere nona toros. Hora libellorum decima est*; iv, 8. *PRA.*

128. The clients attended their patron to ' the forum' of Augustus, in which there was an ivory statue of Apollo, (Plin. xxxvi, 5; vii, 53; Hor. S. i, 9, 78;) who is called *juris peritus* from the number of pleadings, at which he must have been present. Hence also we have *Marsyan causidicum*; Mart. ii, 64, 8; Hor. S. i, 6, 119. In the same spot Augustus had erected ' the triumphal statues' of the greatest generals; Suet. ii, 29; Sch. 31. *BRI. GRA. PRA. R.*

130. ' An effigy with an inscription on the pedestal:' *claraque dispositis acta subesse viris*; Ov. F. v, 566. *GRA.*

Arabarches. There is much uncertainty here both as to the text, and as to the person intended. He may be either (1) *Crispinus* (26), who was created Prince of Arabia by Domitian, Schol. MS. He might also be called ' the Arch-Arabian,' sarcastically, as worst of all the Arab slaves. *LUB.* or (2) *Tib. Alexander*, who was governor of Egypt, brother or nephew of Philo Judæus, procurator of Judæa, and a Roman knight. Tac. H. i, 11; ii, 79; Eus. ii. *GY. AT. FAR. HOL. GIF.* or (3) *Josephus*, to whom Vespasian granted a triumphal statue. Hieronym. *FV. PRH.* Then with regard to the word itself, it is doubted whether it should be *Arabarches* or *Alabarches*; [" Æthiopians: not that remote nation beyond Egypt, but those of Arabia Petrea, a wild, theevish, and servile nation, such as now inhabit those parts, base, bloody, and theevish Alarbes, hated and despised of all their neighbours, and so by the Israelites their neighbours accounted at that day:" *POL*, Ann. on Amos ix, 7. s. *VY*, E. D.] see *F.* and *R*'s *excursus.*

131. Pers. i, 114. *PRA.* ' It is allowable to commit any nuisance.' vi, 309. *BRI. R.*

132. See 95 f. *Veteres* is in aggravation of the neglect. *R.* The two classes of patron and client comprehended nearly all the citizens of Rome. A patron was a man of rank and fortune, under whose care the meaner people voluntarily put themselves, and, in consequence of it, were denominated his clients. The patron assisted his client with his influence and advice; and the client, in return, gave his vote to his patron, when he sought any office for himself or friends. The client owed his patron respect; the patron owed his client protection. The early Romans threw a sanctity around this obligation on the patron's part. It was expressly enforced by a law of the Twelve Tables: *patronus si clienti fraudem fecerit, sacer esto.* Virgil, many ages after, places the unjust patron in Tartarus, among the violators of natural and moral decorum: *hic quibus invisi fratres, pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti*; Æ. vi,

Votaque deponunt, quamquam longissima cœnæ
Spes homini. Caules miseris atque ignis emendus.
Optima silvarum interea pelagique vorabit
Rex horum vacuisque toris tantum ipse jacebit.
Nam de tot pulcris et latis orbibus et tam
Antiquis una comedunt patrimonia mensa.

608. This state of mutual dependence, which commenced with the monarchy, was productive of the happiest effects; till, as riches and pride increased, new duties were imposed on the clients: they were harassed with constant attendance, and mortified by neglect; in a word, they were little better than slaves. *GIF.*

133. *Deponere* is opposed to *suscipere. GRA.*

Longissima 'retained to the very last' or 'cherished all day long.' Lucian (περὶ τῶν ἐπὶ μισθῷ συνόντων) says of clients, δεῖ ἡδονῆς ἐλπίδα μόνον τολλὰς ἀηδίας ὑπομένειν and πέπρακται αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ἐν ἅπαντι τῷ βίῳ πέρα τῆς ἐλπίδος, § 7 and 8. s. vi, 166. Unless the words should be transposed thus: *votaque deponunt cœnæ; longissima quamquam spes homini*, according to the old adage, *ægroto dum anima est spes est*, [Cic. A. ix, 10;] 'while there is life there is hope.' Hence it was that to Hadrian's question 'What is the longest thing?' Epictetus answered 'Hope.' *R.*

134. 'With their paltry dole they have to buy a bunch of greens and a little firewood on their way home; and then they must wait till the vegetables are boiled, before they can appease their hunger.'

136. Βασιλεῖς, Lucian repeatedly; δεσπότας, id. Nigr. *rex*; v, 14; 137; viii, 161; Hor. Ep. i, 17, 43; Mart. iii, 7, 5; v, 22, 14; *dominus*; v, 81; 92; 147. *R.* Seneca somewhere [E. 19;] says that good cheer, without a friend to partake of it, is the entertainment of a wild beast: and Alexis abuses a man for being μονοφάγος. *GIF.*

Ipse, as αὐτός. s. Aristoph. Th. 472; 541.

At their meals, the men used to recline on sofas, and the ladies sat in chairs. *BŒ.* s. note on ii, 120. *R.*

137. See 75. *Orbis* denotes 'the slab of a round table;' [which was separate from the legs or supporters;] xi, 122; 173; s. iv, 132; Mart. ii, 43, 9 f; ix, 60, 7 ff. Their tables were originally square; v, 2; Varr. iv, 25. *R.* It was the ancient fashion to place before the guests tables with the viands, and not to change the dishes on the table. They had two tables, one with the meat &c; the other with the dessert. When they had eaten as much meat as they wished, the table itself was withdrawn, and the second course or dessert was placed before them on a fresh table. The square tables went out of fashion with the *triclinia*. The new-fashioned couch was of a semicircular form called *sigma*, from its shape C; and it held seven or eight persons; Mart. x, 48, 5 f; xiv, 87; to suit these, round tables were introduced. As luxury advanced, the number of tables were increased (sometimes they had a fresh table with every course); and the guests either remained in the same place while the tables were changed, or else removed to the fresh tables; which latter Martial calls *ambulans cœna*; vii, 48. Both the number and size of these tables is here noticed. The diameter of the table, which consisted of a single slab, would depend on the size of the citron tree. And the beauty of the wood consisted in the number of its knots and veins. Whence Petronius says, *citrearum mensarum Africa emtarum maculas mutari auro viliori, et censum ita turbari.* Their antiquity too is not overlooked: they had been famous in the family for several generations. And yet amidst all this profusion, one single course cost a fortune! There seems an allusion to the gluttony of Clodius Æsopus, the actor, and his son. Plin. ix, 35; x, 51; Hor. S. ii, 3, 239 ff; *HNN.* Plut. V. xxvi, p. 318 f; xlv, p. 149; Suet. iv, 37; ix, 13. *R. LUB. L. AD.*

Nullus jam parasitus erit! Sed quis ferat istas
Luxuriæ sordes? Quanta est gula, quæ sibi totos
Ponit apros, animal propter convivia natum!
Pœna tamen præsens, quum tu deponis amictus
Turgidus et crudum pavonem in balnea portas.
Hinc subitæ mortes atque intestata senectus.
It nova nec tristis per cunctas fabula cœnas:
Ducitur iratis plaudendum funus amicis.
Nil erit ulterius, quod nostris moribus addat
Posteritas: eadem cupient facientque minores.
Omne in præcipiti vitium stetit. Utere velis;
Totos pande sinus. Dicas hic forsitan "Unde

139. 'The parasite' (*παρὰ σίτου*) paid for his dinner by flattery of his host. *PRA.* Terence has given a masterly portrait of such a character in his Gnatho, *MAD.* [Eu. ii, 2, &c.]

'One consolation is, that the breed of parasites will become extinct! and yet it may be questioned whether even a parasite could sit still and see such a disgusting exhibition of selfish gluttony.'

140. *O quanta est gula, centies comesse!* Mart. v, 70, 5; *memorabile magni gutturis exemplum*; ii, 113 *R.* P. Servilius Rullus was the first who had a wild boar dressed whole. Plin. viii, 51; *PRA.* s. v, 116; Suet. iii, 34; Mart. vii, 59. It was often the top dish. Antony had eight served up; Plut. Caranus had one to each guest; Ath. iv, 1. *R.*

141. *Suillum pecus donatum ab natura dicunt ad epulandum*; Var. R. R. ii, 4, 10. *PRA.* A certain philosopher conjectured that *ὗς* was the same as *ὑὸς. ὡς τὶς θύσιν καὶ σφαγὴν μόνον ἐπισήμιον.* Clem. Al. Strom. ii. 'For a banquet, not for a solitary meal.' *R.* [Hor. S. ii, 2, 89...92.]

Natis in usum lætitiæ scyphis pugnare; Hor. Od. i, 27, 1; *PRA. oves, placidum pecus, inque tuendos natum homines*; Ov. M. xv, 116 f; *MAD. boves, animal natum tolerare labores*; ib. 120 f; Livy xxii, 4, 3.

142. *Culpam pœna premit comes*; Hor. Od. iv, 5, 24; *GRA.* Od. iii, 2, 31 f. *R. hinc (ex ebrietate) pallor et genæ pendulæ, oculorum ulcera, tremulæ manus effundentes plena vasa; et quam sit pœna præsens, furiales somni et inquies nocturna ostendunt*; Plin. xiv, 22. *BRI.*

Primus Q. Hortensius augurali cœna dicitur pavones posuisse. Quorum pretia statim extulerunt multi, ita ut ova eorum denariis venirent quinis, ipsi facile quinquagenis; Macr. Sat. iii, 13. *PRA.* The flesh of this bird is very indigestible. Aug. de Civ. D. xxi, 4. *AS.*

143. Pers. iii, 98 ff; *PRA. crudi tumidique lavemur*; Hor. Ep. i, 6, 61. *MAD.* ['gorged with food.' *GIF.*]

145. *Avarus, nisi cum moritur, non recte facit. GV.*

146. *Tristia funera ducunt*; Virg. G. iv, 256; Pers. [iii,] 105 f; vi, 33 f. *LUB.* The friends are annoyed, both at the selfishness of the deceased, and at their having no legacies from him. *MAD.*

147. See 87. *R.*

148. *Minores* understand *natu*, *MAD.* ii, 146; viii, 234; opposed to *veteres*; xiv, 189; to *majores*; Ov. Tr. iv, 10, 55. *R.*

149. 'The climax is now complete: vice has reached its acme.' Livy xxiv, 7, 1.

The poet here encourages himself to give full scope to his indignation in a familiar metaphor. s. Virg. G. ii, 41; iv, 117; Hor. Od. i, 34, 4; ii, 10, 23; iv, 15, 4; &c. *R.*

150. From *unde* to *arena*, 157; is an anticipation of the objections supposed to be made by a friend. *BRI.*

Ingenium par materiæ? unde illa priorum
Scribendi, quodcumque animo flagrante liberet,
Simplicitas, cujus non audeo dicere nomen?
Quid refert dictis ignoscat Mucius, an non?
Pone Tigellinum: tæda lucebis in illa,
Qua stantes ardent, qui fixo gutture fumant,
Et latum media sulcum diducis arena."

151. Observe the *hiatus* in *materiæ unde*. See ii, 26; iii, 70; v, 158; vi, 247; 468; &c; *R.* [xv, 126.]

Priores viz. Eupolis, Cratinus, Aristophanes, Lucilius, Cato Censorinus, Terentius Varro, and Horace. *PRA.* s. Hor. S. ii, 1, 62. *R.* [ib. i, 4, 1.]

153. *Simplicitas*, παῤῥησία. 'The unutterable name' was *libertas*. *BRI.* s. Suet. iv, 27. *PRA.*

154. See Pers. i, 114 f. '*T. Mucius Albutius* had sufficient magnanimity and wisdom to disregard the attacks of Lucilius; but had it been otherwise, the satirist would have little to dread from his resentment.' Sch. *MAD.*

155. 'Dare to put down the name of *Tigellinus*, and you will be treated as an incendiary.' *C. Offonius Tigellinus* of Agrigentum was recommended to the notice of Nero by his debaucheries. After the murder of Burrhus, he succeeded to the command of the prætorian guards, and abused his ascendancy over the emperor to the most dreadful purposes. He afterwards betrayed him; by which, and other acts of perfidy, he secured himself during Galba's short reign. He was put to death by Otho, to the great joy of the people, and died, as he had lived, a profligate and a coward. See 59. Who is here designated by the name of Tigellinus, cannot now be known; even in Trajan's reign there were depraved favourites, whose enmity it would be perilous to provoke. Sch. *GIF.* Mart. iii, 20, 16; *GV. PRA.* Suet. vii, 15. *Pone* may mean 'pourtray;' Pers. i, 70; Hor. A. P. 34. *R.* [*nunc saxo, nunc liquidis coloribus ponere*, id. O. iv, 8, 7 f.]

Tæda...fumant. The dreadful fire, which laid waste a great part of Rome in the reign of Nero, was found to have broken out in the house of Tigellinus. His notorious intimacy with the emperor corroborated the general suspicion that the conflagration was owing to design. Nero was exasperated at the discovery, and, to avert the odium from his favourite, basely taxed the Christians with setting fire to the house. Thousands of those innocent victims were sacrificed in consequence: *multitudo ingens convicti sunt: et pereuntibus addita ludibria, ut ferarum tergis contecti, laniatu canum interirent, aut crucibus adfixi, aut flammandi, atque, ubi defecisset dies, in usum nocturni luminis urerentur: hortos suos ei spectaculo Nero obtulerat, et circense ludicrum edebat*; Tac. An. xv, 44. *GIF.* This was called *tunica punire molesta*; viii, 235; *BRO. circumdati defixis corporibus ignes*; Sen. de Ira, iii, 3; *L. cogita illam tunicam alimentis ignium illitam et intextam, et quicquid præter hæc sævitia commenta est*; id. ad Lucil. *PRA.* id. Ep. xiv. *R.*

157. *Homines defoderunt in terram dimidiatos, ignemque circumposuerunt; ita interfecerunt*; Cat. in Gell. iii, 14. *G.* Supposing this to be the case here, we may read (or, at any rate, interpret) the line thus; *Et latum medius sulcum diducis arena.* s. Livy v, 38, [a; vi, 15, d;] xxi, 55, 5; (*D.*) xliv, 33. *ED.* The ground in which the stake was fixed appears to have been more or less excavated; *pœna Flavii Veiano Nigro tribuno mandatur: is proximo in agro scrobem effodi jussit, quam Flavius ut humilem et angustam increpabat*; Tac. An. xv, [67;] *scrobem sibi fieri coram imperat dimensus ad corporis sui modulum ipse Nero*; Suet. vi, 49. These executions often took place 'in the centre of the arena of the amphitheatre.' Suet. iv, 7. *PRA. nemo spectator miseras voluptates unco et ignibus expiavit*; Plin. Pan. xxxiii, 3. *R.* [Paley Ev. i, ch. 2.] or 'You labour in vain, as if you

Qui dedit ergo tribus patruis aconita, vehatur
Pensilibus plumis atque illinc despiciat nos?
" Quum veniet contra, digito compesce labellum.
Accusator erit, qui verbum dixerit, HIC EST.
Securus licet Æneam Rutulumque ferocem
Committas: nulli gravis est percussus Achilles,
Aut multum quæsitus Hylas urnamque sequutus.
Ense velut stricto quoties Lucilius ardens
Infremuit, rubet auditor, cui frigida mens est
Criminibus; tacita sudant præcordia culpa.
Inde iræ et lacrumæ. Tecum prius ergo voluta
Hæc animo ante tubas: galeatum sero duelli

were ploughing the sand.' s. vii, 48 f. *MAD.* [*sulcum dant lucis* conj. s. Vir. Æ. ii, 697. *AN*, in *DB*, A.]

158. Here the author replies indignantly. *LUB.* See 67. *PRA.* 'Wolf's-bane' may be put for poison generally: *lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercæ*; Ov. Met. i, 147; *MAD.* id. vii, 418 ff; Virg. G. ii, 152. *R.*

159. 'On pensile couch of down.' Sch.

160. The friend now speaks.

Contra 'in your way;' Mart. v, 4, 5; xiv, 62. *R.*

161. 'He will be regarded in the light of an accuser, who shall but have whispered "That's he"!' *HS.* even although these words are generally used in a favourable sense; as Pers. i, 28; Mart v, 13, 3; *R.* or 'If a person does but say "That's he!" he will have an information laid against him.' *PRA.*

162. 'You may without apprehension handle epic themes.' 'The Rutilian' is Turnus. *PRA.* s. Hor. S. ii, 1, 10 ff. *R.* *Nos enim, qui in foro verisque litibus terimur, multum malitiæ, quam vis nolimus, addiscimus: schola et auditorium, ut ficta causa, ita res inermis innoxia est*; Plin. There is the same idea in the Knight of the Burning Pestle: [by Beaumont and Fletcher:] "*Prol.* By your sweet favour we intend no harm to the city. *Cit.* No, sir! yes, sir. If you were not resolved to play the jack, what need you study for new subjects purposely to abuse your betters? Why could not you be content, as well as others, with the Legend of Whittington, the Story of Queen Eleanor, and the rearing of London Bridge upon woolsacks?" *GIF.*

163. *Committere* is a metaphor from 'matching' a pair of gladiators 'against each other.' *GV.* vi, 378; 436; Luc. i, 97. *R.* [Hom. Il. A 8.]

Nec nocet auctori, mollem qui fecit Achillem, infregisse suis mollia facta modis; Ov. Tr. ii, 411 f. *GRA.* *Achilles* was shot with an arrow by Paris. *PRA.* Hom. Il. X 359; Od. Ω 36 ff; Virg. Æ. vi, 57. *R.*

164. 'Sought for by Hercules and the Argonauts.' Virg. E. vi, 43 f; *PRA.* G. iii, 6. *R.*

165. *Secuit Lucilius urbem*; Pers. i, 114; *PRA.* Hor. S. i, 4, 1 ff; S. ii, 1, 62 ff; *R.* s. Suet. iv, 53; Hor. Od. iii, 1, 17 ff. In Randolph's Entertainment there is an admirable paraphrase of this passage: "When I but frown'd in my Lucilius' brow, Each conscious cheek grew red, and a cold trembling Freezed the chill soul, while every guilty breast Stood, fearful of dissection, as afraid To be anatomized by that skilful hand, And have each artery, nerve, and vein of sin, By it laid open to the public scorn." *GIF.*

166. 'It shudders;' 'the blood runs cold.' *MAD.* *formidine turpi frigida corda tremunt*; Sil. ii, 338. *R.*

168. *Hinc illæ lacrumæ!* Ter. And. i, 1, 99. *GV.*

Virg. Æ. iv, 533; vi, 158; 185. *R.*

169. *Tubas* is here put for *classica* 'the sounds of the trumpet.' *GV.* *cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus*; Virg. Æ. xi, 424; s. Sil. ix, 52; Claud.

170 Pœnitet." Experiar, quid concedatur in illos,
Quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina.

iii, 333; xxi, 192. *R.* Juvenal is very fond of adopting Virgilian expressions; see 61; ii, 99; 100; vi, 44; (s. i, 36;) xii, 94; &c. *HNR.*

Galeatus denotes not merely 'a soldier,' as in viii, 238; but one who has buckled on his helmet; (s. vi, 252; [1 Kings xx, 11;]) since it appears from Trajan's Pillar, that before soldiers went into battle, their helmets were suspended from the right shoulder. *HNR.*

Sero; compare St Luke xiv, 31.

Duellum is the ancient form of *bellum*, and hence the word *perduellis*. *F.*

170. The Poet declares that he will wage war on the dead alone. *PRA.* Hall, on the contrary, says, "I will not ransack up the quiet grave, Nor burn dead bones as he example gave; I tax the living, let the ashes rest, Whose faults are dead, and nailed in their chest." Yet Hall, like Juvenal, makes use of the names of those departed. *GIF.*

171. 'The Flaminian and Latin ways,' as well as the Appian, were adorned on either side with the sepulchres of many illustrious men: Sch. v, 55; for the laws of the Twelve Tables prohibited sepulture within the walls. The Latin way led to Sinuessa. *PRA.* [Job xviii, 17; and xxi, 27; (nn.) "In all the old highways, that lead from Rome, one sees several little ruins on each side of them, that were formerly so many sepulchres; for the ancient Romans generally buried their dead near the great roads. None, but some few of a very extraordinary quality, having been interred within the walls of the city. Our christian epitaphs, that are to be seen only in churches or in church-yards, begin often with SISTE VIATOR! VIATOR PRECARE SALUTEM! ETC. probably in imitation of the old Roman inscriptions, that generally addressed themselves to the travellers; as it was impossible for them to enter the city, or to go out of it, without passing through one of these melancholy roads, which for a great length was nothing else but a street of funeral monuments." *ADD*, R. p. 58.]

SATIRE II.

ARGUMENT.

This Satire, in point of time, was probably the first which Juvenal wrote. It contains an irregular but animated attack upon the hypocrisy of philosophers and reformers; whose wickedness it exposes with just severity, 1..28. Domitian here becomes the hero: and the poet must have had an intrepid spirit to produce and circulate, though but in private, such a faithful picture of that ferocious tyrant, at once the censor and the pattern of profligacy, 29 ff. The corruption, beginning at the head, is represented as rapidly spreading downwards, 34..81. Even the victorious progress of the Roman arms served but to diffuse corruption more widely, 159..170.

Infidelity was now universal, 149..152. Such was the depravity and impiety, that a club was formed to dress up as females and burlesque the rites of the Good Goddess, 82..114. There were even instances of men marrying each other, 115..142; and of Roman nobles degrading themselves by playing the gladiator, 143..148. How would the heroes of primitive Rome receive in the shades below their degenerate posterity? 153..158. *GIF. R.*

There is a close correspondence between this Satire and Dio Chrysost. περὶ σχήματος *Orat. Alex. hab. HNN.*

Ultra Sauromatas fugere hinc libet et glacialem
Oceanum, quoties aliquid de moribus audent,
Qui Curios simulant et Bacchanalia vivunt.
Indocti primum; quamquam plena omnia gypso
Chrysippi invenias. Nam perfectissimus horum est,
Si quis Aristotelem similem vel Pittacon emit,
Et jubet archetypos pluteum servare Cleanthas.
Fronti nulla fides. Quis enim non vicus abundat

1. 'Fain would I flee.' s. xv, 171 f; Prop. ii, 30, 2; *R.* Hor. Od. iii, 10, 1.

The *Sauromatæ*, or *Sarmatæ*, (iii, 79; Herod. iv, 21; &c;) inhabited the banks of the Tanais and Borysthenes; *GRA. PRA.* the province of Astracan.

'The icy or northern ocean:' *et qua bruma rigens ac nescia vere remitti, adstringit Scythico glacialem frigore pontum*; Luc. i, 17. *MAD.*

2. Understand *docere*, *scribere*, *aut disputare*. *GRA.* In this line, as in 40, 63, and 121, there is a side blow at the Perpetual Censorship which Domitian had assumed. *HNR.*

3. *Simulare* 'to pretend to be what one is not;' *dissimulare* 'to pretend not to be what one is.' [Cæs. C. i, 19; ii, 31; *quod non est simulo, dissimuloque quod est.*]

M'. Curius Dentatus, thrice consul, conqueror of the Sabines, Samnites, Lucanians, and Pyrrhus, was a pattern of frugality and integrity. Val. Maxim. iv, 3, 5; Plin. xviii, 3; *PRA.* xi, 78 ff. *Adspicis incomptis illum, Deciane, capillis?* (s. Hor. Od. i, 12, 41 ff;) *cujus et ipse times triste supercilium; qui loquitur Curios, assertoresque Camillos: nolito fronti credere*; Mart. i, 25; vii, 58, 7 f; ix, 28, 5 ff. *Quid? si quis vultu torvo ferus, et pede nudo, exiguæque togæ simulet textore Catonem, virtutemne repræsentet moresque Catonis?* Hor. Ep. i, 19, 12 ff. *R.*

Bacchanalia: s. Liv. xxxix, 8 ff. *PRA.* A Grecism for *bacchantium more. MAD. Nunc Satyrum, nunc agrestem Cyclopa movetur*; Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 125. In these rites the grossest vices were practised under the cloak of religion. *R.*

4. These 'unlearned' pretenders had brought out of the schools little wisdom, but plenty of conceit. *HNR.*

Understand *loca*: 'every corner of their libraries and halls.' *LUB.*

Gypso 'of plaster casts or busts.' *LUB.*

5. *Chrysippus*, the Stoic, pupil of Zeno and Cleanthes. *LUB.* Pers. vi, 80. *PRA.*

Est, i. e. in their estimation. *LUB.*

6. 'A fac-simile of Aristotle,' the Stagyrite, pupil of Plato, founder of the Peripatetic sect, tutor of Alexander the great. *PRA.* Thus *similem te* 'an image of thee;' Stat. S. i, 1, 101; ii, 7, 129; Mart. ix, 102, 1. *R.*

Pittacus, Dictator of Mitylene, one of the seven sages. *LUB.*

7. 'Originals' (ἀρχὴ τύπος). *T.* Mart. vii, 10, 4; xii, 69, 2. *R.*

Pluteum 'the bookcase.' Sch. Pers. v, 106. *PRA.* ["Books are indeed the least part of the furniture that one ordinarily goes to see in an Italian library; which they generally set off with pictures, statues, and other ornaments, where they can afford them, after the example of the old Greeks and Romans;" *ADD*, Milan p. 12.]

Cleanthes, [son of Phanes,] originally a pugilist, was afterwards pupil of Zeno, and his successor in the Stoic School: while student he was so poor that he used to work at night in drawing water for gardeners, and was hence called φρεάντλης. *LUB.* Therefore some prefer the reading *puteum. VAL. GV. HS.* Pers. v, 64. *PRA.*

If Lucian had read Juvenal, he might have this passage in his thought when he wrote his Illiterate Book-collector. Locher, who translated Brandt's Ship of Fools, had undoubtedly both Lucian and Juvenal before him, when he gave the following version: *spem quoque nec parvam collecta volumina præbent, calleo nec verbum, nec libri sentio mentem, attamen in magno per me servantur honore. GIF.*

Tristibus obscœnis? Castigas turpia, quum sis
Inter Socraticos notissima fossa cinædos.
Hispida membra quidem et duræ per brachia setæ
Promittunt atrocem animum; sed podice levi
Cæduntur tumidæ, medico ridente, mariscæ.
Rarus sermo illis et magna lubido tacendi
Atque supercilio brevior coma. Verius ergo
Et magis ingenue Peribomius. Hunc ego fatis
Imputo, qui vultu morbum incessuque fatetur.
Horum simplicitas miserabilis; his furor ipse

9. 'Solemn debauchees:' *ærumnosique Solones, obstipo capite et figentes lumine terram*; Pers. iii, 79; *GRA. philosophi vultum et tristitiam et dissentientem a ceteris habitum pessimis moribus prætendunt*; Quint. 1. pr. § 15; *pigritiæ arrogantioris (homines), qui, subito fronte conficta immissaque barba, paulum aliquid sederunt in scholis philosophorum, ut deinde in publico tristes, domi dissoluti, captarent auctoritatem contemtu ceterorum*; id. xii, 3, 12. *HNR.*

Castigas, &c. s. Romans ii, 1. *MAD.*

10. 'The most notorious sink of all the depraved pretenders to Socratic philosophy.' As Juvenal admired Socrates, xiii, 185 ff; xiv, 320; and is here attacking hypocrisy, (Mart. ix, 48; *R.*) the alteration of the text to *Sotadicos* is worse than unnecessary, for Sotades was no hypocrite. *GIF.*

11. See ix, 15; xiv, 194; Mart. ii, 36; vi, 56; *R.* Ov. Met. xiii, 850. *LUB.* These were *Stoici pæne Cynici*; Cic. Off. i, 35. *HNR.*

12. V. Flacc. i, 272; Claud. viii, 521. *Spondet*; vii, 134; στεῦται, Hom. Il. Γ 83; Ε 832; Ι 241. *R.*

Atrox animus Catonis; Hor. Od. ii, 1, 24. *R.*

"But all so smooth below! the surgeon smiles, And scarcely can, for laughter, lance the piles." *GIF.*

13. The Pythagorean philosophers exacted rigid silence from their pupils. *GRA.* ἑώρων αὐτοὺς κοσμίως βαδίζοντας, ἀναβεβλημένους εὐσταλῶς φροντίζοντας ἀεὶ ἀῤῥενωποὺς, ἐν χρῷ κουρίας τοὺς πλείστους, οὐδὲν ἁβρὸν οὐδ' αὖ πάνυ ἐς τὸ ἀδιάφορον ὑπερεκπίπτον ὡς ἔκπληκτον εἶναι καὶ κυνικὸν ἀτεχνῶς, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοῦ μέσου καταστήματος ὃ δὴ ἄριστον ἅπαντες εἶναι φασίν ἢ τούτων ὀλίγον σοι μέλει ἄχρις ἂν εὐσταλὴς ἡ ἀναβολὴ καὶ ὁ πώγων βαθὺς καὶ ἐν χρῷ ἡ κουρά; καὶ χρὴ ἀπὸ σχημάτων καὶ βαδισμάτων καὶ κουρᾶς διαγιγνώσκειν τοὺς ἀρίστους ὃς δ' ἂν μὴ ἔχῃ ταῦτα μηδὲ σκυθρωπὸς ᾖ καὶ φροντιστικὸς τὸ πρόσωπον ἀποδοκιμαστέος καὶ ἀποβληστέος; Luc. Hermot. 18. *R.*

15. The Stoics, who were the most rigid sect, (64 f; iv, 76;) cut their hair quite close to the head; whence the proverb *crine Stoicus*; and *detonsa juventus*; Pers. iii, 54. *LUB.* ἄρσεσιν οὐκ ἐπέοικε κόμη was the opinion of Phocyllides. *GRA.* s. I Corinthians xi, 14. *MAD.* There is humour in the use of *supercilio*, as alluding to their affectation of superciliousness. v, 62. *R.* ['Their hair comes short of their superciliousness.']

Verius 'with more candour.' Cic. Or. ii, 86. *R.*

16. A fictitious name, from περὶ and βωμὸς, [*altaria circum*, Vir. Æ. viii, 285;] in allusion perhaps to the dissolute priests of Cybele. Sch. [Per. iii, 32, note.]

Fatis 'to an unfortunate constitution.' *Stupet hic vitio*; Pers. iii, 32. 'To a malign horoscope.' *PRA.* s. Manil. v, 105. *GRA.* 'To irresistible destiny.' *R.*

17. 'His sin and its consequences.' 50; iv, 49; Rom. i, 27, latter part. *MAD.*

Fatetur 'manifests,' 'openly shows.' x, 172; xv, 132. Perhaps *quem* would be preferable to *qui*. *R.*

18. 'Of him and the like.' *R.*

Vera simplicitate bonus; Mart. i, 40, 4. *R.*

'To be pitied.' τούτους ἐλεεῖσθαι προσ-

Dat veniam: sed pejores, qui talia verbis
Herculis invadunt et de virtute loquuti
Clunem agitant. "Ego te ceventem, Sexte, verebor?"
Infamis Varillus ait. "Quo deterior te?
Loripedem rectus derideat, Æthiopem albus.
Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes?
Quis cœlum terris non misceat et mare cœlo,

ἥκιστ' Gal. de Us. Part. xi; ἆρά μοι κράτιστον ἰδιλοκακήσαντα καὶ τὰ νῶτα ἱπιστρέψαντα καὶ ἀδικεῖν οὐκ ἀρνούμινον ἐπὶ τὴν κοινὴν ἱκείνην ἀπολογίαν καταφυγεῖν (λέγω δὲ τὴν τύχην καὶ μοῖραν καὶ ἱμαρμένην) καὶ παραιτεῖσθαι συγγνώμην ἔχιν μοι τοὺς ἱπιτιμῶντας, εἰδότας ὡς οὐδενὸς ἡμεῖς κύριοι, ἀλλ' ὑπό τινος κρείττονος, μᾶλλον δὲ μιᾶς τῶν προειρημένων ἀγόμιθα, οὐχ ἑκόντες, ἀλλ' ἀναίτιοι παντάπασιν ὄντες, ἃ ἂν λίγωμιν ἢ ποιῶμιν Luc. Ἁπ. σ. τ. ἰ. μισθ. συν. 9. *R.*

19. 'They may be acquitted on the ground of insanity.'

With *talia* understand *flagitia* or *vitia*. s. 34.

20. 'Herculean,' or 'in such language as Prodicus has put in the mouth of Hercules.' *GV.* (s. Pers. v, 34 f; *PRA.*) Xen. Mem. ii, 1; Cic. Off. i, 32. *MAD.* ἀκούσατ', ὦ Στώακες (or Στόακες), ἔμποροι λήρου, λόγων ὑποκριτῆρες, οἱ μόνοι πάντα τὰ 'ν τοῖς πίναξι, περὶ ἣ τῷ σοφῷ δοῦναι, αὐτοὶ καταῤῥοφεῖτε· κἄθ' ἁλίσκεσθε ἰναντία πράσσοντις οἷς τραγῳδεῖτε· θρυλλεῖτε γὰρ, ὅτι δεῖ μὴ τῶν σωμάτων, ἀλλὰ τῆς ψυχῆς ἐρᾶν· Herm. in Athen. xiii, 15, p. 563. *R.* These Stoics affected to imitate Hercules. *HNR.*

21. 'Act the wanton.'

Ceventem 'indulging in lewdness.'

22. *Varillus*, a beggarly debauchee, being threatened with punishment by *Sextus*, a magistrate of depraved character, takes occasion to shelter himself by recrimination. He aggravates the hypocrisy of his judge by various examples, till the accumulated force of the charge is turned upon Domitian. *GIF.* s. Hor. S. ii, 7, 40 ff; *R.* Pers. iv, 23 f. *GRA.*

23. 'One who has his legs twisted like a thong.' *PRA.*

Vicinia solis usque ad speciem nigri coloris exussit Æthiopas, torridæ nimirum zonæ subjectos; Macrob. de Som. Sc. ii, 10; Plin. ii, 78; Diod. iv, 1. *PRA.*

Qui alterum accusat probri, eum ipsum se intueri oportet; Plaut. Truc. i, 2, 58; *GRA.* ["One who lives in a glass house should be the last to throw stones."] St Matthew vii, 3..5. *MAD.*

24. *Ti.* and *C. Sempronii Gracchi* were brothers, nobly descended and virtuously educated, but too ambitious for their times. To carry an Agrarian law, which they had proposed, they stuck at no means however inconsistent with that liberty of which they were the professed champions. They both met with violent deaths, the former at the hands of Scipio Nasica, the latter about thirteen years afterwards, by order of the consul Opimius. Of their characters Dio says: ἐκεῖνος μὲν ἀπ' ἀρετῆς ἐς φιλοτιμίαν, καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς ἐς κακίαν ἐξώκειλιν· οὗτος δὲ ταραχωδὴς τὸ φύσει ἦν, καὶ ἐκὼν ἐπονηρεύετο· fr. 90. Cicero speaks in high terms of the abilities of the younger brother: *Ti. sequutus est C. Gracchus, quo ingenio, [quanta vi,] quanta gravitate dicendi! ut dolerent boni omnes, non illa tanta ornamenta ad meliorem mentem voluntatemque esse conversa*; de Ar. Resp. 19, 41. From the present passage it appears that Juvenal thought them seditious; they certainly set a pernicious example to the ambitious men of the subsequent age. After Sulla, Marius, and Cinna had devastated the commonwealth by their sanguinary feuds and proscriptions, the people, weary of fierce contentions from which they gained nothing, threw themselves into the arms of tyranny, the ordinary refuge from the evils of licentious anarchy. *GIF.*

25. An imitation of *non si terra mari miscebitur, et mare cœlo*; Lucr. iii, 854; [(*WK.*) i, 280 f.] 'Who would not exclaim, *O cœlum, O terra, O maria Neptuni!*' Ter. Ad. v, 3, 4;

Si fur displiceat Verri, homicida Miloni?
Clodius accuset mœchos, Catilina Cethegum?
In tabulam Sullæ si dicant discipuli tres?
Qualis erat nuper tragico pollutus adulter
Concubitu, qui tunc leges revocabat amaras
Omnibus atque ipsis Veneri Martique timendas,
Quum tot abortivis fecundam Julia vulvam

LUB. vi, 283 f; Virg. Æ. i, [50; 128;] 133; [iii, 422; iv, 160;] v, 790; Liv. iv, 3; *τῇ γῇ τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀναμιμίχθαι* Luc. Prom. 9; *R.* [Psalm cvi, 26; Æsch. P. V. 1028; 1121 ff; (on.) Ov. M. xi, 497; Tac. A. ii, 23; *E*, C. C. and *PLR*, L. E. *miscere*; *BRK*, C. R. i, p. 211 ff.] "O all you host of heaven! O earth! What else? And shall I couple hell?" Shaksp. Ham. i, 5. s. 75, note; [Hor. E. 17, 30.]

26. The extortions of *C. Verres*, in Gaul, Cilicia, and more especially in Sicily, where he was proconsul, are well known from Cicero's orations. *R.*

T. Annius Milo killed P. Clodius, and was defended unsuccessfully by Cicero. *MAD.*

27. [Und. *si*, according to the Hebrew idiom.]

P. Clodius was guilty of incest with his own sister, and of adultery with Pompeia, the wife of Cæsar. He was a bitter enemy of Cicero, and the chief author of his banishment. *GV. MAD.* This name is the same as Claudius. *R.*

L. Sergius Catilina and *Corn. Cethegus* were accomplices in the formidable conspiracy which was frustrated by the exertions of Cicero. Sall. Cat. *PRA.* viii, 231; x, 287. *R.*

28. 'The proscription-list.' Flor. iii, 21; V. Max. ix, 2. *GV.*

Sulla: see i, 16.

Dicere in may be either 'to inveigh against, as accusers,' or 'to condemn, as judges.' *R.*

'The three disciples' are most probably the second triumvirate, Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, who imitated Sulla in the extent and cruelty of their proscriptions: Flor. v, 4. The former triumvirate of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, was formed within twenty years of Sulla's death. Sch. *R.* Both these triumvirates might have said with Shylock, "The villainy you teach us, we will execute; and it shall go hard, but we will better the instruction;" Shaksp. M. of V. iii, 1. *GIF.*

29. 'Such a rigid censor was Domitian.' Suet. xii, 8. *HNR. Nostine hos, qui omnium libidinum servi, sic aliorum vitiis irascuntur, quasi invideant; et gravissime puniunt, quos maxime imitantur*; Plin. Ep. i, 22. *FAR.* *Συχνοὶ δὲ καὶ ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες τῶν πλουσίων ἐπὶ μοιχείᾳ ἐκολάσθησαν, ὧν ἵνας καὶ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἐμοιχεύθησαν* D. Cas. lxvii, 12. *Nec minore scelere quam quod ulcisci videbatur, Domitianus absentem inauditamque Corneliam damnavit incesti, cum ipse fratris filiam, incesto non polluisset solum, verum etiam occidisset!* Plin. iv, 11. *GIF.* Domitian, after having declined the hand of Julia the daughter of his brother Titus, seduced her, although she was then married to Sabinus. During the lifetime of her father and husband, however, he kept the intrigue secret. *R.* He had previously taken away Domitia Longina from her husband Ælius Lamia. *MAD.*

'Tragic,' 'full of horrors:' as were the guilty loves of Thyestes and Aerope, the passion of Phædra for her step-son Hippolytus, *PRA.* the marriage of Œdipus and Jocasta, &c. *HEI.* Livy i, 46.

30. 'The Julian and Scatinian laws;' the former against adultery, the latter against unnatural vices: 44; Suet. xii, 8. The epigrammatist makes this re-enactment the grounds of courtly panegyric; Mart, vi, 2; ix, 7; *PRA.* s. vi, 368. *R.*

31. *Omnibus* shows the universal depravity of the times. *R.*

'Venus and Mars' were detected by Vulcan. *LUB.* Ov. M. iv, 171 ff.

32. 'Drugs to procure abortion.' vi, 368; 595 f. *R.* These medicines were repeated in stronger doses, and the last proved fatal. Suet. xii, 22. *PRA.*

Solveret et patruo similes effunderet offas."
Nonne igitur jure ac merito vitia ultima fictos
Contemnunt Scauros et castigata remordent?
Non tulit ex illis torvum Lauronia quemdam
Clamantem toties: "Ubi nunc lex Julia? dormis?"
Ad quem subridens: "Felicia tempora, quæ te
Moribus opponunt! Habeat jam Roma pudorem!
Tertius e cœlo cecidit Cato. Sed tamen unde
Hæc emis, hirsuto spirant opobalsama collo
Quæ tibi? Ne pudeat dominum monstrare tabernæ.

33. *Solveret* ['would unburthen,' iv, 67.]

'Her uncle' Domitian was ill-made. Suet. xii, 18. *GRA.*

'Shapeless lumps.' xv, 11. It does not follow from the epithet *fecundam* and the plural *offas*, that more than one miscarriage was caused. *R.*

34. *Vitia ultima*, by hypallage, for 'the very worst of men;' *LUB.* the abstract for the concrete; *MAD.* thus *labes ac cœnum*; Cic. *scelus*; Plaut. Bac. v, 2, 57; &c; *R.* Ter. And. iii, 5, 1; and *φόβος* for *φοβερόν* Her. vii, 112.

35. *M. Æmilius Scaurus* is described as *homo vitia sua callide occultans*; Sall. Jug. 18; *LUB.* Hor. S. i, 3, 62. But on comparing xi, 90 f; [and vi, 604;] we may presume that the family, rather than the individual, is alluded to: 'Those who pretend to be Scauri.' *R.*

'Bite in return.' Hor. Ep. 6; Lucr. iii, 839; iv, 1131. *R.*

36. 'Of those hypocrites.' *PRA.* *Torvum* 'crabbed;' or, if coupled with *clamantem*, 'sternly;' *MAD.* as Virg. Æ. vii, 399; Sil. xi, 99. *R.*

Lauronia, according to Martial, was *orba, dives, anus, vidua*; ii, 32, 6. *PRA.* The fable of 'the Lion and the Painter' (Spect. No. xi;) is admirably illustrated by her attack: which not only does away, in advance, several of the heaviest charges against the women in Sat. vi; but retorts them with good effect on the men. *GIF.*

37. 'The Julian law,' 30; was enacted by Augustus, and called Julian, because Augustus was adopted into that family by the will of his great uncle, and, consequently, took the name of C. Julius Cæsar. *GRA.*

Ferulæ cessent, et idus dormiant iu Octobres; Mart. x, 62, 10 f; *pessuli dormiunt*; Plaut. Curc. i, 2, 66; *R.* *οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, λύοντες ἐν χρείᾳ τὴν ἀτιμίαν τῶν ἀλόντων περὶ Πύλον, ἔφασαν· "κοιμᾶσθων οἱ νόμοι τήμερον."* App. Pun. 112; *RIG.* s. 43.

38. Understand *inquit*. *LUB.*

'Smiling ironically.' *LUB.* Virg. Æ. x, 742. *R.*

39. See note on Pers. v, 178. *PRA.*

40. Both *M. Porcius Cato* the Censor (thence called *Censorius*) and his great-grandson, surnamed *Uticensis* from his death at Utica, were men of most rigid morals, and strict disciplinarians. Sch. *PRA.* Thus *Stertinius* is called *sapientum octavus*; Hor. S. ii, 3, 296. *R.* See note on 2. *HNR.*

Any thing of extraordinary excellence (xi, 27;) or occurring unexpectedly in a time of great emergency, (Liv. xxii, 29, 2;) was said to have come down from heaven. *R. ED.* A pinnace, which (Herodotus says viii, 94;) fell in with the Corinthians *θείῃ πομπῇ*, is called by Plutarch *οὐρανοπετής*.

41. Lauronia may be said to have smelt this censor out, notwithstanding his assumed odour of sanctity. *MAD.*

Hirsuto, see 11. *R.*

'Exhale fragrance:' *ambrosiæque comæ divinum vertice odorem spirare*; Virg. Æ. i, 407.

Opobalsama was the juice which exuded from the wounds made in the balsam tree; respecting this, the *xylobalsamum*, and the *carpobalsamum*, see Plin. H. N. xii, 15 or 25; *LUB.* Mart. xiv, 59. *R.*

42. 'By the way, I should very much like to know the shop, where you buy

Quod si vexantur leges ac jura, citari
Ante omnes debet Scatinia. Respice primum
Et scrutare viros: faciunt hi plura; sed illos
Defendit numerus junctæque umbone phalanges.
Magna inter molles concordia. Non erit ullum
Exemplum in nostro tam detestabile sexu.
Tædia non lambit Cluviam nec Flora Catullam:
Hispo subit juvenes et morbo pallet utroque.
Numquid nos agimus causas? civilia jura
Novimus? aut ullo strepitu fora vestra movemus?
Luctantur paucæ; comedunt coliphia paucæ.

such lady-like perfumes; why should you be ashamed to tell me?' *PRA. MAD.*

43. *Quod* [παρίλκον,] Livy xxvii, 7 f. *ED. Vir bonus est quis? qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat*; Hor. Ep. i, 16, 41; i. e. the decrees of the senate, 'the statute-law, and the common-law.' *MAD.*

Vexari 'to be roused into action' is opposed to *dormire. MAD.* s. 37.

44. See 30.

45. 'More things deserving of reprobation and punishment.' *R.*

46. *Ipse metus exsolverat audax turba suos: quidquid multis peccatur, inultum est*; Luc. v, 259 f; Sch. *pudorem rei tollet multitudo peccantium, et desinet esse probri loco commune delictum*; Sen. Ben. iii, 16; id. Clem. i, 22; *R.* [de I. ii, 10. "Ye are heavily accursed, because with a kind of publick consent ye have joined yourselves in one to rob me, imagining the commonness of your offence to be every man's particular justification;" Hooker E. P. v, 79, 458.]

'By locking their shields one in the other' the *testudo* was formed: *PRA.* φράξαντες σάκος σάκεϊ, ἀσπὶς ἄρ' ἀσπίδ' ἐρειδε, ὡς σύκνοι ἐρίστασαν ἀλλήλοισι· Hom. Il. N 130 ff; Π 212 ff. *R.* See note on φράξαντες τὰ γίββα· Her. ix, 61.

'The phalanx' was the Macedonian disposition of heavy infantry. *LUB.*

47. See Cat. lvii, 1, 10; *similis simili gaudet*, and Mart. viii, 35; *GRA.* [Livy i, 46. "*Vögel von einer Farbe fliegen gerne mit einander*;" German Proverb.]

48. *Exemplum* 'an example or instance,' *exemplar* 'a pattern.' *GRA.*

49. These are the real or fictitious names of notorious courtezans at Rome; as *Hispo* was of some infamous wretch. *R.*

Lambit 'fondles not.'

Catulla; x, 322; Mart. viii, 53. *R.*

50. *Subit* 'submits to be caressed by.' Prop. iii, 19, 14. *R.*

Morbo utroque 'with twofold sin.'

51. 'We trespass not on your department, therefore why should you usurp our province?' Plutarch mentions one instance of a woman's pleading her own cause, which was regarded by the senate as portentous: Comp. Lyc. et Num. *LUB. Inteream si novi civilia jura!* Hor. S. i, 9, 38 ff.

52. *Vestra* 'all your own.' Amæsia, Afrania, and Hortensia were considered indelicate for having spoken in the forum. V. Max. viii, 3. *PRA.* But s. vi, 242. *R.*

53. 'To be sure there may be some few wrestlers among us, but then they are but a few.' s. i, 22 f; vi, 245 ff; Mart. Sp. vi. *PRA.*

Coliphia, because they make κῶλα 'the limbs' ἴφια 'strong.' The diet of athletes. Mart. vii, 67, 12; *J.* Plaut. Pers. i, 3, 12. *PRA.* Or from κωλήσιον or κωλήφιον, diminutive of κωλῆ, κωλήν. *SM.* s. xi, 20. *R.* 'Rump steaks.' *SD. BŒ.* This etymology of our English word COLLOP has been overlooked: "Take notice what plight you find me in, if there want but a collop or a steak o'me, look to't;" Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

Vos lanam trahitis calathisque peracta refertis
Vellera: vos tenui prægnantem stamine fusum
Penelope melius, levius torquetis Arachne,
Horrida quale facit residens in codice pellex.
Notum est, cur solo tabulas impleverit Hister
Liberto, dederit vivus cur multa puellæ.
Dives erit, magno quæ dormit tertia lecto.
Tu nube atque tace: donant arcana cylindros.
De nobis post hæc tristis sententia fertur:
Dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas."
Fugerunt trepidi vera ac manifesta canentem

54. *Paucaque cum tacta perfeci stamina tela*; Ov. Her. 19, 49; *HS.* Tib. i, 6, 78 ff. *R.*

'In work-baskets.' *LUB.*

55. 'The spindle big with slender thread.' *MAD.* s. Pers. vi, 73. *PRA.*

56. *Penelope*, queen of Ithaca, amused her importunate suitors by a promise to choose one of their number as soon as she had finished a pall which she was then weaving for Laertes; but delayed her decision by undoing at night, what was worked during the day. Hence the proverb *Penelopes telam texere. LUB.* Hom. Od. T 137 ff. *R.*

'More nimbly:' *levi teretem versabat pollice fusum*; Ov. Met. vi, 22; λίπτ' ἠλάκατα στρωφῶσα· Hom. Od. P 97. *R.*

Arachne, a Lydian damsel, challenged Pallas in weaving, and, being vanquished, hung herself and was transformed into a spider. Ov. Met. vi, 1 f; *LUB.* s. Plin. vii, 56. *PRA.*

57. When the mistress of a family detected any improper familiarity between a female slave and her master, she used to fasten her to a large 'log of wood' and keep her to constant work. Sch. *caudicis immundi vincula sentit: et graviora rependit iniquis pensa quasillis*; Prop. iv, 7, 44 and 41; Plaut. Pœn. v, 3, 34. *R.*

Pellex, παλλάκη, 'a concubine,' the mistress of a married man. *MAD.*

58. *Opinor omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse*; Hor. S. i, 7, 2 f; *LUB.* Virg. E. iii, 8. *PRA.* See note on vi, 366.

Post meritum sane mirandum, omnia soli breviter dabit; xii, 124 f; *LUB.* vi, 601. *R.*

This *Pacuvius Hister* was an infamous wretch, who had made his fortune by legacy-hunting; xii, 111 f. *LUB.*

59. 'During his life-time,' because it was illegal to bequeath a fortune to one's wife. *PRA.*

Lauronia, by calling the wife *puella*, insinuates that the husband had neglected her, to follow his vile propensities. *LUB. Uxor virgo maneret*; ix, 72; *puella*; 74. *MAD.* See also i, 84; iii, 160; iv, 35; 114; xiii, 80; &c.

60. 'A wife, who consents to sleep three in a bed, is sure to make her fortune by the hush-money she will receive.' *LUB. MAD.*

61. Lauronia here apostrophizes the unmarried, telling them beforehand what they have to expect. *MAD.*

'Your keeping a secret will ensure presents of costly jewels.' *LUB.* Plin. xxxvii, 5; *GRA.* s. vi, 459. *PRA.*

62. 'If this be so, the melancholy truth is told of us in the proverb.' *FAR.*

63. See 2. *HNR.* Of course 'ravens' and 'doves' designate 'men' and 'women.' *LUB.* Democrates, Zaleucus, and Anacharsis compared laws to cobwebs, which only catch small insects, whereas larger ones break through them; [too strong for the weak, too weak for the strong.] Ter. Phor. iii, 2, 16. *R.*

64. *Trepidi* 'conscience-stricken;' as the Pharisees were in St John viii, 9. *MAD.* There is sarcasm in this word, for the Stoics professed to be ἀπαθῆς. *LUB.*

Stoicidæ. Quid enim falsi Lauronia? Sed quid
Non facient alii, quum tu multicia sumas,
Cretice, et hanc vestem populo mirante perores
In Proculas et Pollitas? Est mœcha Labulla:
Damnetur, si vis, etiam Carfinia. Talem
Non sumet damnata togam. "Sed Julius ardet;
Æstuo." Nudus agas! Minus est insania turpis.
En habitum, quo te leges ac jura ferentem
Vulneribus crudis populus modo victor et illud
Montanum positis audiret vulgus aratris!
Quid non proclames, in corpore judicis ista

Canentem 'delivering oracularly;' *cantare*; Plaut. Bac. iv, 9, 61; Mos. iv, 2, 64; Rud. ii, 5, 21. *R.*

65. *Stoicidæ* 'These new-fangled Stoics;' formed as *Æacidæ*, *Priamidæ*, &c. *PRA.* Thus Στωϊκὸς note on 20. *R.* Or rather 'apes of the Stoics.' *HNR.*

Now the Satire proceeds to the *Stoici pæne Epicurei*: s. 11. *HNR.*

66. *Quid domini faciant, audent quum talia fures!* Virg. E. iii, 16. *GV.*

'Thou, a magistrate!' *PRA.*

Multicia 'thin muslin robes,' 76; xi, 186; called *serica* as coming from India through the country of the *Seres*, now Bocharia. They were first imported under the Emperors for ladies' dresses, but, being transparent, (78; Tib. iv, 6, 13;) gave great offence: *video sericas vestes, si vestes vocandæ sunt, in quibus nihil est quo defendi corpus aut denique pudor possit: &c*; Sen. Ben. vii, 9; *denudat feminas vestis*; Plin. xi, 23. P. Syrus calls them *ventus textilis* and *nebula linea. GRA. R. GIF.* See notes on vi, 259 f. [*ADD*, D. M. t. i, p. 438.]

Sumas is the opposite to *ponas. GRA.* s. 74; iii, 56.

67. By the name of *Creticus* (viii, 38;) is designated a degenerate descendant of the *Cæcilius Metellus* who acquired that appellation from the conquest of Crete; [686 V. R.] with some allusion to the inexorable severity of the ancient Cretan judges, Minos and Rhadamanthus. *GV. HNR. R.*

Perorare 'to sum up,' 'to deliver a studied harangue.' *MAD.*

68. By *Procula*, (iii, 203;) *Pollita*, &c, are meant females amenable to the Julian law. *R.*

70. 'There is no denying her guilt: you may sentence her to infamy: and, when condemned, she may be obliged to lay aside the decent vest (*stolam*) and assume the gown of penance (*togam*): but, bad as she is, she would never degrade herself by wearing such a gown.' *LUB.* Cicero distinguishes the *virilis toga* from the *muliebris stola*; Phil. but females of disreputable character were obliged to wear the former: hence the virtuous and the loose part of the sex were discriminated as *stolatæ* and *togatæ*. s. Hor. S. i, 2, 63; 82; Tib. i, 6, 68; iv, 10, 3; Mart. ii, 39; x, 52. *RIG. PRA. GIF. R.*

'These are the dog-days:' *LUB. tostam fervens Julius coquit messem*; Mart. x, 62, 7. *R.*

71. 'If you are so dreadfully hot, you had better strip at once! you might then have some claim upon our pity as a lunatic.' *LUB. Nudus* (as γυμνὸς) means with nothing but the tunic on; (Virg. G. i, 299;) *R.* instead of which, competitors at the games wore *campestria* 'drawers.' Hor. Ep. i, 11, 18. *AD.* [Livy iii, 26, 1; s. *BU*, on Pet. Sat. 92.]

With *agas* understand *causas*. *R.*

72. 'A pretty dress, forsooth, you would adopt!' s. Virg. Æ. iv, 597; xii, 359 ff; &c. *R.*

73. "Our legions, with fresh laurels crown'd, And smarting still from many a glorious wound." *GIF.*

75. As '*Mare, terra, cœlum, di, vostram fidem!*' Plaut. or '*O tempora!*

Si videas? Quæro, an deceant multicia testem?
Acer et indomitus libertatisque magister,
Cretice, perluces. Dedit hanc contagio labem
Et dabit in plures; sicut grex totus in agris
Unius scabie cadit et porrigine porci,
Uvaque conspecta livorem ducit ab uva.
Fœdius hoc aliquid quandoque audebis amictu.
Nemo repente venit turpissimus. Accipient te
Paulatim, qui longa domi redimicula sumunt

O mores!' Cic. Cat. i, 1; *GRA.* Mart. ix, 71. *R.* See note on 25. *PRA.*

76. ' It would be indecent even in a witness: much more in a judge; and that judge a stoic!' An argument *a fortiori*. *BRI. GRA.*

77. ' Sour and rigid.' *R.*

It was the tenet of the Stoics ὅτι μόνος ὁ σοφὸς ἐλεύθερος, καὶ πᾶς ἄφρων δοῦλος. *libertas est potestas vivendi ut velis*; Cic. Par. v, 1, 4; *MAD.* ἐλευθερία, ἐξουσία αὐτοπραγίας· D. Laert. vii, 121; s. Hor. S. ii, 7, 83 ff; Ep. i, 16, 63. *R.*

78. *Perluces* has a double meaning: ' the veil thrown over your disposition is as flimsy as that which exposes, rather than conceals, your person.' *PRA.* In the latter sense we have a beau described as *crine nitens, niger unguento, perlucidus ostro*; Mart. xii, 38, 3. *R.*

' The distemper is catching: it will spread.' *BRI. Adspice, quid faciant commercia!* 166; *contagia vites; hæc etiam pecori sæpe nocere solent: &c*; Ov. R. A. 613 ff; Virg. E. i, 51; Sch. *R.* φθείρουσιν ἤθη χρῆσθ' ὁμιλίαι κακαί· Menander quoted by St Paul, 1 Cor. xv, 33; Livy [iii, 6;] xxix, 6, marg. [Æsch. S. Th. 594 ff.]

79. Virg. G. iii, 441 ff; 468 ff. *R.* " One sickly sheep infects the flock, And poisons all the rest;" Watts, D. S. xxi, 15 f. [Thu. ii, 51, 11. *BF.*]

81. According to the proverb, *uva uvam videndo varia fit*: Sch. βότρυς πρὸς βότρυν πεπαίνεται· Suidas. *GRA.* It was a vulgar notion that ' the dark colour, in ripening, was communicated from grape to grape.' *T.* ' One plum gets colour by looking at another' is a common saying in Persia: Gladwin, Bahar Danush. *GIF. Livor* is ' the purple tinge;' ὁ μελανόχρως βότρυς· Anacr. 1, 1; *lividos distinguet autumnus racemos purpureo varius colore*; Hor. Od. ii, 5, 10 ff; *variat liventibus uva racemis*; Prop. iv, 2, 13; *R.* [Hor. O. iv, 2, 59. (*BY.*) *K.*]

82. ' You will not stop here:' *quandoque* ' some of these days.'

Perhaps we should read *aliud. LUB.*

83. " Never let man be bold enough to say, Thus, and no farther let my passion stray: The first crime past compels us on to more, And guilt proves fate, which was but choice before." The author I have forgotten. *MAD.* " There is a method in man's wickedness, It grows up by degrees. I am not come So high as killing of myself; there are A hundred thousand sins 'twixt it and me, Which I must do; I shall come to't at last;" Beaum. King and no King. Gresset applies it very happily to the singular depravity of the unfortunate Ver-Vert: " *Il démentit les célèbres maximes Où nous lisons, qu'on ne vient aux grands crimes Que par dégrés. Il fut un scélérat Profès d'abord, et sans noviciat.*" *GIF.*

Venit for *fit*, as *venias* for *fias*; vii, 29; *R.* [Vir. G. i, 29; ἐλθεῖν Xen. A. iii, 2, 3.] In French *devenir*, in Italian *divenire*, ' to become.'

' In time, no doubt, you will be considered qualified for admission into that abominable club of atheists, which has been formed for the sole purpose of burlesquing the rites of the Good Goddess.' *GIF.* vi, 314; Ov. A. A. iii, 244. *R.*

84. *Domi* ' in private.'

Redimicula ' fillets' or ' ribbons' hanging from their caps: *et tunicæ manicas et habent redimicula mitræ*; Virg. Æ. ix, 614 &c; *PRA.* iii, 66. *R.*

Frontibus et toto posuere monilia collo
Atque Bonam teneræ placant abdomine porcæ
Et magno cratere Deam. Sed more sinistro
Exagitata procul non intrat femina limen.
Solis ara Deæ maribus patet. "Ite profanæ!"
Clamatur: nullo gemit hic tibicina cornu.
Talia secreta coluerunt Orgia tæda
Cecropiam solita Baptæ lassare Cotytto.
Ille supercilium madida fuligine tactum
Obliqua producit acu pingitque trementes

85. *Monilia* are so called as having been originally 'memorials' of merit. *TQ.* See note on στρεπτόν. Her. iii, 20, 1. 'These necklaces' often consisted 'of so many rows as to cover the whole neck.' *MAD.*

86. It appears that more than one goddess was worshipped under this name: Macrob. Sat. i, 12; *PRA.* vi, 314 ff. *R.*

Antiqui sumen vocabant abdomen; Plin. xi, 84. *PRA.* It may here be put, by synecdoche, for the whole animal, as in xii, 73. *MAD.*

87. See xii, 8; *PRA.* Ov. F. iii, 418. *R.* 'The large bowl' hints at the free indulgence which prevailed even among the ladies at their secret rites; *GIF.* vi, 315. On *crater*, s. Her. iii, 130, 17.

'By a contrary regulation.' *FAR.*

88. *Sacra Bonæ, maribus non adeunda, Deæ*; Tib. i, vi, 22. *MAD.*

89. A parody of "*procul, o procul este, profani,*" *conclamat vates,* "*totoque absistite luco!*" Virg. Æ. vi, 259 f. *MAD. Et procul hinc, moneo, procul hinc, quæcunque profanæ, ferte gradus*; Sil. xvii, 28 f; s. Suet. vi, 34. The Greek formulary was ἐκὰς, ἐκὰς, ὅστις ἀλιτρὸς or ἐκὰς, ἐκάς ἐστι βέβηλος. *R.* [Call. H. Ap. s. *HGH*, on Chr. de Sac. 89.]

90. 'Here no female minstrel sounds the plaintive horn.' The horn, flute, and trumpet were used (as the bell among us) to summon the worshippers together. *LUB.* (s. Dan. iii.) The Phrygian flute (*tibia*, iii, 63;) was curved, and is constantly called *cornu*: as *notu Bonæ secreta Deæ, quum tibia lumbos incitat et cornu pariter vinoque feruntur*; vi, 314 f; *adunco tibia cornu*; Ov. Met. iii, 533; xi, 16; F. iv, 181. 'The Berecynthian horn' (Hor. Od. i, 18, 13 f;) is used as synonymous with 'the Berecynthian flute;' ib. iii, 19, 18 f; iv, 1, 22 f. *R.*

Gemere; vii, 71. *R.*

91. 'Orgies' were so called from the enthusiastic rage (ὀργὴ) with which they were 'celebrated.' *FAR.*

'Mystic torches' were carried in the Eleusinian procession. *R.*

92. The Athenians were called Cecropians from Cecrops their first king. *GRA.*

Baptæ so called from being 'deeply imbued in impurities,' or from their 'plunging in water' to purify themselves after their nefarious rites. *GRA.* It is the title of a comedy of Eupolis, wherein he lashed such effeminate practices; in consequence of which, Alcibiades, who was the principal object of attack, endeavoured to have the author assassinated. Sch.

'So as to fatigue and disgust even *Cotytto*, the goddess of wantonness,' whose worship was introduced from Edonia in Thrace. *GRA.*

93. We have here a picture quite in Hogarth's style. We are admitted into the conventicle of this detestable club, and behold the members at their several employments.

94. The custom of tinging the eyes and eyebrows originated in the East. "Jezebel put her eyes in paint;" II Kings ix, 30, margin; "i. e. in *stibium*, which made the eyes look black, and was accounted beautiful: and also dilated the eyebrows, and made the eyes appear big; which, in some countries, was also thought very amiable." *PK.* "*La*

95 Adtollens oculos: vitreo bibit ille Priapo
Reticulumque comis auratum ingentibus implet,
Cærulea indutus scutulata aut galbana rasa
Et per Junonem domini jurante ministro.
Ille tenet speculum, pathici gestamen Othonis,

grande beauté des dames Arabes et de toutes les femmes de l'Orient est d'avoir de grands yeux noirs bien fendus et à fleur de tête; Mémoires d'Arvieux t. iii, p. 297. We read of Astyages as κεκοσμημένος ὀφθαλμῶν ὑπογραφῇ· Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 2. From the East, this fashion travelled to Greece; from Greece to Rome: the Greek ladies used antimony or black lead; the Romans lamp-black mixed with bear's grease. Plin. xxxviii, 11. *ARC.* Black was the favourite colour; Hor. A. P. 37; *PRA.* Mart. ix, 38, 6; *nigro pulvere oculorum exordia producuntur*; Tert. de Hab. Mul. 2. *R.* The fashion continued till a late date: μηδὲ μέλαινι πεποῖσιν ὑπὸ βλεφάρουσιν ὄπωπας· Naumach. *GIF.* and Jerome speaks of *orbes stibio fuliginatos. FAR.* The operation, as performed by the Turkish females at Aleppo, is thus described by Shaw and Russel: "Their method of doing it is by a cylindrical piece of silver, steel, or ivory, about two inches long, made very smooth, and about the size of a common probe. This they wet with water, in order that the powder of lead ore may stick to it, and applying the middle part horizontally to the eye, they shut the eyelids upon it, and so drawing it through between them, it blacks the inside, leaving a narrow black rim all round the edge." *MAD.* See *BŒ*, p. 23.

'Turning up his eyes, which quiver under the operation,' from the extreme sensitiveness of the part. They might be also 'tremulous from wantonness;' vii, 241; *oculos udos ac tremulos, ac prona libidine marcidos, jam jamque semiadopertulos*; Apul. Met. iii, p. 135; Ov. A. A. ii, 721; Pers. i, 18; Hor. Od. i, 36, 17; Lucian. Am. 14. *LUB. MAD. R.*

95. *In poculis libidines cælare juvit ac per obscœnitates bibere*; Plin. xxxiii, pr. *GRA.*

Priapus, the son of Bacchus and Venus, was the god of gardens and the tutelary deity of Abydos. *PRA.*

96. 'His long and thick tresses are confined in network of gold.' Plin. xii, 14. *PRA. MAD.* Otho and Elagabalus powdered their hair with gold dust. *HNN.*

97. Understand *vestimenta*. 'Blue checks, or green (or pale yellow) stuffs, shorn of the pile.' Whence *galbanos habet mores*; Mart. i, 97, 9; *LUB. homo galbanatus*; Id. iii, 82, 5. *MAD.* The Gauls invented checked stuffs. *Rasa* are opposed to *pexa. GRA.* They came into fashion in the Augustan age. *PRA.* Mart. ii, 85, 4. *Lana Istriæ Liburniæque pilo propior quam lanæ, pexis aliena vestibus, et quam Salacia scutulato textu commendat in Lusitania*; Plin. viii, 48 or 72; xi, 24 or 28. *R.*

98. 'Nay even the valet swears by his lord's Juno.' *BR.* Men used to swear by the gods, women by the goddesses, Plin ii, 7; *PRA.* and servants by their master's Genius. s. Tib. iii, 6, 49; *R.* nn, on Hor. Od. iii, 17, 14; [and E. i, 7, 94.]

99. Another parody on Virgil: *magni gestamen Abantis*; Æ. iii, 286; vii, 246; and *corripit hastam Actoris Aurunci spolium*; Æ. xii, 93 f. This wretch was proud of 'the effeminate Otho's mirror,' no less than Turnus was of 'the gallant Actor's spear.' *LUB.* Or 'of which Otho had erst despoiled some other redoubted champion.' Their mirrors were made of polished metal, and sometimes equalled the full length of the figure. Sen. Q. N. i, 17; *HNN.* Stat. S. iii, 4, 94. *BŒ.* On the effeminacy of Otho, see Suet. viii, 2, and 12; Tac. H. i, 71; &c. *R.* Though a favourite of Nero, he was the first to join Galba, of whose assassination he afterwards became the author. As an enemy of Galba (whom Vespasian suspected of a design upon his life) and of Vitellius, he was regarded with favour by the Flavian family, and consequently with aversion by Juvenal. Tacitus represents differently his last march: *nec illi segne*

Actoris Aurunci spolium, quo se ille videbat
Armatum, quum jam tolli vexilla juberet.
Res memoranda novis annalibus atque recenti
Historia, speculum civilis sarcina belli.
Nimirum summi ducis est, occidere Galbam
Et curare cutem; summi constantia civis,
Bebriaci campo spolium affectare Palatî
Et pressum in faciem digitis extendere panem:
Quod nec in Assyrio pharetrata Semiramis orbe,

aut corruptum luxu iter; sed lorica ferrea usus est, et ante signa pedester, horridus, incomptus, famæque dissimilis; H. ii, 11. *GIF.*

100. *Ille* [*ipse*? s. i, 33.]

101. When an army encamped, the standards were pitched in the ground near the general's tent. When battle was to be given, the general 'commanded the standards to be taken up.' *Tolli* is opposed to *statui*. *GRA. MAD.* The *vexillum* was 'a red flag,' which was hoisted on a spear from the top of the general's tent as a signal of preparation for battle. *L.* 'Otho gave his orders from his toilet, while he was admiring himself in the glass.' *LUB.* [s. Pope Mor. Ess. i, 88.]

102. [On the difference between *novus* and *recens* s. *BRK*, C. R. i, p. 76 ff.]

In 'Annals,' the facts are digested under their several years. *PRA.*

103. 'In a civil war, when the empire of the world was at stake!' viz. that between Otho and Vitellius. *Nec deerant qui ambitiosæ stolidæ luxuriosos apparatus conviviorum, et irritamenta libidinum, ut instrumenta belli mercarentur*; Tac. H. i, 88. *FAR.*

104. The antithesis here depends on the punctuation. *HEI.* 'At one time to be acting the assassin, at another the petit maitre.' After his suicide, his soldiers extolled him as *fortissimum virum, unicum imperatorem*; Suet. viii, 12. Our satirist observes that 'such a character was undoubtedly (*nimirum* is used ironically, xiv, 54; Sil. v, 114; Hor. S. ii, 2, 106; as *scilicet* in 122; v, 76; vi, 239; vii, 159; xiv, 156;) Otho's due.' Tac. H. i, 41 ff; Suet. vii, 19. 'It was a great feat to murder an old man' *manibus pedibusque articulari morbo distortissimis*; ib. 21; 23. 'It was a worthy occupation to be softening his cheeks with cosmetics:' *munditiarum pæne muliebrium; vultus corpore; quin et faciem quotidie rasitare, ac pane madido linere consuetum: idque instituisse a prima lanugine, ne barbatus unquam esset*; Suet. viii, 12. *PRA. HNN. R.*

105 and 107. vi, 464; Hor. Ep. i, 4, 15. *R. In cute curanda plus æquo operata juventus*; ib. ii, 29.

'Consistency worthy of the first citizen in the republic!' *R.* It was currently reported after his death, *Galbam ab eo non tam dominandi, quam rei publicæ ac libertatis restituendæ causa interemptum*; Suet. viii, 12.

106. 'The battle of Bebriacum' (between Verona and Cremona) decided the fate of the empire and transferred the purple to Vitellius. Tac. H. ii, 14 ff; Suet. viii, 8 f. *PRA. R.*

'The spoil of the palace' intimates that the imperial dignity had become the prey of each daring adventurer. *R.*

107. Slices of bread, made of rice, beans, or wheat, and soaked in asses' milk, were spread over the face as a cosmetic. *LUB.* vi, 461 ff. *CS. Cutem in facie erugari et tenerescere, et candorem custodiri lacte asinino putabant; unde Poppæa uxor Neronis, quocunque ire contigisset, secum sexcentas asellas ducebat*; Plin. xxviii, 12; xi, 41; *PRA.* Tib. i, 8, 11. *R.*

108. 'Even the most luxurious queens, when they went forth to war, discontinued such effeminate habits' *Semiramis, Assyriorum regina, cum ei circa cultum capitis occupatæ nuntiatum esset Babylonem defecisse, altera parte crinium adhuc soluta, protinus ad eam expugnandam cucurrit, nec prius decorem capillorum in ordinem, quam*

Mœsta nec Actiaca fecit Cleopatra carina.
Hic nullus verbis pudor aut reverentia mensæ.
Hic turpis Cybeles et fracta voce loquendi
Libertas et crine senex phanaticus albo
Sacrorum antistes, rarum ac memorabile magni
Gutturis exemplum conducendusque magister.
Quid tamen exspectant, Phrygio quos tempus erat jam
More supervacuam cultris abrumpere carnem?
Quadringenta dedit Gracchus sestertia dotem

tantam urbem in potestatem suam, redegit. quocirca statua ejus Babylone posita est illo habitu, quo, ad ultionem exigendum, celeritate præcipiti tetendit; V. Max. ix, 3; Just. i, 2. *PRA.*

Orbe 'empire.' *VAL.*

109. *Cleopatra*, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, queen of Egypt and mistress of Antony, was present to witness her paramour's 'sad' defeat by Augustus 'at Actium.' *LUB. cum aurea puppe veloque pupureo se in altum dedit*; Plin. xix, 1. See Shakspeare's description of her galley, Ant. and Cl. ii, 2; *MAD.* Flor. iv, 11; Hor. Od. i, 37; *R.* Prop. iv, 6, 57 ff.

110. 'In this precious conclave.' τράπεζα μὲν ἱερὸν χρῆμα, δι' ἧς ὁ θεὸς τιμᾶται φίλιός τε καὶ ξένιος Synes. Ep. 57. *THY. nusquam reverentia mensæ*; Claud. iii, 229. *R.* Among many absurd and many impious tenets of paganism, there are some of excellent tendency and not undeserving of imitation. Such was their hospitality, founded on the notion that celestials sometimes visited the abodes of men. s. Hebrews xiii, 2; Genesis xviii, 1...8; xix, 1...3; *olim mos erat et mensæ credere adesse deos*; Ov. F. vi, 305 f; [v, 495;] *præsentes namque ante domus invisere castas sæpius, et sese mortali ostendere cœtu cœlicolæ, nondum spreta pietate, solebant*; Cat. lxiv, 385 ff. Hence a stranger, however humble his exterior, was treated with respect: ξεῖν', οὔ μοι θέμις ἔστ', οὐδ' εἰ κακίων σέθεν ἔλθοι ξεῖνον ἀτιμῆσαι· πρὸς γὰρ Διός εἰσιν ἅπαντες ξεῖνοί τε πτωχοί τε· Hom. Od. ξ 56 ff; ζ 107 f. "I tried your charity, When in a beggar's shape you took me up, And clothed my naked limbs, and after fed, As you believed, my famish'd mouth. Learn all, By your example, to look on the poor With gentle eyes! for in such habits, often, Angels desire an alms;" Massinger Virg. Mart. iv, 3. *GIF.*

111. 'Such disgraceful licentiousness as prevails at the Megalesian rites among the emasculated priests of the Phrygian goddess.' *LUB.* s. Diod. Sic. iv, 5; Ov. F. iv. *PRA. R.* The grossness of these ceremonies was such, that the parents of the actors were ashamed to be present at the rehearsals, which took place at home, previous to the celebration of the festival. *GIF.*

They lisped their obscenities 'in a falsetto voice.' *GES.* s. Augustin. xi, 111. *LUB.*

112. *Phanaticus* 'possessed.' Virg. Æ. vi, 46 ff. *MAD.*

114. See i, 140. *R.*

'If one would take lessons in gluttony.' *tum si magistrum cepit ad eam rem improbum*; Ter. An. i, 2, 19. *MAD.*

115. 'Why hesitate (Ov. Ep. iii, 83;) any longer about completing your resemblance to those effeminate priests, when a knife will rid you in a moment of the superfluous characteristics of manhood?' *T.* Ov. F. iv, 243; Tib. i, 4, 70. *R.*

This 'Phrygian fashion' was adopted in imitation of the boy Atys whom Cybele loved. *PRA.*

116. The knives were of sharp stone: vi, 514; Claud. xix, 280; *R.* as among the Jews, *PRA.* Exodus iv, 25.

117. See i, 92; 106; vi, 137. 'Has brought with him.' *PRA.* i, 62; 78.

'A descendant of the Gracchi.' s. 24. *PRA.* Of this horrible transaction no contemporary writer speaks: Nero, however, had set the example; (Tac. An. xv, 38;) and royalty is never at a loss for imitators. vi, 616. *GIF.*

Cornicini, sive hic recto cantaverat ære.
Signatæ tabulæ: dictum "Feliciter!" Ingens
Cœna sedet: gremio jacuit nova nupta mariti.
O proceres, censore opus est an haruspice nobis?
Scilicet horreres majoraque monstra putares,
Si mulier vitulum vel si bos ederet agnum?
Segmenta et longos habitus et flamea sumit,
Arcano qui sacra ferens nutantia loro

118. 'To a horn-blower, or else to a trumpeter.' *tuba directi æris, cornua flexi*; Ov. M. i, 98. The Romans used only wind-instruments in their army. *MAD.* 'The clarion' *lituus* belonged to the cavalry. Hor. Od. ii, 1, 17 f; Schol on Od. i, 1, 23.

119. 'The marriage-writings are signed and sealed. "We wish you joy!" is the general exclamation.' Understand *cedant hæ nuptiæ*. *PRA. Felix hoc*; *alium desine velle virum*. *LUB.* Suet. xii, 13.

120. 'A sumptuous banquet is set out.' i, 96; Ov. Tr. ii, 481. *HOL. MAD.* or 'An immense party sits down to table.' *BRI.* s. 34; v, 82. *R.* [*Cœna*: *sed et gremio M*, V. L. ix, 8. s. *MR*, in *K*, Crit. Rev. Dec. 1804, p. 410. *DB*, A.]

'The bride' i. e. Gracchus; 'the bridegroom' i. e. the trumpeter. *LUB.* s. Tac. An. xi, 27; Ov. Am. i, 4, 5. *R.*

[St John xiii, 23; xxi, 20.]

121. *Proceres*; s. Pers. i, 52. *PRA.* There is a bitter sarcasm in this appeal to the 'patricians,' who were themselves deeply implicated in many of these disgusting proceedings. *GRA.*

'Do we need a censor to correct such enormities? or rather a soothsayer to expiate such portentous prodigies? Sch. vi, 549 ff. *PRA.* There were two censors, who had the power to degrade citizens from their several ranks and to expel senators from the house. They were formerly so strict as to be formidable even to their colleagues. *MAD.* See 2. *HNR.*

It was the office of the soothsayer, when any prodigy occurred, to ascertain and prescribe the expiation which the gods required. *MAD.*

An; Ov. F. ii, 394. *HS.*

122. *Monstrum* is 'any thing out of the course of nature.' see *F.* 143; iv, 2; 45; 115; vi, 286; 645, &c. *R.*

123. Such prodigies occur constantly in Livy.

124. 'Fringes' or 'flounces.' V. Max. v, 2; *FAR.* Ov. A. A. iii, 169; *PRA.* s. vi, 89. *R.*

The matrons wore 'a long flowing gown' *stola*, with 'a train' *syrma*. *MAD. R. GIF.*

Virgins on their wedding-day wore a light flame-coloured hood, that the spectators might confound the glow shed over the cheek by the tint of the veil, with the suffusion of modesty: *GIF.* Mart. xi, 78, 3; *PRA.* vi, 225; x, 334. *timidum nuptæ leviter tectura pudorem lutea demissos velarunt flamea vultus*; Luc. ii, 360 f. From the bride's being enveloped in this veil, she was said *nubere viro*. *R.* [*a nubibus verbum nubentium tractum arbitror: denique operiuntur ut nubes, cum acceperint nuptur ae velamina*, Ambr. Exh. ad Virg. Rom. i, f. 108.] s. nn, on 134 and 137.

125. Ov. F. iii, 259 ff. *PRA.* Most of the Commentators by *sacra* understand *ancilia*. The epithet *arcano* may then refer either to ignorance as to the genuine shield, or to the strap on the inside by which the shields were suspended; and *nutantia* to the swinging of the shields to and fro, as the priests leaped and danced. *FAR.* It would seem more natural to understand *simulacra* with *sacra*, supposing twelve of the *Salii* to have borne the *ancilia*, and the other twelve priests to have carried images of the gods, which, by means of a concealed thong, were made to nod their heads in answer to the acclamations and plaudits of the surrounding multitude. Thus the image of Venus,

Sudavit clypeis ancilibus. O pater Urbis,
Unde nefas tantum Latiis pastoribus? unde
Hæc tetigit, Gradive, tuos urtica nepotes?
Traditur ecce viro clarus genere atque opibus vir:
Nec galeam quassas nec terram cuspide pulsas
Nec quereris patri? Vade ergo et cede severi
Jugeribus campi, quem negligis! "Officium cras

which was borne in procession at the Circensian games, *annuit et motu signa secunda dedit*; Ov. Am. iii, 2, 58. *MAD.* A similar trick is said to have been played off some few years ago by the priests in Portugal, with an image of the Virgin, to confirm Don Miguel's right to the throne. [s. Deane Serp. Wor. p. 149.]

126. The *Salii* were priests of Mars, (so called from their dancing, Ov. F. iii, 387;) chosen out of the first families at Rome, [patrician both on the father's and on the mother's side, vi, 604; *R.*] as guardians of the heaven-descended buckler on which depended the fate of the empire. Numa had eleven other shields made, exactly similar to the original. The *Salii* were at first twelve: Tullus Hostilius doubled the number. *FAR.* ὄρχησιν ὑπορχεῖνται διαπορευόμενοι τὴν πόλιν· κινοῦνται δὲ ἐπιτερπῶς, ἑλιγμούς τινας καὶ μεταβολὰς ἐν ῥυθμῷ τάχος ἔχοντι καὶ τυκιότητα μετὰ ῥώμης καὶ κουφότητος ἀποδιδόντες· Plut. V. iv; *R.* Virg. Æ. viii, 285. [Livy iv, 54, 4; vi, 41, 7.]

The neuter *ancile* is an adjective and agrees with *scutum*: as *ancilia arma*; V. Max. i, 1, 9: it is derived from *ancisus* 'cut around;' Ov. F. iii, 377 f; or from ἀγκύλιον 'curved;' Plut. V. iv, p. 69. *PRA. R.*

Mars himself is here apostrophized, the father of Romulus, the founder, and Remus. *FAR.* Hor. Od. i, 2, 35 ff. *MAD.* 'Wherein is thy paterna! care displayed?' *R.*

127. 'Where is the simplicity and innocence of that hardy race, to which Romulus and our forefathers belonged?' Sch. *PRA.* iii, 67; *R.* viii, 275. On the origin of the name Latium, s. Virg. Æ. viii, 319 ff. *MAD.*

128. Mars was called *Gradivus* (xiii, 113; Virg. Æ. iii, 34;) either from *gradiendo* 'taking long strides,' or 'marching orderly;' or from κραδάων 'brandishing his spear;' *GRA.* ἥν μακρὰ βιβὰς, κραδάων δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος· Hom. Il. H 213. *MAD.* or from a Thracian word signifying 'brave.' *PRA.* [Livy ii, 45, 14.]

Urtica 'a burning itch' like that excited by the 'nettle.' *LUB.* xi, 166. *R.*

129. 'Is consigned over.' Mart. xi, 78, 11; *GRA.* s. Suet. vi, 29; *FAR.* 117. *R.*

130. 'And yet thou evincest no symptoms of indignation!' *FAR.* xiii, 113 ff; s. Hom. Od. E 285; Virg. Æ. vii, 292; V. Flac. i, 528; vii, 577; *R.* Livy xxiv, 10, 7. *ED. Cuspis* was 'the point of a sword or spear.' *LUB.*

131. Mars was the son of Jupiter and Juno; *PRA.* Hom. Il. E 896: according to others, of Juno only; Ov. F. v, 229. *MAD.* 'If the evil is grown too enormous to be checked by thy own power, complain to thy father, who is armed with lightnings.' *FAR.*

Cede for *discede*. *FAR.* iii, 29; Virg. Æ. vi, 460. *MAD.* 'Make room for some other deity, who will take more care of his charge.' *R.* [Livy ii, 2, t.]

The *campus Martius* (Livy ii, 5;) is put for 'Rome,' and is called *severus* ironically, with reference to the present impunity of crime as contrasted with the ancient severity of punishment: (extraordinary public trials used to be held in 'the Field of Mars.') *PRA. R.* This epithet also belongs to the god himself; Mart. x, 30, 2. *GRA. MAD.*

132. The satirist now introduces a conversation relating to one of these infamous weddings. *Officium* was 'a duty undertaken out of kindness or compliment:' *nuptiale* (Petron.) or *nuptiarum* (Suet. v, 26;) is here understood. Plin. Ep. i, 9. *T. MAD. R.*

Primo sole mihi peragendum in valle Quirini."
Quæ causa officii? "Quid quæris? Nubit amicus,
Nec multos adhibet." Liceat modo vivere; fient,
Fient ista palam, cupient et in acta referri.
Interea tormentum ingens nubentibus hæret,
Quod nequeunt parere et partu retinere maritos.
Sed melius, quod nil animis in corpora juris
Natura indulget. Steriles moriuntur et illis
Turgida non prodest condita pyxide Lyde
Nec prodest agili palmas præbere Luperco.

133. Marriage contracts were often signed 'in the portico of the temple of Romulus on the Quirinal hill:' *T. MAD.* Mart. xi, 1, 9; *PRA. in colle Quirini*; Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 68; Od. i, 2, 46; Ov. M. xiv, 836. *R.*

134. 'Cannot you guess? a gentleman of my acquaintance is to be led to the altar.' *Nubere* applies only to the bride, *ducere* to the bridegroom. *GRA.* 117; i, 62; 78. *R.* See 124 and 137. [Where the lady "wore the breeches," the phrases were reversed; *uxorem quare locupletem ducere nolim, quæritis? uxori nubere nolo meæ. inferior matrona suo sit, Prisce, marito: non aliter fuerint femina virque pares*: Mart. viii. 12: *meus frater nupsit dotatæ vetulæ*, Pomp. in Non. ii, 577: s. vi, 136.]

135. 'There will be but a small party to witness the ceremony:' because the Scatinian law was still in being. *LUB. Pontice, si qua facis, sine teste facis, sine turba; non adhibes multos: Pontice, cautus homo es*; Mart. vii, 100, 3 f. *GV.*

'If it please the gods to spare our lives.' *PRA.*

136. The repetition of the word *fient* adds force to the prediction. Instances of this kind occur constantly in the Greek orators. [s. *BUR.* on Æ. P. V.]

Salvian, who wrote in the fifth century, speaking of this *dedecoris scelerisque consortium*, as he calls it, says that it spread all over the city, and though the act itself was not common to all, yet the approbation of it was. *MAD.*

Acta 'the public registers.' *FAR.* s. ix, 84; *R. L*, on Tac. An. v, 4.

137. *Nubentibus* 'these male brides.'

138. Such was the complaint of Eutropius: *generis proh sors durissima nostri! femina cum senuit, retinet connubia partu, uxorisque decus matris reverentia pensat: nos Lucina fugit, nec pignore nitimur ullo*; Claud. xix, 71 ff. *FAR.* Children constitute a bond of love: and sterility was a frequent cause of divorce. *PRA.* vi, 142 ff. *R.*

139. 'It is just as well that nature prohibits the fulfilment of such extravagant wishes.' *BRI.*

141. *Lyde* was some woman who compounded, and sold in small boxes, (πυξὶς from being originally made of 'box wood,' *BŒ.*) a specific against barrenness. *T.* The epithet may either imply her own corpulence, as being an old woman, *BE.* or the effects of her nostrum. *GRA.*

142. The festival of the Lupercalia was instituted in honour of Pan (*ovium custos*; Virg. G. i, 17;) because *lupos arcet.* A goat, the emblem of fecundity, being sacrificed, those who officiated put on the skin of the victim and ran about with either a thong of the skin or a wand in their hands, with which they struck the palms of the women who threw themselves in their way to have the benefit of the charm. *Excipe fecundæ patienter verbera dextræ*; Ov. F. ii, 427 &c; *LUB. ille caprum mactat: jussæ sua terga maritæ pellibus exsectis percutienda dabant*; ib. 445 f. Shakspeare alludes to it: "Forget not in your speed To touch Calphurnia; for our elders say, The barren touched in this holy chase, Shake off their sterile

Vicit et hoc monstrum tunicati fuscina Gracchi,
Lustravitque fuga mediam gladiator arenam
Et Capitolinis generosior et Marcellis
Et Catulis Paullique minoribus et Fabiis et
Omnibus ad podium spectantibus: his licet ipsum
Admoveas, cujus tunc munere retia misit.
Esse aliquid Manes et subterranea regna
Et contum et Stygio ranas in gurgite nigras

curse;" J. Cæs. i, 2. *MAD.* This superstitious practice was one of the last Pagan ceremonies that was abandoned, and excited the indignation of many Christian writers. It was finally abolished by Gelasius; in whose time *nobiles ipsi currebant; et matronæ nudato corpore vapulabant. GIF.* The festival, which took place in February, was probably introduced into Italy by Evander: s. Virg. Æn. viii, 343 f. The grove there described, which was also the spot where Romulus and Remus were afterwards found, was fixed upon by the Romans for the site of Pan's temple. *PRA.*

143. See the notes on viii, 192 ff; and 199 ff. *R.* 'Has outdone.' This may be an instance of that spirit of aggravation which so much distinguishes Juvenal. Whatever be the vice which he lashes, he bestows the whole of his fury upon it; and in many places the climax of moral reprehension is strangely perverted. *IR.* All the writers of Roman history, however, viewed the gladiatorship of the nobility with the utmost horror. *GIF.*

144. See viii, 208. 'Traversed in flight.' *MAD.*

The centre of the amphitheatre was strewed with 'sand,' to hide the blood which was spilt. *PRA.*

145. (1) *M. Manlius* surnamed *Capitolinus* from his defence of the capitol against the Gauls. (2) *M. Claudius Marcellus* the captor of Syracuse. (3) *Q. Lutatius Catulus* who gained the naval victory off the Ægates. (4) *L. Æmilius Paullus* the conqueror of Macedonia. (5) *Q. Fabius Maximus* surnamed *Cunctator*, who kept Hannibal in constant check by his cautious moves. *LUB.*

'More noble;' vi, 124; vii, 191; viii, 30; 224. *R.*

146. *Minores*; i, 148. *R.* Perhaps the two sons of *Paullus*, one of whom was adopted into the family of the Scipios, the other into that of the Fabii Maximi.

147. 'The front' or lowest row of seats was reserved for senators: Suet. ii, 44. *LUB.* The *podium* was the projecting part of the partition which divided the seats from the arena. Between this, and the first row on which the senators sat, there was probably just space enough left for the chairs of the curule magistrates, &c. *L.*

'A narrow slip.' *GIF.* Ποδιόν· Herod. viii, 31.

'You may even add the personage himself,' i. e. 'the prætor;' or, rather, 'the emperor' Nero or Domitian. *PRA.* See note on i, 97.

148. 'The person at whose expense the games were exhibited' was called *munerarius. GRA.* [Quint. viii, 3.]

149. The poet now proceeds to attribute all this gross and degrading profligacy to scepticism and infidelity; to the disbelief of a future state of rewards and punishments, and, consequently, of the moral government of the universe. *LUB. PRA. MAD. GIF.* But *PYE* and *R*, take the sense to be 'The absurd stories of the infernal regions are now hardly credited in the nursery; (s. xiii, 151 ff; Arist. R. 181 ff; *vix navita Porthmeus sufficiet simulacra virûm traducere cymba: classe opus est*; Petron. Sat. 121 end; Prop. iii, 5, 39 ff; Lucr. iii, 991 ff; Pythagoras in Ov. Met. xv, 153 ff; &c;) but suppose them true, how would the shades of our ancient heroes be horrified at the appearance of such scandalous wretches among them!'

Sunt aliquid manes; letum non omnia finit; Prop. iv, 7, 1; Ov. Met. vi, 543; Hom. Il. Ψ 103. *R.* [s. *Y*, 1382; Hor. O. v, 5.]

150. *Ipse* (*Charon*) *ratem conto*

Atque una transire vadum tot millia cymba,
Nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum æ̆re lavantur:
Sed tu vera puta. Curius quid sentit et ambo
Scipiadæ, quid Fabricius manesque Camilli,
Quid Cremeræ legio et Cannis consumta juventus,

subigit, et ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba; Virg. Æ. vi, 302 f. Sch. One Ms has *cantum*; if this be the true reading, *cantum et ranas* is equivalent to *cantum ranarum*: s. Arist. R. 205 ff. *R.* The text would then better suit the common interpretation of the whole passage.

Stygia palus; Virg. Æ. vi, 323 f; *PRA.* G. iv, 480. *MAD. Turbidus hic cæno vastaque voragine gurges æstuat*; Æ. vi, 296 f; *gurges* and *vadum* are opposed, Livy xxii, 6, 6.

151. See Virg. ll. cc. *Φησὶ γοῦν ὁ ποιήτης μὴ διαρκέσαι αὐτοῖς τότε τὸ σκάφος. ἀλλὰ σχιδίας διαπηξαμένους τοὺς πολλοὺς αὐτῶν διαπλεῦσαι·* Luc. Dial. Mort. xii, 5. *R.*

Juvenal describes the world of spirits as peopled by the figments of the poets; the circumstances he has not invented, but selected; and it does not follow, that, because he believed in a future state, he therefore gave credit to such absurdities. We may attribute the sketch he has given to his satirical turn, which he could not forbear indulging to the disparagement of his argument. Virgil, to whom our author is here plainly alluding, does not give a very dignified narrative of his hero's passage over the Styx: Æ. vi, 411.. 416. Such puerilities excite our pity; especially when we think how incomparably sublime is the description of the state of reprobation, in Holy Writ, as a place "where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched:" St Mark ix, 43 f; while of the state of blessedness the Apostle says, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." 1 Corinthians ii, 9. *GIF.*

152. The common people, when they went to a bath, paid the bath-keeper a brass coin, in value about a halfpenny. vi, 446; Hor. S. i, 3, 137. *MAD.* Children, under four years old, were either not taken to the baths, or, if they were, paid nothing. Sch. Mart. iii, 30, 4; xiv, 163. Seneca calls the bath *quadrantaria res*; Ep. 86 m. One Ms has *nec senes credunt, nec qui &c. R.*

153. 'But be thou persuaded that these things are true.' The language is too emphatic for a mere supposition. *GIF.* See *R*, on 149. [Virg. Æ. vi, 94; Æsch. Ctes. end.]

Curius s. 3.

154. For *Scipioniadæ*, *LUB.* and that for *Scipiones*. Sil. vii, 107. As *Memmiades* for *Memmius*; Lucr. i, 27. *R. geminos, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadas, cladem Libyæ*; Virg. Æ. vi, 843 f. *PRA. Africanus Major*, who conquered Hannibal, and *Africanus Minor*, who rased Numantia and Carthage. *MAD.*

C. Luscinius Fabricius, the conqueror of Pyrrhus. V. Max. iv, 3, 6; *PRA.* Virg. Æ. vi, 845.

M. Furius Camillus, five times dictator, saved the city from the Gauls, and was styled 'a second Romulus.' [Eutr. i.] *PRA.* He was the first citizen, who was honoured with an equestrian statue in the forum. *MAD.*

155. The *Fabii*, who had taken the Veian war upon themselves, were cut off by the enemy at the *Cremera*, in Tuscany, to the number of three hundred and six. The clan would thereby have become extinct, but for one boy who was left at home. Liv. ii, 48 ff; Ov. F. ii, 193 ff; *PRA.* Virg. Æ. vi, 846; *MAD.* Dionys. ix, 22; Sil. vii, 40 ff. *R.*

'Legion;' s. iii, 132.

At *Cannæ* in Apulia, Hannibal gained his fourth and greatest victory, defeating two consular armies, and slaying 40,000 of the Romans, including *Æmilius Paullus* one of the consuls, and so many of the equestrian order, that three bushels of gold rings were sent to Carthage in token of the victory.' *PRA.* [Livy xxii, 47 ff.]

Consumta. [*animæque magnæ prodigum Paullum*, Hor. O. i, 12, 37 f; s. *ἴνιοι γὰρ ἐν τοῖς πολεμικοῖς κινδύνοις δειλοὶ*

Tot bellorum animæ, quoties hinc talis ad illos
Umbra venit? Cuperent lustrari, si qua darentur
Sulphura cum tædis et si foret humida laurus.
Illuc (heu!) miseri traducimur. Arma quidem ultra
Litora Juvernæ promovimus et modo captas
Orcadas ac minima contentos nocte Britannos:
Sed quæ nunc populi fiunt victoris in urbe,
Non faciunt illi, quos vicimus. "Et tamen unus
Armenius Zalates cunctis narratur ephebis

ὄντες, ἐλευθέριοί εἰσι, καὶ πρὸς χρημάτων ἀποβολὴν εὐθαρσῶς ἔχουσιν· Arist. Eth. iii, 6.]

156. *Illustres bellis animæ*; Lucan, Phars. Sch. *bellorum* for *bellicæ*, as *animæ servientium*; Tac. H. iv, 32; for *serviles*. s. πολλὰς ἰφθίμους ψυχὰς ἡρώων Hom. Il. A 3; *R.* Virg. Æ. vi, 660. Juvenal adduces these patriots, both as instances of the belief in a future state, the greatest safeguard of integrity and incentive to valour; and as examples of the unfading happiness in store for those who faithfully discharge their duties as men and citizens. *MAD.*

157. 'To be purified from the contamination of its very presence, if they could get the requisite articles.' *PRA. MAD.*

158. 'The fumes of sulphur thrown on a lighted torch of the unctuous pine.' *MAD.* Plin. H. N. xxxv, 15. *PRA. lustralem sic rite facem, cui lumen odorum sulphure cæruleo nigroque bitumine fumat, circum membra rotat doctus purganda sacerdos, rore pio spargens et dira fugantibus herbis numina, purificumque Jovem Triviamque precatus, trans caput aversis manibus jaculatur in austrum secum rapturas cantata piacula taedas*; Claud. xxviii, 324 ff; Ov. M. vii, 261; F. iv, 739 f; A. A. ii, 329 f; Tib. i, 5, 11; 2, 61; Prop. iv, 8, 83 ff; Hom. Od. X 481. *GRA.* ὁ μάγος δᾷδα καιομένην ἔχων περιήγνισέ με, ἵνα μὴ βλαπτοίμην ὑπὸ τῶν φαντασμάτων· Luc. Nec. 9 & 7. *R.* [Theoc. xxiv, 94.]

'A branch of bay dipped in water' was also used to sprinkle the parties who were to be purified. Plin. H. N. xv, 30. *PRA.*

Lauro sparguntur ab uda; Ov. F. v, 677. *R.*

159. See 149. Thus Trimalcio exclaims, '*Heu, heu, nos miseros! quam totus homuncio nil est! sic erimus cuncti, postquam nos auferet Orcus*;' Petron. [40 f.] 'Believe, or not; there is our final home!' *LUB. GIF. Debemur morti nos, nostraque*; Hor. A. P. 63. *PRA.* 'We are on our road thither:' [or 'We are dragged as captives;' s. Livy ii, 38, 2: or 'We are driven as a flock of sheep;' *omnes eodem cogimur*, Hor. O. ii, 3, 25; *K.* (*compellimur*: "*Tityre, coge pecus*;" *Virg.* [E. iii, 20; s. ib. ii, 30;] Sch.) or the metaphor may be taken from the oriental custom of transplanting vanquished people; Her. v, 12.] *R* takes it to mean, 'To such a pass are we wretches come!'

160. The same as *Hibernia* 'Ireland.' *LUB.* Camden thinks the Romans did not conquer that island, *MAD.* (s. Tac. Ag. 24;) but Juvenal may be obliquely ridiculing the boastfulness of his degenerate fellow-countrymen. *R.*

Modo i. e. by Claudius, *LUB.* or by Agricola; Tac. 10. *R.*

161. 'The Orkneys.' *MAD.*

In Britannia dierum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram: et nox clara, et extrema parte Britanniæ brevis, ut finem atque initium lucis exiguo discrimine internoscas; Tac. Ag. 12; *PRA.* Plin. ii, 75; Cæs. B. G. v, 10. *R.*

162. Understand *flagitia et facinora.* Thus Seneca says of Alexander; *armis vicit, vitiis victus est. LUB.*

163. Some one here starts an objection. *R.*

164. Armenian hostages are mentioned, Tac. A. xiii, 9; xv, 1 ff. *LUB.*

When the Roman youths assumed the virile gown, they were said *excedere ex ephebis.* Ter. And. i, 1, 24.

Mollior ardenti sese indulsisse Tribuno."
Adspice, quid faciant commercia! venerat obses.
Hic fiunt homines. Nam si mora longior Urbem
Indulsit pueris, non umquam dêrit amator:
Mittentur bracæ, cultelli, frena, flagellum.
Sic prætextatos referunt Artaxata mores.

165. *Ardens*: Virg. E. ii, 1. *MAD.* 'To have yielded his person.' Stat. S. iv, 6, 36 f. *R.*

Caligula may be the wretch designated by the name of 'Tribune;' Suet. [iv,] 36; *MAD.* s. xi, 7. *R.*

166. See 78. [ff. (nn.)] *GRA. Bonum esse cum bonis, haud valde laudabile est; at immensi est præconii, bonum etiam inter malos exstitisse*; Greg. Mag. Mor. i, 1. *PRA.*

As 'a hostage' his person should have been sacred. *LUB.* The breach of honour aggravates the crime. *MAD.*

167. 'Rome is the place for forming men.' *R.*

168. 'A seducer.'

169. 'Their national costume and habits will be laid aside.' The Orientals, as well as the Gauls, wore 'trowsers.' *FAR.* Pers. iii, 53; *PRA.* viii, 234; Prop. iv, 10, 43; Suet. ii, 82; Ov. Tr. v, 10, 34; iii, 10, 19 f. Ἀναξυρίδες. (See Her. v, 49, 39.) 'The dagger, or *couteau de chasse*,' was an appendage to their girdles: a diminutive noun is used, because boys are spoken of. *R.*

170. *Sic* 'by a protracted residence.' *BRI.*

Artaxata, on the Araxes, is the capital of Greater Armenia. (The noun is in the neuter plural.) *BRI.* Now 'Teflis.' *PRA.* or 'Ardashat.' *AW.*

'The morals of the fashionable Romans,' i, 78; *MAD.* or 'gross;' Suet. x, 22; *BRI.* i. e. by antiphrasis, 'such as no gentleman would use.' Festus. s. Pers. v, 30; *PRA.* or 'such as require a veil or cloak to conceal them.' *R.*

SATIRE III.

ARGUMENT.

Umbricius, an eminent soothsayer, (*aruspicum in nostro ævo peritissimus;* Plin. who, on the day Galba was murdered, predicted the impending treason; Tac. H. i, 27; Plut.) disgusted at the prevalence of vice and the total disregard of needy and unassuming virtue, is introduced as on the point of quitting Rome, 1..9. The poet accompanies him a short distance out of the town, 10..20; when the honest exile, no longer able to suppress his indignation, stops short, and in a strain of animated invective, acquaints his friend with the cause of his retirement, 21 ff.

This Satire is managed with wonderful ingenuity. The way by which Juvenal conducts Umbricius, 11 ff; is calculated to raise a thousand tender images in his mind; and, when he stops to look at it for the last time, in a spot endeared by religion, covered with the venerable relics of antiquity, and in itself eminently beautiful, we are led to listen with a melancholy interest to the farewell of the solitary fugitive.

The discourse of Umbricius may be resolved under the following heads: Flattery and Vice are the only thriving arts at Rome, 21..57; in these points the Romans are left far in the distance by the foreigners, more especially the Greeks, who resort to the city in such shoals; 58..125. Poor clients are not only defrauded of their dues by wealthy competitors, 126..130; but have the mortification of seeing low-born fellows put over their head, 131..136; 153 ff; and of finding themselves universally slighted, 137..163. Then the expense of living in Rome is enormous, 147 ff; 164 ff; 223..225. Besides, you are in constant apprehension of being either buried by some overgrown, top-heavy, building, or burnt in your bed, 190..222; that is, if you can contrive to fall asleep in the midst of such a din and racket; 232..238. Unless you are rich you cannot move about town with any comfort, 239..267; and if you stir out after dark, you are almost sure of a broken head, either from some missile out of a garret-window, 268..277; or from the cudgel of some choice spirit, who has sallied into the streets in quest of an adventure: 278..301: should you try to avoid such a rencounter by striking into the lanes, you run the risk of being robbed and murdered by one of those numerous ruffians, who, for the accommodation of the honest citizens, have been hunted into Rome, and there left to exercise their vocation unshackled, as the blacksmiths cannot keep pace with the demand for irons, 302..314.

After alleging these various reasons for leaving town, Umbricius bids an affectionate farewell to his friend, 315..322. *GIF. R.*

This Satire is imitated by Math. Regnier, Sat. iii; by Nic. Boileau, Sat. i, and vi; by Smollett, 'Satirical Description of London and Bath in the Expedition of Humphry Clinker;' *R.* and by Dr. Johnson, in "London; a Poem."

QUAMVIS digressu veteris confusus amici,
Laudo tamen, vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis
Destinet atque unum civem donare Sibyllæ.
Janua Baiarum est et gratum litus amœni
Secessus. Ego vel Prochytam præpono Suburæ.
Nam quid tam miserum, tam solum vidimus, ut non
Deterius credas horrere incendia, lapsus
Tectorum assiduos ac mille pericula sævæ
Urbis et Augusto recitantes mense poetas?
Sed dum tota domus reda componitur una,
Substitit ad veteres arcus madidamque Capenam.

1. 'Troubled.' *R.* [Livy vi, 34, 10.]

2. *Sedem.* [ὥστι ἴχειν ἕδραν, Soph. Tr. 1168.]

Cumæ, which was 'now decayed and but thinly inhabited,' was the ancient capital of Campania and one of the oldest cities in Italy, built by a colony of Cumæans from Asia. *LUB. MAD.* s. x, 102; Virg. G. ii, 225; Hor. Ep. i, 7, 45; 2, 81 ff. *R.*

3. 'At least one citizen to the Sibyl,' *GIF.* i. e. 'to Cumæ.' s. Plaut. Pers. iv, 3, 6. *R.* In this town there was a celebrated temple of the Sibyl, hence called Cumæan. [Vir. E. iv, 4. (*HY.*)] The Sibyls were ten in number; and the name is derived from βουλὴ and Σιὸς i. e. Διὸς, *LUB.* or Σιοῦ for Θεοῦ. *PRA.* Virg. Æ. vi, 10 ff. *MAD.*

4. 'It is the grand thoroughfare to *Baiæ*, (s. viii, 160; *R.*) which was a very fashionable watering-place; *nullus in orbe sinus Baiis prælucet amœnis*; Hor. Ep. i, 1, 83. *BRI.* Both these towns were pleasantly situated in the Bay of Naples. *LUB.* [*Y*, 808.]

5. *Prochyta*, now 'Procita,' was a barren rock, about three miles in circumference, off Cape Misenus. Some derive the name from προέχυται, from its having been thrown out of the sea by an earthquake. Plin. H. N. ii, 88; iii, 6; Sil. viii, 542. Virgil calls it *alta*, Æ. ix, 715: Statius *aspera*, S. ii, 2, 76. *LUB. PRA. R.* It is now converted into a pretty, fertile, spot. *GIF.*

Subura, the etymology, and, consequently, the orthography of this word is uncertain: s. Varr. L. L. iv, 8; Quint. i, 7, 28; [or 13. (*BU.*) Fes.] *BOE*, p. 82. It now retains the name of 'la Suburra.' It was a noisy street, full of shops, and frequented by thieves and prostitutes. x, 156; xi, 51; 141; Mart. vi, 66, 2; vii, 31, 12; x, 94, 5; xii, 18, 2; Pers. v, 32. *LUB. PRA. MAD. R.*

6. 'Lonely;' Sil. iii, 429. *R.*

7. See *L*, on Tac. An. xv, 43; *HB*, Comm. de Pol. Rom. § 17 and 45; Sen. Contr. ix, 2. *R. præterea domibus flammam domibusque ruinam*; Prop. ii, 27, 9. *BRI.*

8. It is 'cruel' to keep persons in constant fear of their lives. *GRA.*

Equidem, nos quod Romae sumus, miserrimum esse duco,—quod omnibus casibus subitorum periculorum magis objecti sumus, quam si abessemus; Cic. Ep. vi, 4. *BRI.*

9. There is much malicious humour in this climax: 'fires, falls of houses, and poets reciting their verses in the dog-days!' In the very hottest month, when every one who could, ran away from Rome, those who remained behind were called upon to help make an audience for these incessant spouters. Metastasio's translation of this passage is peculiarly happy, "*a tanti rischi Della città trovarsi esposto, e al folle Cicalar de' poeti a' giorni estivi.*" s. i, 1 ff; Pers. i, 17; Hor. S. i, 9; A. P. 453 ff. *BRI. PRA. GIF.*

10. 'All his family and furniture are stowed in a single wagon.' *PRA.* This shows the frugal moderation of Umbritius, *BRI.* *Reda* is derived from the same Celtic root as our verb RIDE. It was a four-wheeled vehicle. *R.* [Livy v, 40, 6.]

11. 'He stopped for it.' Sch. While he and Juvenal are standing there, the following conversation takes place. *MAD.*

Hic, ubi nocturnæ Numa constituebat amicæ,
Nunc sacri fontis nemus et delubra locantur
Judæis, quorum cophinus fœnumque supellex,
(Omnis enim populo mercedem pendere jussa est
Arbor et ejectis mendicat silva Camenis)
In vallem Egeriæ descendimus et speluncas
Dissimiles veris. Quanto præstantius esset
Numen aquæ, viridi si margine clauderet undas

'The ancient triumphal arches' of Romulus, [and the Horatii,] which were built of brick originally, afterwards of marble. *LUB.* Or the arches of the aqueduct. *T. HEI.*

Capena was the gate opening to the Appian road: Sch. now called "St Sebastian's Gate." *GRA.* It was 'wet' from the number of springs there (whence it had the name of *Fontinalis*) *FE.* and also from the constant dripping of the aqueducts. *Capena grandi porta qua pluit gutta*; Mart. iii, 47, 1; *LUB.* x, 34, 14; Liv. xxxv, 10. *R.* It was also called *Triumphalis*, from the triumphs passing through it. *PRA.*

12. *Numa Pompilius, ut populum Romanum sacris obligaret, volebat videri sibi cum dea Egeria congressus esse nocturnos, ejusque monitu accepta diis immortalibus sacra instituere*; V. Max. i, 2; Liv. i, 19; 21. *PRA. Nympha Numæ conjux, consiliumque fuit*; Ov. F. iii, 262; 276 &c; *GRA.* M. xv, 482 ff; Dionys. ii, 60 ff; Plut. V. iv. *R.*

[Und. *tempus*,] 'Made assignations;' vi, 487; Prop. iv, 8, 33. *R.*

13. *Lucus erat, quem medium ex opaco specu fons perenni rigabat aqua: quo quia se persæpe Numa sine arbitris velut ad congressum deae inferebat*; *Camenis eum lucum sacravit, quod earum sibi concilia cum conjuge sua Egeria essent*; Liv. i, 21. *PRA.*

More than one *delubrum* were often within the same *templum* or τέμενος.

Locare 'to let,' *conducere* 'to hire or rent;' 31. Such was the avarice of the Romans that they exacted rent from these Jews, though they were so poor, that 'a basket with a small bundle of hay constituted the whole of their goods and chattels:' vi, 541; and such their impiety that they did not scruple to let the sacred grove to these persecuted outcasts. *LUB. PRA. R.*

14. The heathens confounded the Christians and 'the Jews.' The latter had been expelled from Rome, recently, by an edict of Domitian, *CUN.* as, formerly, by a decree of Claudius: not long afterwards, however, the city was again full of them. vi, 542 ff. *R.*

The 'hay' probably served by way of a pillow to keep their heads from the damp ground. *BRI. GIF.* The κόφινος was a 'basket,' in which the Jews used to carry their provisions, to keep them from pollution. See St Matthew xiv, 20; xvi, 9 f; St Mark vi, 43; viii, 19 f; St Luke ix, 17; St John vi, 13. *MAD.* When it is said that the disciples of our Lord gathered up twelve baskets full of fragments, it may mean that each apostle filled his own basket.

15. 'Not a tree but pays its rent:' for the grove was crowded with these poor wretches, who were glad to avail themselves even of this comfortless shelter. *MAD.* Suet. xii, 12. *R.*

The phrase *mercedem pendere* (whence our word POUND) originated from sums of money being weighed, instead of counted. *LUB.*

16. See vi, 541 ff. 'The old tenants being served with an ejectment.' By 'the forest' is meant 'the new tenantry of the forest,' which 'goes a begging' to collect both a livelihood and the rent against next quarter-day. *LUB.* Or 'the forest swarms with beggars.' *MAD.*

17. 'I and Umbricius.' *LUB.*

'Grottoes, altered till they have lost all resemblance to nature.' *LUB.*

18. See xi, 116 f. Perhaps we should read *praesentius*; s. Virg. E. i, 42; G. i, 10; Æ. ix, 404. *GRA. HS. R.*

19. Our poet here is indebted to Ovid: *vallis erat, piceis et acuta densa cu-*

Herba nec ingenuum violarent marmora tophum!
Hic tunc Umbricius "Quando artibus" inquit "honestis
Nullus in Urbe locus, nulla emolumenta laborum,
Res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, atque eadem eras
Deteret exiguis aliquid: proponimus illuc
Ire, fatigatas ubi Dædalus exuit alas,
Dum nova canities, dum prima et recta senectus,
Dum superest Lachesi, quod torqueat, et pedibus me
Porto meis, nullo dextram subeunte bacillo.
Cedamus patria: vivant Artorius istic
Et Catulus: maneant, qui nigrum in candida vertunt,

pressu; ...*cujus in extremo est antrum nemorale recessu, arte laboratum nulla: simulaverat artem ingenio natura suo: nam pumice vivo et levibus tophis natívum duxerat arcum. Fons sonat a dextra tenui perlucidus unda, margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus*; Met. iii, 155 ff. *Numen aquæ* 'the sacred fount:' *R.* or 'the Naiad of the spring.' *MAD.*

20. *Ingenuum* 'native.' The *tophus* was 'a coarse lime-stone,' which was now supplaced by a marble basin.' *R.* Art 'does violence' to nature: *nullo violatus Jupiter auro*; xi, 116; *violaverat ostrea dur*: Virg. Æ. xii, 7; Mart. i, 54, 6; μιαίνει ἐλέφαντα φοίνιξι Hom. Il. Δ 141. *R.*

21. The word *honestis* is emphatic. *MAD.* This passage is an imitation of Plautus Merc. v, 1, 7 ff. *GRA.*

22. *Emolumentum*, from *e* and *mola*, was properly 'the profit got by grist.'

23. 'My fortune is growing less, daily.' *PRA.*

Here is an ancient form of *heri*. *PRA.*

24. 'Will file down somewhat.' *damnosa quid non imminuit dies?* Hor. Od. iii, 6, 45. *GRA.* Strictly speaking, *res deteritur* and not *deterit*. *R.*

'I and my family propose.' *MAD.*

25. Livy xxviii, 15, 5. *ED.* 'Fatigued with his long flight from Crete.' Virg. Æ. vi, 14 ff. If Dædalus, who had the choice of all the world before him, fixed upon Cumæ, it must indeed be a lovely spot (since he was both κύριος and αἰδώς: s. Arist. Rh. i, 7, 2;) *LUB.* i, 54; *PRA.* Sil. xii, 89 ff. *R.*

26. 'Before the infirmities of old age grow upon me:' *LUB.* s. Cic. Sen. 26; 60. *PRA. donec virenti canities abest morosa*; Hor. Od. i, 9, 17 f. *R.* Philosophers divided man's life thus: from birth to 3 or 4 *infantia*, 3 or 4 to 10 *pueritia*, 10 to 18 *pubertas*, 18 to 25 *adolescentia*, 25 to 35 or 40 *juventus*, 35 or 40 to 50 *ætas virilis*, 50 to 65 *senectus prima* or *recta*, 65 till death *senectus ultima* or *decrepita*. *HOL.*

27. *Dum res et ætas et sororum fila trium patiuntur atra*; Hor. Od. ii, 3, 15 f. The respective offices of the three Destinies is described in the following verse: *Clotho colum gestat, Lachesis net, et Atropos occat*: ["Sad Clotho held the rocke, the whiles the thrid, By griesly Lachesis was spun with paine, That cruell Atropos eft-soones undid, With cursed knife cutting the twist in twaine: Most wretched me, whose days depend on thrids so vaine!" Spenser F. Q. ii, 43.] The name of Lachesis is derived from λαγχάνειν. *LUB.* s. Cat. lxiv, 312 ff. *Torquere* and *versare* (Tib. ii, 1, 64;) signify 'to spin.' *R.* [s. xii, 62; xiv, 248.]

28. *Senex, gravatus annis, totus in baculum pronus et tassum trahens vestigium*; Apul. *LUB.* Compare the riddle of the Sphinx.

29. See ii, 131. *Artorius* and *Catulus* were two knaves who, by disreputable arts, had risen from the dregs of the people to affluence. Sch.

30. *Qui facere assuerat, patriæ non degener artis, candida de nigris et de candentibus atra*; Ov. M. xi, 314 f. 'White' and 'black' the ancients often used for 'good' and 'bad:' *hic niger est: hunc tu, Romane, caveto*;

Quis facile est ædem conducere, flumina, portus,
Siccandam eluviem, portandum ad busta cadaver,
Et præbere caput domina venale sub hasta.
Quondam hi cornicines et municipalis arenæ
Perpetui comites notæque per oppida buccæ,
Munera nunc edunt et verso pollice vulgi

Hor. S. i, 4, 85; Pers. v, 108. *His præmium nunc est, qui recta prava faciunt*; Ter. Phor. v, 2, 6; *LUB.* Pers. ii, 1, f. *Mundana sapientia est cor machinationibus tegere, sensum verbis velare, quæ falsa sunt vera ostendere, quæ vera sunt falsa demonstrare*; Greg. Mag. Mor. *PRA.*

31. 'Who have the means of getting contracts for lucrative public works.' *MAD.* These contractors were generally of the Equestrian order. *R.* 'The building of a temple;' for this is (almost without exception) the signification of *aedes* in the singular. Serv. νῦν μισθοῦται Her. v, 62. s. [vii, 37; 40;] nn, on vi, 597; Livy xxii, 33, 8; xxiii, 48, 10. (*DN.*)

'The clearing the mud from rivers and harbours,' or else 'the fisheries, ferries, and harbour dues.' *FAB. BRI.* Or 'the construction and reparation of harbours.' *GRA.*

32. 'The cleansing of the public sewers.' Sch. s. Arist. Eth. iv, 1.

'The furnishing of a funeral.' *GIF.* Scipio's funeral was performed by contract, the sum being raised by subscription: Plin. H. N. xxi, 3. *PRA.*

33. 'To speculate in a drove of slaves' by buying the whole cargo, and then disposing of them by auction in separate lots. *GRA.* Pers. vi, 76 f. *MAD.*

'A spear' used to be stuck up as the sign of a public auction. (Liv. xxiii, 37, 3; xxvii, 24, b. *ED.*) It was called 'the mistress-spear' as implying the dominion over the person and life of the slave, which was then and there vested in the purchaser. *BR. MAD.* [or as a badge of αἰχμάλωτος δουλοσύνη, Her. ix, 76.] Tib. ii, 4, 54. *dominus* and *domina* are often used as adjectives: Ov. Her. 3, 100. *HS.*

34. 'They once used to blow the horn at the provincial theatres, and attend the strolling company of prize-fighters from town to town.' *T. PRA.* 'The horn' was sounded to call the people together, as at the shows in our country fairs. *MAD.*

Municipium was 'a borough-town,' which had the privileges and freedom of Rome, and at the same time was governed by laws of its own, somewhat like our corporations. *MAD.*

35. 'Their faces were known;' for which Juvenal says 'their cheeks,' the most prominent part of their faces while they were puffing their horns. *PRA. MAD.*

36. 'Now they give shows to the people.' From the occasional practice of putting prisoners of war to death at the grave of a favourite chief who had fallen in battle, as the readiest way to appease his manes, arose that of exhibiting combats of gladiators in Rome, at the funerals of eminent persons; to which they were for some time restricted. The magistrates were the first to break through this restriction, by producing them at festivals for the amusement of the citizens. Ambitious men soon found that to gratify the people with such entertainments was one of the readiest roads to power. Cicero first checked this abuse by a law prohibiting candidates from so doing. Augustus decreed that they should be given but twice a year. Caligula removed every restriction: Domitian gave them every encouragement: and even Trajan exhibited the horrid spectacle of 10,000 victims, on his triumph over the Dacians! There were other checks of a secondary nature: among these a decree of the senate, *ne quis gladiatorium munus ederet cui minor quadringentorum millium res*; Tac. An. iv, 63; and he was also required to be a free citizen; for Harpocras, the freedman of Claudius, exhibited them by the emperor's special indulgence. This will account for the indignation which the poet feels, when such purse-proud upstarts presumed to trifle away the lives of their fellow-creatures at the caprice of an

Quem libet occidunt populariter: inde reversi
Conducunt foricas; et cur non omnia? quum sint,
Quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum
Extollit, quoties voluit Fortuna jocari.
Quid Romæ faciam? mentiri nescio: librum,

unfeeling rabble. Constantine suppressed these barbarous shows; which were finally abolished by Arcadius and Honorius. s. Suet. i, 10; Tac. An. xiii, 49. *GIF. T. R.*

Vertere pollicem was a sign of condemnation, *premere pollicem* of favour. s. Hor. Ep. i, 18, 66; *LUB.* Plin. xxviii, 2. *PRA.* The brutalization, resulting from the frequent sight of these massacres, rendered instances of compassion but rare. If any where, we might have anticipated such pity would be found in the breasts of the Vestals: *O tenerum mitemque animum! consurgit ad ictus: et, quoties victor ferrum jugulo inserit, illa delicias ait esse suas! pectusque jacentis virgo modesta jubet converso pollice rumpi; ne lateat pars ulla animæ vitalibus imis, altius impresso dum palpitat ense secutor!* Prud. adv. Sym. 1095. No war or pestilence ever swept away such myriads of the human race, as these barbarous sports. In some months, twenty or thirty thousand were slaughtered in Europe alone. Nero and Caligula did but put to death some hundreds during their reigns: whereas, at these games, even private citizens frequently butchered a thousand in a day! *L. GIF.* [Spectator No. 436.]

37. 'When the vulgar spectators have notified their wishes, he gives the death-signal which was waited for, to curry favour with the rabble;' *LUB. GRA.* and therefore might be said 'to kill' the gladiator: s. 116; *R.* upon the principle *qui facit per alium, facit per se.*

'From these magnificent exhibitions, they start off to the ediles to get some lucrative contract, no matter how sordid.' *ACH.*

38. 'They farm the jakes,' built for the accommodation of the public, upon payment of a trifle. *conducere* 'to contract for;' vi, 597; *R.* s. note on 13; and Arist. Eth. iv, 1.

40. 'The elevation of such low people is solely attributable to a frolic of the blind goddess.' x, 366; Hor. Od. i, 34, 14 ff; xxxv, 1 ff; iii, 29, 49 ff; *MAD.* vii, 197 f; Stat. Th. iii, 179; Claud. xix, 23 ff. Hence she is called *improba*; vi, 605 ff. ἴνιστι δὲ καὶ τῶν τῆς Τύχης ἀγαθῶν καταφρονεῖν, ὁρῶντα, ὥσπερ ἐν σκηνῇ καὶ πολυτρόσωπῳ δράματι, τὸν μὲν ἐξ οἰκέτου διαπότην προϊόντα, τὸν δ' ἀντὶ πλουσίου πένητα· τὸν δὲ σατράπην ἐκ πένητος ἢ βασιλέα. τοῦτο γάρ τοι καὶ τὸ δεινότατόν ἐστιν, ὅτι, καίτοι μαρτυρουμένης τῆς Τύχης παίζειν τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πράγματα καὶ ὁμολογούσης μηδὲν αὐτῶν εἶναι βέβαιον, ὅμως μιστοὶ πειρῶσι πάντες οὐ γιγνομένων ἐλπίδων Luc. in Nig. 20; *Id.* Livy xxx, 30, 2.

41. *Vir bonus et pauper linguaque et pectore verus, quid tibi vis, Urbem qui, Fabiane, petis? qui nec leno potes nec comissator haberi, nec pavidos tristi voce citare reos; nec potes uxorem cari corrumpere amici, plaudere nec Cano plaudere nec Glaphyro. Unde miser vives? homo fidus, certus amicus. hoc nihil est: numquam sic Philomelus eris*; Mart. iv, 5. Wyatt, in his Epistle to his friend Poynes, shows that he had this Satire before him: "But how may I this honour now attaine, That cannot dye the colour black a lyer? My Poynes, I cannot frame my tune to fayn, To cloke the truth, for praise without desert, Of them that list all vice for to retayne." Hence he cannot prefer Chaucer's Tale of Sir Topas to his Palæmon and Arcite: he cannot "Praise Syr Topas for a noble tale, And scorne the story that the Knight tolde. Praise him for counsell that is dronke of ale; Grinne when he laughes that beareth all the sway, Frowne when he frownes, and grone when he is pale; On others' lust to hang both night and day." *GIF.*

Librum: s. Hor. A. P. 419 ff; Pers. i. *FAR. quod tam grande "σοφῶς!" clamat tibi turba togata, non tu, Pomponi, cœna diserta tua est*; Mart. vi, 48. *MAD.*

Si malus est, nequeo laudare et poscere: motus
Astrorum ignoro: funus promittere patris
Nec volo nec possum: ranarum viscera numquam
Inspexi. Ferre ad nuptam, quæ mittit adulter,
Quæ mandat, nôrunt alii: me nemo ministro
Fur erit atque ideo nulli comes exeo, tamquam
Mancus et exstinctæ corpus non utile dextræ.
Quis nunc diligitur, nisi conscius et cui fervens
Æstuat occultis animus semperque tacendis?
Nil tibi se debere putat, nil conferet umquam,
Participem qui te secreti fecit honesti.
Carus erit Verri, qui Verrem tempore quo vult
Accusare potest. Tanti tibi non sit opaci
Omnis arena Tagi quodque in mare volvitur aurum,

42. *Poscere* ' to say I should be delighted to have a copy.' *FAR.*

' I am no astrologer.' *FAR.* vi, 453 ff; xiv, 248 f. *R.*

43. *Spondere*; vi, 548; ' to the prodigal and expectant heir,' (vi, 565 ff;) *R. qui filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos*, Ov. M. i, 148. *FAR.*

44. ' Though a soothsayer, I never explored the entrails of a toad,' for the purpose of extracting poison. *Ex ranae rubetæ visceribus, id est, lingua, ossiculo, liene, corde, mira fieri posse constat, sunt enim plurimis medicaminibus referta*; Plin. [H. N. viii, 48; xxxii, 18, 7; &c;] *FAR.* i, 70; *PRA.* vi, 658; 563 ff; *MAD.* Ov. M. xv, 577. *R.* Either our ' toad' is not the *rana rubeta*, [*in vepribus tantum vivunt, grandissimæ cunctarum, geminis veluti cornibus, plenæ veneficiorum*, Pli. H. N. xxxii, 18, 7;] or it has lost its noxious qualities in this country. The compounders of poisons might pretend to extract venom from toads, in order to conceal their secret, which more probably was some vegetable or mineral poison. *GIF.*

45. *Quæ mittit*, ' billets doux and presents.' *GRA.*

46. *Quæ mandat*, ' messages.' *GRA.*

47. ' I will never be an accessary to peculation, or lend myself as an agent to extortion; therefore no governor, when departing for one of the foreign provinces, would receive me into his train.' s. 53 f.

48. ' A cripple.' *exstinctæ dextræ* is a Grecism for *exstincta dextra*. ' I am not dexterous enough in knavery to be made any one's right-hand man.'

49. *Quis?* i. e. *nemo*, ' none, but the confidant of a guilty secret.' *FAR. vis fieri dives, Bithynice? conscius esto*; Mart. vi, 1, 5. *R.*

50. *Animo æstuante reditum ad vada retulit*; Cat. a metaphor from the sea ' raging and boiling' under the influence of a storm: *fervet vertigine pontus*; Ov. M. xi, 549; *Maura semper aestuat unda*; Hor. Od. ii, 6, 3 f; [*fervidus æstus*, S. i, 1, 38.] " The wicked are like the troubled sea, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt. There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked;" Isaiah lvii, 20 f; *MAD.* " Raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame;" St Jude 13.

51. ' To be under no obligation.' *MAD. nil tibi, vel minimum, basia pura dabunt*; Mart. vi, 1, 6. *R.*

53. See ii, 26; *PRA.* Tac .A. vi, 4; Amm. Marc. xxviii, 6, 20. *R.* s. 47.

54. *Arcanum neque tu scrutaberis ullius umquam, commissumque tegas, vel vino tortus et ira*; Hor. Ep. i, 18, 37 f. *FAR.*

Æstus serenos aureo franges Tago, obscurus umbris arborum; Mart. i, 1, 15 ff. *PRA.*

55. Now ' the Taio.' *R. arena aurumque* (ἢν διὰ δυοῖν) ' golden sands.'

Ut somno careas ponendaque præmia sumas
Tristis et a magno semper timearis amico.
Quæ nunc divitibus gens acceptissima nostris
Et quos præcipue fugiam, properabo fateri
Nec pudor obstabit. Non possum ferre, Quirites,
Græcam Urbem: quamvis quota portio fæcis Achæi?
Jam pridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes
Et linguam et mores et cum tibicine chordas
Obliquas nec non gentilia tympana secum
Vexit et ad Circum jussas prostare puellas.
Ite, quibus grata est picta lupa barbara mitra.

56. Some confound *ponenda* with *proposita*: (Virg. Æ. v, 292; 486;) it is rather equivalent to *deponenda*, especially in juxta-position with *sumas*; [but s. ii, 84, f;] *R.* as in Hor. Od. iii, 2, 19: *MAD.* ii, 66. [ἡ κατὰ Θεὸν λύπη μετάνοιαν εἰς σωτηρίαν ἀμεταμέλητον κατεργάζεται. II Corinthians vii, 10.]

57. 'To your sorrow,' οὐ χαίρων See 113; i, 33; *MAD.* vi, 313. *R.* φοβερόν ἐστι φόβος; τῶν δυναινων τι ποιῆσαι. ἐν παρασκευῇ γὰρ ἀνάγκη εἶναι τὸν πειθόμενον Arist. Rh. ii, 6, 2. See the history of Pausanias in Thuc. i, 132 ff.

58. [See Spectator No. 45.]

59. *Nec sequar aut fugiam, quæ diligit ipse vel odit*; Hor. Ep. i, 1, 72. *GRA.*

60. *Pudor*: Umbricius blushed for his country.

Quirites! is said in bitterness of spirit, and as a contrast to *Græcam*. vi, 16; 185 ff; 291 ff; xi, 169 ff; xv, 110 ff; Pers. vi, 38; *KG.* Sil. iii, 178; xi, 41; 49; 69; Cic. pro Flac. Luc. Nig. 15. *R.*

61. 'A Grecian Rome. (xv, 110. *R.*) Yet, when I see what a deluge of Asiatics the Orontes has disgorged into the Tiber, I must own that the filth of Greece bears but a small proportion to the inundation of impurity with which we are overwhelmed.' *GIF.* s. xiii, 157. The depravity of the Greeks we learn from 1 Corinthians vi, 9..11; and elsewhere in the New Testament. *MAD.* ὅλα τὰ ἔθνη ἀθρόως αὐτόθι (at Rome) συνῴκισται ὡς τὸ Καππαδοκῶν καὶ Σύρων καὶ Ποντικῶν καὶ ἄλλων πλειόνων Ath. i, 36. *BOE.*

62. The inhabitants of the East, and especially of Antioch, which was on the Orontes, (Julian. Misop. Herodian ii, 7, 15; *HNN.*) were scandalously debauched in their morals, (viii, 158 f;) and introduced quite new fashions; (vii, 14 ff; viii, 198 ff;) Mart. iii, 4; v, 56; Suet. x, 19. For a similar metaphor, see vi, 295; Claud. xix, 434; Isaiah viii, 6..8. *R.*

63. *Luxuriæ peregrinæ origo ab exercitu Asiatico invecta in urbem est; tum psaltriæ sambucistriaque et convivialia ludionum oblectamenta addita epulis*; Liv. xxxix, 6; the *sambucum* was a triangular lyre. The 'harp and flute' were very generally played together; s. Hor. E. ix, 5 f; and elsewhere. *SN.* [S. i, 2, 1; *Ambubaiae dicuntur mulieres tibicinæ lingua Syrorum.* Sch. *Anbuba* is Syriac for 'a pipe.' *BAX.* s. *PZ*, on Æ. V. H. xii, 35. *AN.*]

64. 'National tambourines.' Sch. Lucr. ii, 618. *R.*

65. There were several Circuses at Rome. The *Circus Maximus* is here meant, which was first built by Tarquinius Priscus, [Eutr. i, 6;] *PRA.* and by subsequent alterations was able to accommodate 260,000 spectators, *KT.* being more than three furlongs in length, and one broad; Plin. xxxvi, 15 s 24. *BRI.* See 223.

'To stand for hire.' vi, 123; *R.* i, 47.

Puellas, et quas Euphrates et quas mihi misit Orontes; Prop. ii, 23, 21. *R.*

66. 'Hie thither.' *GIF.*

'The barbarian harlot with embroidered' (understand *acu*) 'turban.' These women were termed *lupæ* from their rapacity; and the houses where they lodged, *lupanaria*. The Greeks and Romans called all foreigners 'barbarians.' *MAD.* See note on Her. i, pr.

See ii, 84; *PRA.* Virg. Æ. iv, 216;

Rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine,
Et ceromatico fert niceteria collo.
Hic alta Sicyone ast hic Amydone relicta,
Hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis,
Esquilias dictumque petunt a vimine collem,
Viscera magnarum domuum dominique futuri.
Ingenium velox, audacia perdita, sermo
Promptus et Isæo torrentior. Ede, quid illum
Esse putes? quem vis hominem, secum adtulit ad nos:

ix, 616; Id. Cop. 1; Ov. M. xiv, 654; Claud. xx, 185. *R.*

67. The Romans were reduced to the level of prize-fighters; while foreigners were worming themselves into every post of power and profit. *LUB.* To mark his contempt the more, the poet crowds his description with Greek words. *GIF.* s. Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 32 f. *R.* [Perhaps these lines should be written thus *Rusticus ille tuus sumit τρεχίδειπνα, Quirine, Et κηρωματικῷ fert νικητήρια collo.* and again *Γραμματικός, ῥήτωρ, γεωμέτρης, pictor, ἀλείπτης, Augur, σχοινοβάτης, medicus, μάγος: omnia novit.* 76 f.]

Rusticus; s. ii, 74; 127; viii, 274 f. *MAD.*

It is not agreed what part of the dress is meant by *τρεχίδειπνα*. It may be the same as *ἐνδρομίς*, 'a gymnastic dress,' 103; vi, 245. *T.* or 'the succinct vest of the Greek wrestlers,' *GIF.* or 'a suit of livery,' s. v, 143; *RG.* or 'a cloak in which they ran for their supper or dole,' 127 f; *LUB. PRA. HOL.* or 'Grecian shoes,' Sch. *SM. HNN.* or the same as *νικητήρια*, i. e. 'prizes worn round the neck, which served as badges to distinguish such as were entitled to partake of the suppers provided at the public expense.' *SCA. RIG. VO.*

Quirinus, a surname of Romulus, derived from *curis* a Sabine word signifying 'a spear;' or from *Cures*, after the admission of the Sabines into Rome. *Mars* was called *Gradivus* when incensed, and *Quirinus* when pacified. Ov. F. ii, 475 ff; *PRA.* s. ii, 128.

68. See ii, 143. *ACH. Ceroma* was an ointment made of oil, wax, and clay; *LUB.* Mart. vii, 32, 9; *PRA.* Plin. H. N. xxxviii, 4 s 13; xxxv, 12 f; *R.* with which they besmeared their neck and breast, and that profusely; for Seneca, telling his friend Lucilius of a journey he had taken, says, 'the roads were so bad that he rather swam than walked, and, before he got to his inn, was plastered over with *ceroma* like a prize-fighter.' *GIF.* Mart. iv, 4, 10; xix, 5.

69. See vii, 14 ff. *Sicyon*, in Achaia, was *ἐπὶ λόφου ἱερωμένου* Strab. viii, p. 587. *R.*

Amydon, in Pæonia a district of Macedon. Hom. Il. B 849. *LUB.*

70. *Andros* one of the Cyclades. *LUB.*

Samos an island off the coast of Ionia, where Juno was especially worshipped. *LUB.*

Tralles a frontier town of Lydia. *PRA.*

Alabanda a rich city of Caria. *LUB.*

71. 'The Esquiline and Viminal Hills,' two of the seven on which Rome stood, are put for the city itself. The former is now 'the Mount of St Mary the Greater.' *PRA.* It had its name from *esculi* 'the bay-oaks' which grew there; *MAD.* but s. Ov. F. iii, 245. *R.*

72. 'The vital organs.' *PRA.*

73. *Ingenium velox*; Ov. M. viii, 254. *R*

74. 'Than that of Isæus.' *R.* There were two celebrated orators of this name: (1) the preceptor of Demosthenes, who came to Athens from Chalcis: Quint. xii, 10. (2) An Assyrian, who flourished at Rome in Hadrian's reign: Plin. Ep. ii, 3. *BRI.*

'More rapidly fluent.' *torrens dicendi copia et facundia*; x, 9 f; 128; Quint. iii, 8, 60; Plin. xxvi, 3. s. *largus et exundans ingenii fons*; x, 119; Hom. Il. A 249; Hor. O. iv, 2, 5 ff. *R.*

'Tell me;' 296; &c. *Quid*; s. i, 74; xi, 33; Ov. Her. 12, 31. *R.*

75. 'He is a Jack of all trades: nothing comes amiss to him; he is such a universal genius.' *MAD.*

Grammaticus, rhetor, geometres, pictor, aliptes,
Augur, schœnobates, medicus, magus; omnia novit.
Græculus esuriens in cœlum, jusseris, ibit.
Ad summam, non Maurus erat neque Sarmata nec Thrax,
Qui sumsit pennas, mediis sed natus Athenis.
Horum ego non fugiam conchylia? Me prior ille
Signabit? fultusque toro meliore recumbet
Advectus Romam, quo pruna et cottana vento?
Usque adeo nihil est, quod nostra infantia cœlum
Hausit Aventinum baca nutrita Sabina?

76. *Terræ mensor*: Hor. Od. i, 28, 1 f. *PRA. geometres* must be scanned as three syllables: *FAR.* thus *uno eodemque igni*; Virg. E. viii, 81: [but s. 67, note.]

'An anointer' of wrestlers in the gymnasium (from *ἀλείφειν*): *FAR.* who had also the training of athletes; Pind. Ol. viii, 71 ff. Or 'a bath-man' who anointed those that had bathed: s. vi, 422. Or possibly, 'an oculist.' *R.*

77. 'An Augur' divined the future from the flight, the feeding, and the chirping of birds: *FAR.* 'an Aruspex' from the entrails of sacrifices.

'A Rope-dancer' (from *σχοῖνος* and *βαίνειν*, *funambulus*; Ter. Hec. pr. 4; 34. *FAR.*

In Persis augurantur et divinant magi: nec quisquam rex Persarum esse potest, qui non ante magorum disciplinam scientiamque perceperit; Cic. Div. i, 90. *PRA.*

78. The diminutive 'Greekling' *GIF.* is used in contempt. s. 61; *R.* Arist. Rh. iii, 2, 6.

Esuriens. Quis expedivit psittaco suum χαῖρε picasque docuit nostra verba conari? Magister artis ingenique largitor venter, negatas artifex sequi voces; Pers. pr. 8 f. *LUB. ἡ σενία εἰς σοφὸν ἐπανάγει καὶ πεπλανημένην ἔξω καὶ περὶ πολλὰ τὴν διάνοιαν κεχηνυῖαν πρὸς ἑαυτὴν ἐπιστρέφει.* Chrys. Or. iv. ad Ant. *R.* "Necessity is the mother of Invention."

Ibit 'he will try.' *cœlum ipsum petimus stultitia*; Hor. Od. i, 3, 38. *R.*

79. 'In short.' *LUB.*

Sarmata; ii, 1. *PRA.*

80. There is here a double allusion; (1) to *Dædalus*, i, 54; who was either grandson or great-grandson, of Erechtheus king of Athens: (2) to a man at Rome, who made an attempt to fly in the reign of Nero: *inter Pyrrhicarum argumenta, Icarus primo statim conatu juxta cubiculum ejus (Neronis) decidit, ipsumque cruore respersit*; Suet. vi, 12; Mart. Sp. 8. Though there is no certainty that this latter was an Athenian. *R. GRA.*

81. *Conchylium*, viii, 101; or *murex*, was the shell-fish from which the purple dye of the ancients was obtained. Plin. H. N. ix, 36; viii, 1. It is here put for 'the purple robes' worn only by nobles and men of the first distinction. *BRI. PRA. R.*

'Shall he take precedence of me in signing marriage-settlements, wills, &c, as a witness?' *LUB.* Pers. v, 81. *PRA.*

82. *Effultum pluma versicolore caput*; Prop. iii, 7, 50; or rather 'on the elbow.' *R.* The middle couch was the 'more honourable one.' *GRA.* Hor. S. ii, 8, 20 ff; *MAD.* s. St Luke xiv, 7. [To avoid disputes for precedence at table, in days of chivalry, knights were sometimes seated at a round table.]

83. 'Imported from Syria.' *LUB.* i, 111. *MAD. mistus Phariis venalis mercibus infans*; Stat. S. ii, 1, 73. *R.*

'The plums of Damascus' were famous. *LUB.* They are mentioned in conjunction with *cottana*; Plin. H N. xiii, 5; xv, 13; Mart. xiii, 28 f; *PRA.* iv, 53, 7; Stat. S. iv, 9, 28. *R.* [ib. i, 6, 14.] Hence our word DAMSONS, originally written DAMASCENES.

Syria peculiares habet arbores in ficorum genere: caricas, et minores ejus generis quæ cottana vocant; Plin. xiii, 5; Mart. iv, 89, 6. *PRA.*

85. *Hausit cœlum*; Virg. Æ. x, 899. *R.*

'The Aventine,' one of the seven

Quid, quod adulandi gens prudentissima laudat
Sermonem indocti, faciem deformis amici,
Et longum invalidi collum cervicibus æquat
Herculis Antæum procul a tellure tenentis?
Miratur vocem angustam, qua deterius nec
Ille sonat, quo mordetur gallina marito.
Hæc eadem licet et nobis laudare: sed illis
Creditur. An melior, quum Thaida sustinet, aut quum

hills, is now the Mount of St Sabina. *PRA.*

'The Sabine berry' is opposed to 'the Syrian prunes.' The Sabine lands abounded in 'olives,' (Virg. Æ. vii, 711; Sil. iii, 596; Mart iv, 4, 10; *R.*) which are here put for the fruits of Italy in general: the species for the genus. *BRI. FAR.*

Nutrita. [παιδοτρόφου φύλλον ἐλαίας, Soph. Œ. C. 733.]

86. For other descriptions of such flatterers, see Hor. A. P. 428 ff; Theoph. Ch. ii; Ter. Eun. ii, 2; iii, 1; Amm. Ep. xxv; (s. 100 ff; Ov. A. A. ii, 200 ff; Plaut. Amph. iii, 3, 4 ff;) Plut. M. iv. *R. LUB.*

88. *Collum* 'the throat,' *cervix* 'the nape of the neck' *PRA.* 'the neck and shoulders.' *MAD.* Plin. xiv, 22; Mart. xiv, 48; Pind. 1sth. iv, 83 ff. *R.* ["The turn of the neck and arms is often commended in the Latin poets among the beauties of a man, as Hor. O. i, 13, 2 f. This we should be at a loss to account for, did we not observe, in the old Roman statues, that these two parts were always bare and exposed to view, as much as our hands and face are at present;" *ADD*, R. p. 100 f; s. xiv, 309; Livy iv, 12 f.]

'Pronounces equal.' *LUB.*

89. The conflict of Hercules with Antæus, son of the Earth, whose strength was renovated by falling on the bosom of his mother and who was ultimately crushed by being held on high in the arms of his antagonist, is described, Luc. iv, 519 ff; *LUB.* Apollod. ii, 5, 11. *R.* ["What a strained and unnatural similitude must this seem to a modern reader; but how full of humour, if we suppose it alludes to any celebrated statues of these two champions that stood perhaps in some public place or highway near Rome? We meet with the figures on antique intaglios and medals, nay Propertius has taken notice of the very statues." (Where? *ED.*) *ADD*, R. p. 100.]

90. 'He professes to admire.' *LUB.*

'Shrill and grating,' which is a great imperfection in a speaker; Quint. xi, 3; *PRA. vocis acutæ mollities*; Claud. xix, 340 f. *R.*

91. As the text stands, the construction is *ille* (*maritus*) *sonat*, (*a*) *quo marito g. m.* There are instances of an ablative of the agent without a preposition. *CO*, on Sal. B. J. 15; 21. *OU*, and *RK*, on Suet. i, 19. *HEI.* Various alterations however have been proposed; (1) *cui* for *a quo* as *illi, scripta quibus comœdia prisca viris est*; Hor. S. i, 10, 16; Sil. i, 208 f. *R.* (2) Either *deterior....sonus, quo* (*sono*)...; (3) or *illa* (*vox*)..., *quâ ....BRE.* (4) Either *illa...*, *quum* ...; (5) or *illa* (*gallina*)..., *quae CLA. JC. ACH.* In all these *marito* is the dative. The latter part of the line is merely a periphrasis for *gallus*, as *olentis uxores mariti*; Hor. Od. i, 17, 7; for *capellæ*: s. Virg. E. vii, 7; in imitation of τὰν αἰγᾶν ἀνήρ· Theoc. viii, 49. *PRA. Vox ultra vires urgenda non est: nam et suffocata sæpe et majore nisu minus clara est, et interim elisa in illum sonum erumpit, cui Græci κλωγμὸν nomen a gallorum immaturo cantu dederunt*; Quint. xi, 3. *LUB.*

92. With *illis* understand *tantum*. *R.* s. Suet. vi, 22. *PRA.*

93. 'Is a better actor to be found than the Greek?'

Thais was a common name in comedy for a courtezan. *PRA.*

Sustinere 'to sustain the part of,' synonymous with *agere* 'to act.' *MAD.*

Uxorem comœdus agit vel Dorida nullo
Cultam palliolo? Mulier nempe ipsa videtur,
Non persona, loqui: vacua et plana omnia dicas
Infra ventriculum et tenui distantia rima.
Nec tamen Antiochus nec erit mirabilis illic
Aut Stratocles aut cum molli Demetrius Hæmo.
Natio comœda est. Rides? meliore cachinno
Concutitur: flet, si lacrumas conspexit amici,
Nec dolet: igniculum brumæ si tempore poscas,
Accipit endromiden: si dixeris "Æstuo," sudat.
Non sumus ergo pares: melior, qui semper et omni
Nocte dieque potest alienum sumere vultum,
A facie jactare manus, laudare paratus,

94. *Comœdus* was the actor, *comicus* the writer of comedy. *LUB.*

Doris, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, was the mother of Thetis and other sea-nymphs by Nereus. *LUB. PRA. HZ.* Or 'a Doric girl.' The Spartan girls were scantily and thinly clad; whence δωριάζειν = παραβαίνειν καὶ παραγυμνοῦν πέλας τοῦ σώματος. Hesych. *H.*

95. 'A short mantle and hood,' ordinarily worn by this class of females. Mart. ix, 33, 1; xi, 27, 8; s. Ov. A. A. i, 734; Suet. v, 2. *R.*

96. *Persona* πρόσωπον 'a mask,' hence 'a fictitious character.' *R.*

97. 'You would swear it was a woman, every inch of her.'

98. *Antiochus*, *Stratocles*, *Demetrius*, and *Hæmus* were celebrated actors of the day. Quint. xi, 3. *LUB.*

Illic 'in their own country.' *PRA.*

99. Called 'soft' perhaps from personating females. vi, 198. *LUB.*

100. 'A horse-laugh.' *MAD.* σὺ μὲν ἐγέλας, ἐγὼ δ' ἐξέπνευσα γέλωτι. Plut. M. iv; *LUB.* σκώψαντι ψυχρῶς ἐπιγελάσαι τὸ τῆς ἱμάτιον ὥσαι εἰς τὸ στόμα. ὡς δὴ οὐ δυνάμενος κατασχεῖν τὸν γέλωτα. Theoph. Ch. ii; *risu tremulo concussa cachinnent* (*corpora*) *et lacrumis salsis humectent ora genasque*; Lucr. i, 918 f. *R.* [Hor. A. P. 429 f. "One day lord Pylades cracked some joke, and laughed most heartily at it; gentleman Orestes laughed as much to the full. The person who sat next him not having heard what was said, asked him what they laughed at: I don't know, said Orestes, I laughed, because my lord laughed:" F. Greville Max. cxix; s. Ar. Eth. iv, 6; Hor. E. i, 18, 10; *PK*, on 1 Kings xxii, 8.]

102. 'And yet grieves not in reality.' *R.* Pers. vi, 1. *PRA.*

103. 'A great coat,' used in winter after gymnastic exercises to prevent catching cold. vi, 246; Mart. iv, 19; xiv, 126. *PRA.* The ἐνδρομίδες of the Greeks were shoes. *R.* s. 67.

Æstuo; i, 71. Such is Osric's character: "Ham. Your bonnet to his right use; 'tis for the head. Osr. I thank your lordship, 'tis very hot. Ham. No, believe me, 'tis very cold; the wind is northerly. Osr. It is indifferent cold, my lord, indeed. Ham. But yet, methinks it is very sultry and hot; or my complexion—Osr. Exceedingly, my lord; it is very sultry,—as 'twere,—I cannot tell how—" Shakspeare Ham. v, 2. *MAD.*

104. 'A match.' *MAD.*

'He has the best of it.'

106. iv, 118; Mart. x, 10, 10; Tac. H. i, 36; Plin. xxviii, 2. *R.* This exactly coincides with what we call kissing the hand to any one; as is very frequently done when persons see each other at a distance, or are passing in carriages; which is looked upon as a token of friendly courtesy. This custom is mentioned as an action of religious worship paid by idolaters to the host of

Si bene ructavit, si rectum minxit amicus,
Si trulla inverso crepitum dedit aurea fundo.
Præterea sanctum nihil est et ab inguine tutum;
Non matrona laris, non filia virgo, neque ipse
Sponsus levis adhuc, non filius ante pudicus.
Horum si nihil est, aviam resupinat amici.
Scire volunt secreta domus atque inde timeri.
Et quoniam cœpit Græcorum mentio, transi
Gymnasia atque audi facinus majoris abollæ.
Stoicus occidit Baream, delator amicum,
Discipulumque senex, ripa nutritus in illa,

heaven. Job xxxi, 27. *MAD.* [Soph. Ph. 666. Compare the senses of יד, ידה, and הודה.]

Paratus 'wont;' vi, 16; 207; ix, 7; 49; xii, 106; xiii, 108. *R.*

107. *Rectum* for *recte. FAR.*

108. This may refer to the vulgar smack of the lips, caused by draining the very last drop from the golden cup turned bottom upwards and orifice downwards. *T.* Hor. S. ii, 3, 144; Mart. ix, 97, 1. Or to dashing the liquor, left in the bottom of the cup, on the floor; from which practice arose the amusement of a person's tossing it into brazen saucers, to find by the sound how much his sweetheart loved him. *AX. PRA.* Or it may mean 'a golden stool-pan,' such as was used by luxurious Romans. Mart. i, 38. This though it yields an indelicate sense is more in unison with the preceding line, and also with a similar passage of Diodor. Sinop. εἶθ' ὕστερον τὸν Ἡρακλέα μιμούμενοι τῶν εὐπόρων τινὲς, παρασίτους ἑλόμενοι τρέφειν παρεκάλουν οὐχὶ τοὺς χαριεστάτους ἐκλεγόμενοι, τοὺς δὲ κολακεύειν δυναμένους καὶ πάντ' ἐπαινεῖν· οἷς ἐπειδὴ προσερύγοι, ῥα φανίδα καὶ σαπρὸν σίλουρον καταφαγὼν, ἵα καὶ ῥόδ' ἔφασαν αὐτὸν ἡρίστηκέναι ἐὰν δ' ἀποπάρδῃ μετά τινος κατακείμενος, τούτῳ προσάγων τὴν ῥῖνα δεῖτ' αὐτῷ φράσαι. "πόθεν τὸ θυμίαμα τοῦτο λαμβάνεις;" Ath. vi, 9; &c. *R.* Or 'the golden flagon' may be put metaphorically for 'the rich man's paunch.' *BRI.* There is a beautiful and well-known metaphor of this kind in Ecclesiastes xii, 6.

109. 'Safe from their lust.' *LUB.*

110. *Matrona laris* i. e. *materfamilias. LUB.* The *lares* were 'the household gods.' *PRA.*

111. 'The smooth-faced youth betrothed to the maiden daughter.' *LUB.*

Ante 'heretofore.' *LUB.*

112. 'He assails the grandmother:' age affords no protection. Sch. vi, 126; viii, 176. *R.*

113. 'By these intrigues they endeavour to become possessed of family secrets.' *R.* 49 ff. *LUB.* There is an Italian proverb upon this subject, "*Servo d' altrui si fù, Chi dice il suo secreto a chi no'l sa.*" *FAR.*

114. 'Pass on to their schools of philosophy.' *LUB.*

115. *Major* 'more ample' or 'dignified,' as that of the Stoics. *FE.*

Abolla was a cloak worn by philosophers, Sch. military men, senators, and princes. iv, 76; Suet. iv, 35. *PRA.* It here means the philosopher himself. *MAD.*

116. *P. Egnatius Celer* was bribed to give the false evidence upon which *Bareas Soranus*, an exemplary man, was capitally convicted under Nero. s. i, 33; vi, 552; Tac. A. xvi, 21 ff; particularly 32; H. iv, 10; 40; *LUB. R.*

Occidit, ἐθανάτωσε, see 37; vi, 481; 483 f; so *metit* and *deponit*; 186. *pignerat*; vii, 73; *vendit*; vii, 135; *punire*; xvi, 13; *damnare* 'to obtain a person's condemnation;' Tac. A. iii, 36; iv, 66; Suet. iii, 8. *R.* [vi, 158.]

117. *Tarsus* a city of Cilicia, on the banks of the Cydnus, fabled to be so named after ταρσὸς 'a heel, hoof, or wing,' because either Bellerophon or Pegasus lost some feathers from the heel; but the story is variously told. Sch. *LUB.* Or 'Corinth.' *GRA. CS.*

Ad quam Gorgonei delapsa est pinna caballi.
Non est Romano cuiquam locus hic, ubi regnat
Protogenes aliquis vel Diphilus aut Erimarchus,
Qui gentis vitio numquam partitur amicum,
Solus habet. Nam quum facilem stillavit in aurem
Exiguum de naturæ patriæque veneno,
Limine submoveor: perierunt tempora longi
Servitii. Nusquam minor est jactura clientis.
Quod porro officium, ne nobis blandiar, aut quod
Pauperis hic meritum, si curet nocte togatus
Currere, quum prætor lictorem impellat et ire

Or 'Crete' according to others. Dio makes Egnatius a native of Berytus in Phœnicia. *R.*

118. *Gorgonei pinna caballi* may be merely a periphrasis for Pegasus called 'Gorgonian' as sprung from the blood of Medusa when slain by Perseus: Ov. M. iv, 785; and *delapsa est* may mean *devolavit*. Pegasus alighted on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, where the fountain of Hippocrene (*fons caballinus*; Pers. pr. 1;) sprang from the stroke of his hoof. In this case Thebes, on the Ismenus, would be the Stoic's birth-place. *BRI. R. superas delapsa per auras Pallas adest*; Ov. M. iii, 101 f.

Penna is the name for 'a feather' in general, and includes *pinnæ* 'quills,' 'pinion feathers,' and *plumæ* 'soft downy plumage.' *LUB.*

Caballus 'a hack,' *GIF.* properly, 'a packhorse,' but used for 'a horse' generally, x, 60; *R.* [as is the corresponding German word *Gaul*; which, with *cheval*, *cavallo*, *caballo*, and perhaps COB, comes from the same root.] Even the steed does not escape from the antipathy felt by our author to all that was Grecian. *CS.* [Per. pr. 1; quoted above.]

119. See 21 f *R.*

120. *Protogenes* was a heartless informer under Caligula. *MAD.* Dio lix. *R.*

Diphilus a minion of Domitian. *MAD.*

Of *Erimarchus* nothing is known. All three names may be fictitious. *STN.*

122. *Habere* 'to possess one's affections;' Virg. E. i, 31; iii, 107; Cic. E. ix, 16. *R.*

Facilis auris; v, 107. *R.*

Instillare auriculis; Hor. Ep. i, 8, 16; s. Ov. Her. 3, 23. *R.*

123. It is possible that *Erimarchus* might have been an African. *tollite Massylas fraudes: removete bilingues insidias et verba soli spirantia virus*; Claud. xv, 284 f. *R.* This metaphor is illustrated by the following passage; "Upon my secure [s. 196;] hour thy uncle stole, With juice of cursed hebenon in a vial, And in the porches of mine ears did pour The leperous distilment;" Shakspeare Ham. i, 5.

124. *Limine* s. i, 96. *R.*

125. The loss is so soon supplied. *PRA. jactura* is properly 'the throwing of goods overboard in a storm.' *MAD. de illis potissimum jactura fit, quia pretii minimi sunt*; Sall. Or. ii, ad Cæs. m. *jactura servuli vilis*; Cic. Off. iii, 23.

126. See i, 95 ff; 100 ff. *officium*; ii, 132. *R.*

Ne nobis blandiar 'to tell the truth.' *R.*

127. *Cum tu, laurigeris annum qui fascibus intras, mane salutator limina mille teras; hic ego quid faciam? quid nobis, Paulle, relinquis, qui de plebe Numæ, densaque turba sumus? quid faciet pauper, cui non licet esse clienti? dimisit nostras purpura vestra togas*; Mart. x, 10; *GIF. mane vel a media nocte togatus ero*; Mart. x, 82, 2; *LUB.* i, 127 ff; *exigis a nobis operam sine fine togatam*; Mart. iii, 46, 1; *PRA.* ii, 18; iii, 7; 36; iv, 8; x, 74. 'The poor client' here may be a retainer of the prætor. *R.*

128. See i, 101. *PRA.* The prætor had six lictors, the consul twelve. *L.*

Præcipitem jubeat dudum vigilantibus orbis,
Ne prior Albinam et Modiam collega salutet?
Divitis hic servi claudit latus ingenuorum
Filius: alter enim, quantum in legione tribuni
Accipiunt, donat Calvinæ vel Catienæ,
Ut semel atque iterum super illam palpitet: at tu,
Quum tibi vestiti facies scorti placet, hæres
Et dubitas alta Chionen deducere sella.
Da testem Romæ tam sanctum, quam fuit hospes
Numinis Idæi; procedat vel Numa vel qui

These lictors, on ordinary occasions, marched at a slow pace. *MAD.*

129. *Orbæ* 'widows without children,' viz. *Albina* and *Modia*; *vigilantes* 'up and dressed.' *LUB.* "The childless matrons are long since awake." *DRY.* Or 'the orphans having been waiting in vain for the prætor to appoint their guardian.' Sch.

130. 'Should be before-hand in paying his respects;' which, being the greater compliment and the greater proof of friendship, *LUB.* would be likely to supplant less attentive rivals in the wills of these rich dowagers. s. i, 117. *PRA.* The two prætors here meant are probably the *Urbanus* who judged causes between citizens, and the *Peregrinus* who was the judge in causes between foreigners. *MAD.*

131. *Hic* 'at Rome;' 160; 180; 332. *Claudere latus* is 'to walk on the left side of a person and give him the wall.' *FE.* Hor. S. ii, 5, 18; *PRA.* s. Mart. ii, 46, 8; vi, 68, 4; *R.* Livy xxiv, 5, 9.

132. 'The pay of a military tribune,' forty-eight pieces of gold, put for an indefinitely large sum. The foot-soldier received twelve pieces, the centurion double, the horse-soldier treble, and the tribune quadruple. *L. G.* The Roman army first received pay [349 v. R. Liv. iv, 59.]

133. *Junia* [or *Julia*] *Calvina* and *Catiena* were celebrated courtezans. The former is mentioned, Suet. x, [23;] *GRA. ED.* Tac. A. xii, 4; 8. (*L.*) *R.*

134. 'To enjoy her once or twice: whereas thou,' i. e. Juvenal. *MAD.*

135. 'Well dressed.' *BRI.* Or 'clad in the *toga*;' s. i, 96; ii, 70. *FE.* Or 'ordinary,' and therefore 'thoroughly dressed' as having no beauty to show. s. Hor. S. i, 2, 83 ff; Mart. iii, 3. *PRA.* *Hærere* 'to hesitate.' Sch.

136. These females used to sit in 'high chairs' in order to be seen the better by those who were looking after them. s. Sen. Ben. i, 9; Plaut. Pœn. i, 2, 54 ff; Hor. S. i, 2, 101 ff. Hence are derived the terms *sellarius*, *sellularius*, *sellariola popina* and *sellaria*; Tac. A. vi, 1; Mart. v, 71, 3; Suet. iii, 43. Sch. *FE.*

Chione was another well-known courtezan. Mart. i, 35; 36; 93; iii, 30; 34; 83; 87; 97; xi, 61; &c. *PRA. MAD. R.*

137. *Da* 'produce' was a forensic term. *R.*

The Sibylline books being consulted (548 v. R.) for the proper expiation of many alarming prodigies, it was found that the evils might be averted by bringing Cybele from Phrygia. The five deputies who were sent to fetch this protectress (a rude and shapeless stone) from Pessinus, were directed by the oracle to place her at their return in the hands of the most virtuous man in the commonwealth, till her temple should be prepared. The senate unanimously declared P. Corn. Scipio Nasica to be the man; and with him the goddess was lodged. *GIF.* Sch. [ix, 23;] Liv. xxix, 10; *PRA.* and 14; xxxv, 10; Plin. vii, 34. Thus the ark was received into the houses of Abinadab and Obed-Edom; I Samuel vii, 1; II Samuel vi, 10 ff. *R.*

138. *Cybele* is called *Idæa parens*; Virg. Æ. x, 252 ff; Ov. F. iv, 182. *LUB.* This *Ida* was in Phrygia, there was another in Crete. ibid. 207. *PRA.*

Servavit trepidam flagranti ex æde Minervam:
Protenus ad censum, (de moribus ultima fiet
Quæstio,) "Quot pascit servos? Quot possidet agri
Jugera? Quam multa magnaque paropside cœnat?"
Quantum quisque sua nummorum servat in arca,
Tantum habet et fidei. Jures licet et Samothracum
Et nostratum aras; contemnere fulmina pauper
Creditur atque deos, dis ignoscentibus ipsis

Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, the chief founder of their religion. *FAB.* 12; Liv. i, 18. *PRA.*

139. L. Cæcilius Metellus, chief pontiff, (who had been consul twice, dictator, &c.) 'saved the palladium from the temple of Vesta when in flames,' but lost his eye-sight in consequence. Sch. s. vi, 265. *R.* The people conferred on him the singular privilege of riding to the senate-house in a chariot. Plin. vii, 43; *PRA.* [*Y*, 422.]

The epithet *trepida* is here applied to Minerva: which would more properly belong to the Romans; *heu quantum timuere patres, quo tempore Vesta arsit! attonitæ flebant demissa cruce ministræ: abstulerat vires corporis ipse timor.* (*Vestales Metellus*) *dubitare videbat et pavidas posito procubuisse genu*; Ov. F. vi, 437; &c. *GIF.*

140. *Quærenda pecunia primum est, virtus post numos*; Hor. Ep. i, 1, 53 f. *R.* Thus they quite reversed the order of things, for *sit omne judicium, non quam locuples, sed qualis quisque sit*; Cic. Off. ii, 20. *GRA.* ["Is it not a subject that ought to crimson every woman's cheek with shame, that the want of moral qualifications is generally the very last cause of (a suitor's) rejection?" Woman's Mission vii, 10.]

141. A person's fortune is estimated by the establishment 'he keeps.' *LUB.* vii, 76; 93; ix, 67; 136; xii, 28. *R.*

Possidet [indicates his being of patrician rank; Livy ii, 41, 4.]

142. *Jugerum* was as much land as could be ploughed in a day by one yoke of oxen. *LUB.*

Παροψὶς 'a dish.' *T.* [St Matthew xxiii, 25. (*RPH.*)] 'What sort of table he keeps.' *PRA.*

143. *Quid tanti, quantum habeas, sis*; Hor. S. i, 1, 62; *in pretio pretium nunc est, dat census honores, census amicitias, pauper ubique jacet*; Ov. F. i, 217 f; *LUB. aurum atque ambitio specimen virtutis utrique est. tantum habeas, tantum ipse sies, tantique habearis*; Lucil. Sch. "Mens honesties," says Barnaby Rich, "are now measured by the Subsidy Booke; he that is rich is honest, and the more a man doth abound in wealth, so much the more he doth exceed, and that as wel in honesty as in wit;" Irish Hubbub, [p. 30.] *GIF.*

144. The Thracian Samos at the north of the Ægean is now called 'Samandrachi.' The Roman *penates* came originally from this island. Macrobius says, 'the Samothracian gods' (called *Cabiri*) were Jupiter, Juno, Vesta, and Minerva; iii, 4; *LUB.* Virg. Æ. iii, 12; *PRA.* s. Cumberland, Orig. app. de Cabb. *GIF.* [Deane Serp. Wor. p. 231 ff.]

145 'To swear by the altars,' i. e. 'laying your hands on the altars, and swearing by the deities to whom the altars were consecrated.' *GRA.* Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 16; *MAD.* xiv, 219; Tib. iv, 13, 15; Sil. viii, 105; *R.* St Matthew xxiii, 18 ff.

'To despise,' as if the poor were beneath the notice of the gods. *BAH.* s. Hor. Od. ii, 10, 11 f. Or as if the deities would forgive perjury, when it originated in necessity and not in wilfulness. Sch.

146. The sentiment in these lines seems borrowed from a Greek comedy; πρόσεστιν ὥρα καὶ τῷ πένητ' ἀπιστία κἂν σοφὸς ὑπάρχῃ. κἂν λίγῃ τὸ σύμφερον. δοκεῖ τι φράσειν τοῖς ἀκούουσιν κακῶς· τῶν γὰρ πενήτων πίστιν οὐκ ἴσχει λόγος· ἀνὴρ δὲ πλουτῶν, κἂν ἀγὰν ψευδηγορῇ δοκεῖ τι φράσειν τοῖς ἀκούουσ' ἀσφαλές. Phil. fr. *GIF.*

Quid, quod materiam præbet causasque jocorum
Omnibus hic idem, si fœda et scissa lacerna,
Si toga sordidula est et rupta calceus alter
Pelle patet; vel si consuto vulnere crassum
Atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix?
Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se,
Quam quod ridiculos homines facit. "Exeat," inquit,
"Si pudor est, et de pulvino surgat equestri,
Cujus res legi non sufficit et sedeant hic"—
Lenonum pueri quocumque in fornice nati!
Hic plaudat nitidi præconis filius inter
Pinnirapi cultos juvenes juvenesque lanistæ.

147. See 86; [Spectator No 150.] "Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at him;" as Falstaff says; K. H. 4th pt. 2d, i, 2.

148. *Hic idem pauper. LUB.* s. Theoph. Ch. xix, 3; Sen. Ep. 93; Suet. ii, 73. *R.*

Lacerna; i, 62. *PRA.*

149. 'Somewhat shabby and soiled.' *PRA.* s. Hor. S. i, 3, 31 f; Mart. i, 104, 5 f. *R.*

Calceus; vii, 192. *R.*

150. *Vulnus* 'a rent;' V. Flac. i, 480. *R.*

151. *Cicatrix* 'a seam.' *LUB.*

152. *Paupertas fecit, ut ridiculus forem*; Plaut. Stich. i, 3, 20 &c; *huic quantum adjiciunt stultitiam, negligentiam, somnium, et gulam;* Id. Quer. *magnum pauperies opprobrium jubet quidvis facere et pati*; Hor. Od. iii, 24, 42 f; *LUB.* xi, 2 f; v, 157 f; οὐκ ἔστι πενίας οὐδὲν ἀθλιώτερον ἐν τῷ βίῳ σύμπαντι· καὶ γὰρ ἂν φύσει σπουδαῖος ᾖς, πένης δὲ, καταγελῶς ἔσῃ· Crat. in Stob. s. the Comm. on St Matthew v, 3. *R.* [Ter. Eu. ii, 2, 13.]

153. *Quid turpius quam illudi?* Cic. Am. *PRA.*

They used to sit promiscuously in the theatres, till L. Roscius Otho, the tribune, introduced a law, (685 Y. R.) by which the fourteen rows with cushions, next to the senators' seats, were reserved for knights exclusively. The elder Africanus had obtained the like privilege for the senators, about 130 years before. Both these regulations were extremely unpopular; and the distinction was growing obsolete, when Domitian revived it, and appointed overseers of the theatres to enforce it. Suet. xii, 8. Lectius, one of these functionaries, was very officious; perhaps he may be the speaker here. (x, 291; *R.*) s. Mart. v, 8; 25; *LUB. PRA. GIF.* ib. 27; Her. i, 54, 84; [Livy ii, 31, 1.]

154. 'Any respect for the prince or the Roscian law.' *PRA.* s. xiv, 323 ff. *R.*

155. See i, 106.

Et sedeant hic—the theatre-keeper's speech is taken up by Umbritius and continued with indignant irony. *LUB.* [s. vi, 79.]

156. 'Men of the vilest origin or character take the equestrian seats, if they have but the requisite income, no matter how it may have been acquired.' Hor. Ep. iv, 15 f. *PRA. MAD.*

Fornix 'a vaulted cellar, a low brothel;' xi, 171; Hor. S. i, 2, 30. *R.*

157. Not only was applause given to the performers; but the emperors and men of popularity were received with plaudits on their entrance. Hor. Od. i, 20, 3 f. *LUB. R.*

Plaudat implies *spectet. PRA.*

Nitidus and *cultus* 'sleek, spruce, smart,' the consequence of opulence. *MAD. R.*

158. The Samnite gladiator wore a crest of peacock's feathers, his adversary the *retiarius* endeavoured to throw his net over the plume. *T. L. cum septem incolumis pinnis redit ac recipit se*; Lucil. Sch. s. ii, 143. *PRA.*

Lanista was 'the fencing-master' who

Sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni.
Quis gener hic placuit censu minor atque puellæ
Sarcinulis impar? Quis pauper scribitur hæres?
Quando in consilio est ædilibus? Agmine facto
Debuerant olim tenues migrâsse Quirites.
Haud facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus obstat
Res angusta domi; sed Romæ durior illis
Conatus: magno hospitium miserabile, magno
Servorum ventres, et frugi cœnula magno.
Fictilibus cœnare pudet, quod turpe negavit
Translatus subito ad Marsos mensamque Sabellam

taught the gladiators *laniare* ' to mangle' each other. *PRA.*

159. ' Such was the whim and caprice.' *MAD.*

160. ' Of less fortune than the bride.' Themistocles showed more sense, saying that he preferred, for his daughter, a man without money to money without a man. Plut. *LUB.* [Spectator No 311. " The sacred nature of the conjugal relation is entirely merged in the worldly aspect of it. That union, sacred, indissoluble, fraught with all that earth has to bestow of happiness or misery, is entered upon much on the plan and principle of a partnership account in mercantile affairs—each bringing his or her quantum of worldly possessions—and often with even less inquiry as to moral qualities, than persons so situated would make. God's ordinances are not to be so mocked; and such violations of his laws are severely visited upon offenders against them;" Woman's Mission vii, 10.]

161. ' To the dowry;' Sch. rather ' *le trousseau*,' *ACH.* ' the wardrobe or outfit of the bride.'

Quis? nemo. LUB. 160; 208; &c. Livy xxiv, 26, 3.

162. *Curia pauperibus clausa est, dat census honores*; Ov. Am. iii, 8, 55. ' Even the lowest magistrates would never think of consulting them.' *T.* The ediles were of two sorts, curule and plebeian. *PRA.* s. *AD.*

Agmine facto; Virg. G. iv, 167; Æ. i, 86; *MAD.* s. x, 218. *R.*

163. He alludes to the secession of the plebeians to the Sacred Mount. Flor. i, 23; *LUB.* Liv. ii, 32 f; iii, 50 ff. *PRA.*

Tenues ' poor.' *PRA.* [opposed to παχεῖς, Her. v, 30, 51; vi, 22, 13.]

164. *Emergunt* [' keep their heads above water.']

See vii, 61 f; *et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est*; Hor. S. ii, 5, 8; *MAD. pigra extulit arctis haud umquam sese virtus*; Sil. xiii, 773; *ad summas emergere opes*; Lucr. ii, 13; *R.* Livy xxv, 38, i; [Cic. C. ii, 10, 21;] ἀδύνατον γὰρ ἢ οὐ ῥᾴδιον τὰ καλὰ πράττειν ἀχορήγητον ὄντα· πολλὰ γὰρ πράττεται καθάπερ δι' ὀργάνων, καὶ διὰ φίλων καὶ πλούτου καὶ πολιτικῆς δυνάμεως· Arist. Eth. i, 8. *PRA.* Claudian insinuates that things were changed for the better in his days; *non obruta virtus paupertate jacet: lectos ex omnibus oris evehis, et meritum, non quæ cunabula, quæris; et qualis, non unde satus*; xxii, 121 ff. *GIF.*

165. ' It is difficult any where; but &c.' *PRA.*

166. *Magno* understand *constat pretio. LUB.*

167. ' Servants' appetites,' i. e. ' the keep of servants.' Sch. xiii, 162 ff. *R.*

168. *Magnus ille est, qui fictilibus sic utitur, quem admodum argento; nec ille minor est, qui sic argento utitur, quem admodum fictilibus*; Sen. [E. 5.] *LUB.*

Negabit; *GRA. FE. HOL. negabis*; *VAL. negarit*; s. xiv, 134: *GIF.* but no alteration is necessary, for the verb is put indefinitely: ' which no one would be ashamed of.' *LUB.* See notes on ἀπίβη, Her. iii, 82, 67; and ἰφθάρησαν, Her. vii, 10, 13.

169. See xiv, 180. Frugality was

Contentusque illic veneto duroque culullo.
Pars magna Italiæ est, si verum admittimus, in qua
Nemo togam sumit, nisi mortuus. Ipsa dierum
Festorum herboso colitur si quando theatro
Majestas tandemque redît ad pulpita notum
Exodium, quum personæ pallentis hiatum
In gremio matris formidat rusticus infans;
Æquales habitus illic similesque videbis
Orchestram et populum: clari velamen honoris,
Sufficiunt tunicæ summis ædilibus albæ.

not yet exploded in these parts of Italy. *BE.* 'At Rome every thing is extravagantly dear, and yet we dare not retrench for fear of being despised; in the country we should have none of these prejudices to encounter; we might be poor without becoming the objects of scorn, and frugal without being thought ridiculous.' *GIF.*

170. *Veneto* 'of common blue ware.' *culullo* 'a bowl or great handled cup,' properly 'of earthen ware.' Schol. on Hor. Od. i, 31, 11; A. P. 434. *Venetum lutum*; Mart. iii, 74, 4; s. viii, 6, 2; xiv, 108, 2; Tib. i, 1, 40. *R.*

172. The *toga* was the dress of ceremony, worn by the poor, when they paid their respects to the rich: it was also the dress of business. In the country the tunic was the usual dress, which was less cumbersome, 179. Martial says of Spain *ignota est toga*; xii, 18, 17; s. iv, 66, 3; x, 47, 5; 51, 6; Pliny of his villa, *ibi nulla necessitas togæ*; Ep. ix, 1; vii, 3; both of them regarding this circumstance as a comfort. But the Romans always dressed the remains of their deceased friends with the most punctilious care. Mart. ix, 58, 8. *GIF. L. PRA.*

173. It was many ages before the Romans could boast of a permanent theatre; the first was built by Pompey, of hewn stone: Tac. A. xiv, 20. The temporary country theatres were constructed of turf. *LUB.* Virg. Æ. v, 286 ff; *MAD. in gradibus sedit populus de cespite factis*; Ov. A. A. i, 107 &c; *R.* Prop. iv, 1, 15. Our word SCENE is derived from σκηνὴ 'a shady bower.' *PRA.*

174. 'The solemnity.' *LUB.*

Tandem 'at the expiration of the year,' or 'at the conclusion of the serious play.' *Redit* for *rediit* has its last syllable long. *Pulpita* 'the stage.' viii, 195; *FE. LUB.* xiv, 257. *R. Notum*; in Rome some novelty was produced. *PRA.*

175. 'The farce' acted after the tragedy, to dispel melancholy impressions. *T.* vi, 71. *PRA.* The εἰσόδια were performed at the beginning, and the ἔμβολα 'interludes' in the middle of the drama: *principio exitus dignus exodiumque sequetur*; Lucil. Sch. Liv. vii, 2, [27.] *R.*

'The masks' were painted 'of a ghastly colour' and had 'wide mouths' to allow free scope to the voice of the actor. *FAR. LUB.* στόμα κεχηνὸς φάμμιγα ὡς καταπιόμενος τοὺς θεατάς· Luc. π. ὀρχ. 27; s. Hor. A. P. 277; Plaut. Rud. ii, 6, 51. *R.*

176. That women used to carry children to the theatre appears from the following passage; *nutrices pueros infantes minutulos domi ut procurent, neve spectatum afferant, ne et ipsæ sitiant, et pueri peritent fame; neve esurientes hic quasi hœdi obvagiant*; Plaut. Pœn. pr. [28...31.] *PRA.*

177. *Illic* 'in country towns.'

178. 'The orchestra' was the space next the stage, where the senators were accommodated with chairs; vii, 47. The rustic theatre had no such orchestra; the word here denotes the place next the performers, where the most consequential country-gentlemen sat. *FE. PRA. GIF.*

179. 'For the very highest personages, the ediles, it is distinction enough to wear a white tunic;' *LUB. FE.* which would have been no distinction at Rome. Mart. iv, 2. *PRA.*

Hic ultra vires habitus nitor: hic aliquid plus,
Quam satis est, interdum aliena sumitur arca.
Commune id vitium est. Hic vivimus ambitiosa
Paupertate omnes. Quid te moror? Omnia Romæ
Cum pretio. Quid das, ut Cossum aliquando salutes?
Ut te respiciat clauso Veiento labello?
Ille metit barbam, crinem hic deponit amati.
Plena domus libis venalibus. Accipe et istud
Fermentum tibi habe: præstare tributa clientes
Cogimur et cultis augere peculia servis.

180. 'Beyond their means.' *BRI.* vii, 138. *R.*

181. 'And this extravagance is at the expense of others;' vi, 351 ff; by either hiring, borrowing, or pilfering. *LUB.*

182. ii, 46. *LUB.* [Adventurer No 119.]

'Ambitious of living beyond our income,' in order to be thought richer than we really are. *LUB.* vi, 352; vii, 50; Theoph. Ch. xxi. *R. ED.*

183. 'Why should I detain you?' whence the form of adjourning the senate "*Nil vos moror, Patres Conscripti*;" *LUB. ne te morer, audi quo rem deducam*; Hor. S. i, 1, 14 f; *MAD.* [iv, 144; Livy i, 53, p.]

'You pay dearly for every thing at Rome;' s. 166 f. *LUB.* [*Romæ omnia venalia esse*, Sall. J. 8.]

184. 'What does it not cost you to bribe the domestics of *Cossus* to admit you to his morning levee!' *LUB. Difficiles aditus primos habet.* "*Haud mihi deero: muneribus servos corrumpam: non, hodie si exclusus fuero, desistam;*" &c. Hor. S. i, 9, 56 ff; *PRA.* *ὑπὸ ἐυρωρῷ κακῶς συρίζοντι καὶ ὀνομακλήτορι Λιβυκῷ παπτόμενον καὶ μισθὸν τελοῦντα τῆς μνήμης τοῦ ὀνόματος.* Lucian π. τ. ἐπὶ μισθῷ συνόντων. *R.* We may suppose Aurelius Cossus to have been a wealthy nobleman of the day. *MAD.*

185. *Fabricius Veiento*; iv, 113; vi, 82 ff; *T.* Tac. xiv, 50; Plin. Ep. iv, 22; *PRA.* Mart. x, 10, 5; Suet. vi, 37; Seneca de Br. Vit. 2. *R.*

Clauso labello 'without once deigning to open his lips.' *PRA.*

186. The wealthier Romans, on arriving at manhood, dedicated the first shavings of their beard and pollings of their hair to some deity: many to the Pythian Apollo, others to Æsculapius, others to the river gods of their country: Mart. i, 32; ix, 17; 18. Nero enclosed his in a golden pix adorned with pearls, and offered it with great state to Capitoline Jove. Suet. vi, 12. Dio. The day of dedication was kept as a festival, and complimentary presents were expected from friends and clients, as on birthdays. Here the poor client has to pay the same compliment to the patron's minions, in order to gain the ear of their lord. *Ille* and *hic* are two patrons. *LUB. FAR. PRA. GIF.* See Hom. Il. Ψ 141 ff; and Schol. on Pind. P. iv, 145.

Metit 'has it shaved;' *deponit* 'has it cut.' *HEI. ACH.* s. 116. The hardship, however, would be aggravated if we read *amatus*, implying that there was more than one favourite to be courted in each great man's house. *R.*

187. The *libum* was a kind of gingerbread, made of flour, honey, and oil: *PRA.* or, according to Athenæus, *πλακοῦς ἐκ γάλακτος ἱτρίων τι καὶ μέλιτος·* iii, 66. *R.*

These 'cakes' were sent in such quantities as 'to be sold.' *PRA.*

188. 'Take this if you can digest it, and let the leaven work within your spleen.' Sch. *LUB. MAD.* s. i, 45; Pers. i, 24; Plaut. Merc. v, 3, 3; Cas. ii, 5, 17; Aul. iii, 4, 9. *R.*

189. *Cultis* i. e. *amatis*, 186; *R.* s. 158. It may also mean 'respectfully courted:' *MAD.* 'pampered menials.'

Peculia 'the vails or perquisites.' *MAD.* 'That property of a servant or child, over which the master or parent had no power.' *LUB.*

Quis timet aut timuit gelida Prænestе ruinam
Aut positis nemorosa inter juga Volsiniis aut
Simplicibus Gabiis aut proni Tiburis arce?
Nos urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultam
Magna parte sui. Nam sic labentibus obstat
Villicus et, veteris rimæ quum texit hiatum,
Securos pendente jubet dormire ruina.
Vivendum est illic, ubi nulla incendia, nulli
Nocte metus. Jam poscit aquam, jam frivola transfert
Ucalegon; tabulata tibi jam tertia fumant:
Tu nescis. Nam si gradibus trepidatur ab imis,
Ultimus ardebit, quem tegula sola tuetur
A pluvia, molles ubi reddunt ova columbæ.

190. *Prænestе*, being here feminine, comes from the nominative *Prænestis*, *GV.* a town of Latium, now 'Palestrina.' It was 'cool' from its waters, as well as from its situation on a hill: *PRA. frigidum Prænestе*; Hor. Od. iii, 4, 22; *R. altum*; Virg. Æ. vii, 682; *MAD.* [Livy vi, 9, a.]

Ruinam; s. 7 f.

191. Now 'Bolsena,' a city of Tuscany. *PRA.* [Livy v, 31, d; *ADD*, R. p. 126.]

192. *Gabii*, a town of Latium between Rome and Prænestе. *R.* [Its ruins bear the name of Campo Gabio. *PRA.*] 'Simple,' from being a dupe to the artifices of Sextus Tarquinius. Flor. i, 7; *LUB.* Liv. i, 53 f; *PRA.* or 'unadorned' Sch. s. *simplex munditiis*; Hor. Od. i, 5, 5.

Tibur, now 'Tivoli,' on the Anio; a town of Latium, built on a steep acclivity: hence called *supinum*; Hor. Od. iii, 4, 23. Sch. *PRA. MAD.*

Arx denotes (1) 'a height,' (2) 'a citadel,' (3) 'a city' in general. *R.*

193. *Tibicen* 'a prop or shore.' *LUB.* [Livy vi, 1, 2.]

194. [Livy ii, 44, 5.]

195. 'The steward,' *MAD.* or 'the city surveyor;' s. iv, 77; *FE.* or 'the landlord,' or 'the edile;' *R.* or 'the village mason.' *ACH.*

'After closing the crack in the walls with a little plaster.' Sch.

196. 'Without apprehension;' though not *tutos* 'secured from danger;' *tuta scelera esse possunt, secura non possunt*; Sen. E. 97. [s. Ov. Tr. ii, 157; Soph. Œ. R. 594; Shakspeare quoted in note on 123.]

Pendente 'impending.' *FE.*

197. *Illic* 'in the country;' s. 190; 223 f. *R.*

198. The repetition of the word *jam* three times, denotes the progress of the fire. [s. Virg. quoted below.]

'Having saved his valuables in the first instance, he is now moving his lumber, without ever thinking of giving the alarm to his poor lodgers.' *R.*

199. The name of *Ucalegon* is introduced from Virgil's description of Troy in flames; *jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam, Vulcano superante, domus; jam proximus ardet Ucalegon*; Æ. ii, 310 ff. Sch. [Hor. E. i, 18, 84.]

'The third floor which you occupy' The rich used to let the upper rooms of their houses to poorer people: *cœnacula*; x, 18; *scalis habito tribus, sed altis*; Mart. i, 118, 7; *LUB.* s. vii, 118; Hor. Ep. i, 1, 91; Plaut. Amph. iii, 1, 3; Suet. ix, 7; *R.* [St Mark xiv, 14 f; St Luke xxii, 11 f.]

200 'You are sound asleep, and unconscious of your danger.' *MAD.*

'If the bustle and alarm (i. e. the fire) begin at the bottom of the stairs;' *καταβάδην* 'down-stairs,' Arist. Ach. 386; as opposed to *ἀναβάδην* 'in the garret;' Ibid. 385, 374; Pl. 1123.

201. 'He will be burnt, though last of all.' *LUB.*

Tegula 'the tiling.'

202. The roof was used as a dovecote. Sch. Perhaps there is an allusion to the etymology of *ὄπαιον* from *ὀπὶ* and *ᾠόν* 'an egg.' *R.*

Lectus erat Codro Procula minor, urceoli sex,
Ornamentum abaci, nec non et parvulus infra
Cantharus et recubans sub eodem marmore Chiron,
Jamque vetus Græcos servabat cista libellos
Et divina Opici rodebant carmina mures.
Nil habuit Codrus: quis enim negat? et tamen illud
Perdidit infelix totum nihil: ultimus autem
Ærumnæ cumulus, quod nudum et frusta rogantem
Nemo cibo, nemo hospitio tectoque juvabit.
Si magna Asturii cecidit domus: horrida mater,
Pullati proceres, differt vadimonia prætor.
Tunc geminus casus Urbis, tunc ocimus ignem.
Ardet adhuc; et jam occurrit, qui marmora donet,
Conferat impensas. Hic nuda et candida signa,

203. See i, 2. *GRA.*

'Not large enough for his better half.' *Lectus minor, urceoli, parvulus cantharus, libelli,* all diminutives. *GIF.* s. Arist. Rh. iii, 2, 6.

'Little jugs.' See Plin. xxviii, 2; xxxiii, 11; xxxiv, 3; xxxvii, 2; Hor. S. i, 6, 116 f. *R.*

204. 'Of his sideboard;' 'of a marble shelf or slab;' s. 205. *R.*

205. '*A cant:*' *gravis attrita pendebat cantharus ansa*; Virg. E. vi, 17. *PRA.*

'A reclining figure of the centaur Chiron, made of the same marble, supported the slab.' The rich used more costly materials than marble: xi, 122 ff. *FE. R.* Codrus is the more to be pitied, as he was evidently an antiquarian, and no doubt attached a great value to every article in this catalogue. *GIF.*

206. 'The few Greek books which he had, were now consigned to the custody of an old chest.' *LUB.*

207. *Dia poemata*; Pers. i, 31. *R.* The *Opici* or *Osci* were an Ausonian tribe, on the banks of the Liris, in Latium and Campania; who, on their admission among the Romans, introduced many barbarous innovations into the language and manners of that people. Dionys. H. i, 89; s. vi, 455; Gell. ii, 21; xi, 16; xiii, 9; Plin xxix, 1; Apoll. Sidon. ep. vii, 3; Virg. Æ. vii, 730; *LUB. L. MAD. MNS. R.* [Livy vii, 2, 28.] 'barbarians, goths.'

208. 'Codrus in short had nothing.' *GIF.* s. St Matthew xiii, 12; [*HAR*, O. ii, 4;] *SS*, on ἔχω n. 15. *R.* See note on ἴχνεσί τε Her. vi, 22, 13.

210. *Cumulus*, that which is over and above measure, being piled on when a measure is already brim-full, so as to rise in a heap above the rim of the vessel. In french, *comble*; *MAD.* "*ce qui reste enfaîté au-dessus des bords d'une mesure, après que le mesureur l'a remplie:*" Nodier et Verger. ["*La fortune, pour comble de maux, me l'a enlevé;*" Abp Fenelon Te. iv, 32; "*La mort de son fils fut le préludo de ses malheurs: Callippe y mit le comble;*" Rollin H. A. xi, 3, 353; s. St Luke vi, 38.]

Frusta 'broken victuals.' *MAD.*

212. 'Each matron puts on weeds.' In a public mourning for any signal calamity, 'the ladies laid aside their ornaments, the senate put on black, and the courts of justice postponed all business.' Livy xxvi, 29, 3. The rapid degeneracy of manners under the emperors renders it probable that there is no very great exaggeration in this description. *GIF. PRA. ED.*

213. This postponement was called *justitium. LUB.*

214. 'We lament it as a national calamity: we execrate the very name of fire.' *LUB.* It was customary with mourners to extinguish their fires. Sch.

215. 'The fire is yet raging.' *LUB. Occurrit* 'comes forward.' *R.*

216. Understand *pecunias*; 'begs

Hic aliquid præclarum Euphranoris et Polycleti,
Hæc Asianorum vetera ornamenta deorum,
Hic libros dabit et forulos mediamque Minervam,
Hic modium argenti. Meliora ac plura reponit
Persicus orborum lautissimus et merito jam
Suspectus, tamquam ipse suas incenderit ædes.
Si potes avelli Circensibus, optima Soræ
Aut Fabrateriæ domus aut Frusinone paratur,
Quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum.
Hortulus hic puteusque brevis nec reste movendus
In tenues plantas facili diffunditur haustu.

to contribute towards the rebuilding.' *LUB.*

'Of Parian marble.' *PRA.* s. Plin. xxxiv, 5 s 10. *R.*

217. 'Some master-piece of Euphranor the sculptor and painter, or Polycletus the statuary.' *LUB.* Quint. xii, 10; Plin. xxxiv, 8; *PRA.* xxxv, 11; s. viii, 103. *R.*

218. 'Nor will the fair sex be less attentive.' *T.*

Asianorum 'taken long since in some of the victories gained in Asia.' *R.*

219. 'Books and book-cases and a bust of Minerva.' *LUB. R.*

220. 'A bushel' used indefinitely. *MAD.* "The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with bushels of gold, without counting the weight or the number of pieces;" *DRY*, Dufresnoy.

'He replaces in the room of what he has lost by the fire.' *R.*

221. *Asturius* we may suppose to be called *Persicus* in consequence of his oriental origin: s. 72; *MAD.* or from his luxurious style of living; Hor. Od. i, 38, 1. Sch. Hence the presents in 218. *MNS.* [s. *L*, on S. B. ii, 21. (*PRA*, on viii, 14.)] He receives so much both 'because he is childless and because he is very rich.' *ACH.* Observe the contrast between his fate and that of Codrus. *MAD.*

222. *Empta domus fuerat tibi, Tongiliane, ducenis: abstulit hanc nimium casus in Urbe frequens. Collatum est decies. Rogo, non potes ipse videri incendisse tuam, Tongiliane, domum?* Mart. iii, 52. *LUB.* The court paid to the rich was so notorious, that Asturius might have set his own house on fire, with the certainty of being amply imdemnified. *MAD.*

223. 'If you can tear yourself away.' The Romans were quite mad after the sports of the Circus: (*populus*) *nunc duas tantum res anxius optat, panem et Circenses*; x, 79 ff; *BRI.* vi, 87; viii, 118; xi, 53; 193 ff; xiv, 262 ff; Plin. Ep. ix, 6. *R.* They spent the whole day there. Augustus (for even in his time the phrensy had begun to manifest itself) said with some spleen to a knight who was taking his meal on the benches, "If I wanted to dine, I would go home." "And so you might," replied the man, "for you would not be afraid of losing your place!" Succeeding emperors were more indulgent: some of them had regular distributions of bread and wine made to the different orders. *GIF.* See 65; Dionys. A. R. vii, 70—73; Liv. vii, 2; Ov. F. iv, 389 ff; *AX. PRA.* Livy xxii, 9, 8.

224. These towns are now called 'Sora, Falvaterra, and Frusilone.' *PRA.* Silius mentions these three towns together; viii, 396; 398; 400. *R.*

225. 'You can buy a house there, for one year's rent of a dark hole (Mart. ii, 14, 12; *R.*) in the city.' *LUB. PRA. nunc* 'in these dear times.' *MAD.*

226. *Hic* 'in these country towns (*LUB.*) there is a small garden attached to each house.' *R.*

'The springs are so high that no bucket and rope are required;' a great acquisition in a country where so much watering was wanted as in Italy. *MAD.*

Vive bidentis amans et culti villicus horti,
Unde epulum possis centum dare Pythagoreis.
Est aliquid, quocumque loco, quocumque recessu,
Unius sese dominum fecisse lacertæ.
Plurimus hic æger moritur vigilando: sed illum
Languorem peperit cibus imperfectus et hærens
Ardenti stomacho. Nam quæ meritoria somnum
Admittunt? Magnis opibus dormitur in Urbe:
Inde caput morbi. Redarum transitus arcto
Vicorum in flexu et stantis convicia mandræ

228. 'Devote your life to your field and your garden.'

'Of the pitch-fork' i. e. 'of husbandry.' *LUB. bidente vides oneratos arva colentes*; Ov. Am. i, 13, 15. *R.*

229. 'From the produce of which garden.' *LUB.*

The Pythagoreans abstained from meat (owing to their belief in the metempsychosis, *R.*) and observed a vegetable diet. *LUB.* xv, 171 ff. *PRA.*

230. See i, 74. *est aliquid fatove suo ferrove cadentem in solida moriens ponere corpus humo; et mandare suis aliquid, sperare sepulcra, et non æquoreis piscibus esse cibum*; Ov. Tr. i, 2, 53 ff. *R.*

231. "We asked Dr. Johnson," says Boswell, "the meaning of that expression in Juvenal, *unius dominum lacertæ*. Johnson—I think it clear enough; it means as much ground as one may have a chance of finding a lizard upon." And so it does! and this, the Doctor might have added, is very little in Italy. *GIF.* Sch. *LUB.* The green lizard is very plentiful in the gardens of Italy. Hor. Od. i, 23, 7 f; *MAD.* Plin. H. N. viii, 39; *PRA.* s. Mart. xi, 18. *R.*

232. 'Very many an invalid dies for want of sleep.' *otia me somnusque juvat, quæ magna negavit Roma mihi*; Mart. xii, 68, 5 f. *LUB.*

233. 'Undigested food clogging the feverish stomach;' *LUB.* 'occasioning the heart-burn.' *MAD.*

234. With *meritoria*, *ædificia* may be understood; 'rooms let for hire' either as 'workshops' Sch. or as 'temporary lodgings.' *MAD.* If the former, the meaning will be that the incessant din of the artizans at work (Mart. xii, 57; *R.*) effectually precludes sleep. *LUB. PRA.* In the latter case, it implies that as no one would take permanent lodgings in the noisiest parts of the city, the spare rooms in those quarters were let out by the night; where you might get a bed, but as for sleep, that was quite out of the question.

235. *Dormitur* impersonally, as *trepidatur*, 200. *MAD.*

'A person of large property may be able to obtain a mansion sufficiently spacious to have bed-chambers remote from the noise and bustle of the streets, or at any rate to overawe the neighbourhood into silence.' Sch. *LUB. PRA. MAD.*

236. 'The rumbling of carts and carriages interrupted only by the vociferations and mutual abuse of the drovers blocked up by stoppages.' *LUB. PRA. MAD.* s. Mart. v, 22. ["In the metropolis, instead of that solemn stillness of the vacant streets, which might suit, as in our fathers' days, with the sanctity of the day, the mingled racket of worldly business and pleasure is going on with little abatement; and in the churches and chapels which adjoin the public streets, the sharp rattle of the whirling phaeton, and the graver rumble of the loaded wagon, mixed with the oaths and imprecations of the brawling drivers, disturb the congregation, and stun the voice of the preacher;" Bp Horsley Serm.]

237. 'The narrow crooked streets' were owing to the great fire at Rome; Nero endeavoured to remedy the evil by another fire. Liv. v, 55; Suet. vi, 38; *PRA.* Tac. A. xv, 38, 43; Flor. i, 13; Diod. xiv, 116. *R.*

Eripient somnum Druso vitulisque marinis.
Si vocat officium, turba cedente vehetur
Dives et ingenti curret super ora Liburno
Atque obiter leget aut scribet vel dormiet intus;
Namque facit somnum clausa lectica fenestra.
Ante tamen veniet: nobis properantibus obstat
Unda prior: magno populus premit agmine lumbos,
Qui sequitur. Ferit hic cubito, ferit assere duro
Alter; at hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam.
Pinguia crura luto; planta mox undique magna
Calcor et in digito clavus mihi militis hæret.

Mandra 'a pen for cattle,' 'the cattle themselves,' 'a team of horses or mules.' *PRA.* The genitive case of the object: as παῦσαι βουλόμενος τὸν Ἀχιλλέα τῆς ὀργῆς τεθνεῶτος· Arist. Rh. ii, 3, 3; s. note on ἑωυτοῦ, Her. i, 129, [56;] Livy xxvii, 7, 3.

238. *Ti. Claudius Drusus Cæsar* was very lethargic: Suet. v, 5; 8. but in all likelihood some well-known character of the day is here intended. 'Seals' are also very drowsy animals. [*nullum animal graviore somno premitur*,] Plin. H. N. ix, 15. *PRA. LUB. R.* ["In situations where they rarely experience disturbance, they sleep very profoundly and are easily surprized."] The humour in coupling Drusus with these sleepy creatures and placing the latter within ear-shot of the muleteers and coachmen in the heart of the city, is quite overlooked by the majority of Commentators; *GIF.* who, by introducing the alteration (1) *somnos urso*, s. Plin. H. N. viii, 36. (*BRI.*) or (2) *vetulisque maritis*, (*GV.*) entirely destroy the σχῆμα παρὰ προσδοκίαν so common in Aristophanes and other comic writers: neither is the correction *vitulisve* (*JC.*) necessary, notwithstanding the absurdity of *que*.

239. *Officium*; ii, 132. 'The rich will move rapidly, without impediment, to the levees of the old and childless; while the poor, whose sole support probably depended upon their early appearance there, have to struggle at every step through dangers and difficulties.' *GIF.*

240. 'The crowd, as they make way, will look up at the great man in his litter; so that he will be carried above their faces.' *MAD.* *illos humeri cervicesque servorum super ora nostra vehunt*; Plin. Pan. 24. *PRA.* *quos supra capita hominum supraque turbam delicatos lectica suspendit*; Sen. *R.*

The tall and sturdy natives of Liburnia, bordering on the north-eastern shore of the Adriatic, were much employed at Rome as chairmen, &c. *LUB. PRA.* vi, 477; iv, 75; *longorum cervice Syrorum*; vi, 351; *R. horridus Liburnus*; Mart. i, 1, 33. *BŒ.*

241. *Obiter* 'by the way,' 'as he goes.' *LUB.* vi, 181; *R.* ἐν παρόδῳ· Cic. ad Att. v, 20; ὁδοῦ πάρεργον· 21; ἐν παρέργῳ· ad Q. F. iii, 9. *PRA.*

242. i, 65. *R.* The windows of litters had curtains. *LUB.* [*somnum suadebit inire*, Vir. E. i, 56.]

243. 'He will arrive before us, without interruption to either his rest, his business, or his studies.' *LUB.*

'Make what haste we can.' *MAD.*

244. 'The tide of people.' *PRA.* Virg. G. ii, 462; Sil. iv, 159; *R.* κῦμα χερσαῖον· s. *BL*, on Æsch. Theb. 64.

Premit; præcedentibus instans; Hor. Ep. i, 2, 71.

245. 'With the hard pole of the litter.' vii, 132. Martial uses *asser* for 'the litter itself.' *LUB.*

246. 'A ten-gallon cask' μετρητής. *GRA.*

247. Understand *mea fiunt*. *R.* s. iii, 68, note.

He now gets jostled among a party of soldiers. *PRA.* *magna* (s. xvi, 14; *R.*) 'of a grenadier.'

248. 'In my toe.' *LUB.*

The soldiers' boots were stuck full of large hobnails. xv, 24 f; *LUB.* s. Plin. ix, 18; xxii, 22; xxxiv, 19. *R.*

Nonne vides, quanto celebretur sportula fumo?
Centum convivæ: sequitur sua quemque culina.
Corbulo vix ferret tot vasa ingentia, tot res
Impositas capiti, quas recto vertice portat
Servulus infelix et cursu ventilat ignem.
Scinduntur tunicæ sartæ: modo longa coruscat
Sarraco veniente abies atque altera pinum
Plaustra vehunt, nutant altæ populoque minantur.
Nam si procubuit, qui saxa Ligustica portat,

249. 'Is frequented.' *LUB.*

Here the scene shifts. The difficulties of the morning are overpast, and the streets cleared of the shoals of levee-hunters. New perils now arise, and the poor are obstructed in the prosecution of their evening business by the crowds of rich clients returning with their slaves from the dole of suppers at their patrons' houses. The 'kitchen' was a larger kind of chafing-dish, divided into two cells, in the uppermost of which, they put the meat, and in the lower, fire, to keep it warm. How often have I been reminded of the *sportula* (δεῖπνον ἐν σπυρίδι *T.*) by the fire-pans and suppers of the Neapolitans! As soon as it grows dark, the streets are filled with twinkling fires glancing about in every direction on the heads of these modern Corbulos, and suddenly disappearing as they enter their houses with their frugal meal. *GIF.* s. i, 95 f. *PRA.*

250. *Focum ferentis suberat amphoræ cervix*: Mart. xii, 32, 4. *R. tumultus est coquorum, ipsos cum opsoniis focos transferentium: hoc enim jam luxuria commenta est, ne quis intepescat cibus, ne quid palato jam guloso (calloso?) parum ferveat*; *cœnam culina prosequitur*; Sen. Ep. 79 s. 78. *PRA. fumus* 249, and *ignis* 253, relate to this portable kitchen.

251. *Ne (Domitius) Corbulo omnium ora in se verteret, corpore ingens, verbis magnificus, et, super experientiam sapientiamque, etiam specie inanium validus*; Tac. A. xiii, 8. A distinguished general in Armenia under Nero. *LUB.* Amm. Marc. xv. *PRA.* Having excited the tyrant's jealousy by his successes, he was decoyed to Cenchreæ, condemned unheard, and fell on his own sword. *GIF.*

252. 'With his head upright, lest the gravy should be spilt.' *LUB.*

Some mss have *quot. R.*

253. 'A poor little slave (as opposed to 'the gigantic Corbulo'), by whose rapid motion through the air the fire is fanned.' *MAD.*

254. 'The patched tunics of the poor get torn in the squeeze.' *PRA.*

Now follows an indirect attack on the mania of the emperors for building. An evil which Juvenal lived to see abated: for Trajan was *tam parcus in ædificando, quam diligens in tuendo. itaque non, ut ante, immanium transvectione saxorum urbis tecta quatiuntur: stant securæ domus, nec jam templa nutantia*; Plin. Pan. 51. *GIF. longo vehiculorum ordine pinus aut abies deferebatur vicis intrementibus*; Sen. Ep. 90. *LUB.* Its swaying to and fro made it dangerous. *MAD.* s. Hor. Ep. ii, 72 ff; S. i, 6, 42 f. *GRA.* There had been a law to prevent the nuisance of these loaded wagons passing and repassing after sunrise, or before four o'clock in the afternoon, (when the Romans were supposed to be at dinner,) unless it were for the construction or repairs of temples, public works, &c. Either this law had fallen into disuse; *HB.* or timber-carriages in the emperor's service would fall under the above exception.

255. *Sarraca Bootæ*; v, 23. *MS.*

[Hor. E. ii, 2, 73.]

256. See Virg. Æ. ii, 626 ff. *R.*

257. Immense 'blocks of Ligurian marble' from Luna and the neighbourhood. *GRA.* Strab. v, p. 153; Plin. xxxvi, 6; 18; Sil. viii, 482; Suet. vi, 50. *R.* s. Mart. v. 22. [*Saxum* denotes

Axis, et eversum fudit super agmina montem,
Quid superest de corporibus? quis membra, quis ossa
Invenit? Obtritum vulgi perit omne cadaver
More animæ. Domus interea secura patellas
Jam lavat et bucca foculum excitat et sonat unctis
Striglibus et pleno componit lintea gutto.
Hæc inter pueros varie properantur: at ille
Jam sedet in ripa tetrumque novicius horret
Porthmea nec sperat cœnosi gurgitis alnum
Infelix nec habet, quem porrigat, ore trientem.

'a stone of large size:' s. Vir. Æ. i, 537; ii, 307; G. ii, 522; 156; Ov. M. iii, 226; Plau. Mo. iii, 1, 146. *DN.*]

258. *Axis*; the part for the whole. *LUB.*

'The troops of foot-passengers.' *LUB.*

Hyperbole. *LUB. rapido cursu media agmina rumpit: veluti montis saxum de vertice præceps cum ruit,... fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu exsultatque solo; silvas, armenta, virosque involvens secum:* Virg. Æ. xii, 683 ff. *montibus* ('immense marble columns') *aut alte Graiis effulta nitebant atria;* Stat. Th. i, 145 f. *R.*

260. 'Crushed to atoms.' Sch.

261. 'Because not a particle of it is visible.' Sch.

Interea 'while the master (followed by his slave with the supper) has come to this untimely end, his unconscious domestics are making preparations for his meal and his previous bath.' *LUB.* [St Luke xxi, 34.]

262. *Ipse genu posito flammas exsuscitat aura;* Ov. F. v, 507. *R.*

'Makes a clatter.' 'The scrapers' were of metal and were 'oiled' to prevent their hurting the skin. *GRA.*

263. For *strigilibus. GRA.* Pers. v, 126. *PRA.*

Guttus was 'an oil-flask' made of horn, with a narrow neck, which dropped the oil over the body after bathing. *PRA. LUB.*

264. *Pueros* 'the servants.' *φασὶ δὲ οἱ παλαιοὶ παρθένων ἔργον εἶναι τὸ οἰνοχοεῖν, καὶ ἀνδρῶν δὲ νέων, ὧν καὶ ὑπηρετεῖν ὄφελον καὶ παῖδες οἱ δοῦλοι, καὶ παιδίσκαι, διὰ τὸ τῆς παιδικῆς ἡλικίας ὑπηρετητικόν* Eustath. on Hom. Il. Δ, p. 438. St Luke xii, 45; *SS.* vi, 151; Hor. Od. i, 381. *Garçon*, in French, *serviteur dans un lieu public.* Our own word KNAVE originally signified 'a boy,' and afterwards 'a servant;' both which senses are now obsolete.

Ille i. e. *servulus infelix* according to most Commentators: but see note on i, 62.

265. See ii, 149 ff; Virg. Æ. vi, 313 ff; Prop. ii, 27, 13 f. *R.* 'He takes a seat, (because he has a hundred years to wait, *PRA.*) on the banks of the Styx or Acheron.' *PI.*

Novicius 'by the end of the century he will become used to the grim ferryman:' but *omne ignotum pro magnifico:* Tac. *στυγνὸν ἀεὶ πορθμῆα καμόντων* Theoc. xvii, 49; Sen. H. F. 764 ff. *R.*

266. *Portitor horrendus terribili squalore Charon; turbidus cœno gurges;* Virg. l. c.

'He has no hopes,' because he is unburied. *R.*

Tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas; Virg. G. i, 136; *torrentem undam levis innatat alnus missa Fado;* ib. ii, 450 f. *R.*

267. *Triens* is here put for *obolus.* Luc. Dial. Mort. 9; s. Diod. ii, 5; *PRA.* Prop. iv, 11, 7. It was the fare for the passage, *naulum*; viii, 97; *οὐδὲ τὸν ὀβολὸν ἔχων τὰ πορθμία καταβαλεῖν* Luc. Cat. 18. *R.* This idle notion the Romans had adopted from the Greeks; though not a general custom, the vulgar adhered to it most scrupulously, and dreaded nothing more than being consigned to the grave without their farthing. *GIF.*

Respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis:
Quod spatium tectis sublimibus, unde cerebrum
Testa ferit; quoties rimosa et curta fenestris
Vasa cadant; quanto percussum pondere signent
Et lædant silicem. Possis ignavus haberi
Et subiti casus improvidus, ad cœnam si
Intestatus eas. Adeo tot fata, quot illa
Nocte patent vigiles, te prætereunte, fenestræ.
Ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum,
Ut sint contentæ patulas defundere pelves.
Ebrius ac petulans, qui nullum forte cecidit,
Dat pœnas, noctem patitur lugentis amicum

268. Now follows an animated and faithful picture of the evils of night: these are nearly the same in every overgrown capital, which is not protected by a night-watch or a vigilant police. *GIF.*

269. The higher the house the greater the danger. *LUB. quum areæ complanatæ recipere non possent tantam multitudinem ad habitandum in Urbe, ad auxilium coacti sunt Romani ad altitudinem ædium devenire;* Vitr. *ACH.*

270. 'The potsherd.' *MAD.*

Curta 'mutilated, broken;' Ov. F. ii, 645. *R.*

271. 'From the force with which they come upon the flint pavement, you may judge *a fortiori* of the little chance your head would have.' *PRA.*

272. 'Remiss.'

273 'Going out in the evening is a service of such danger.'

274. 'So clear it is that:' *adeo quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat*; Liv. pr. *F. quot sunt corpore plumæ, tot vigiles oculi subter;* Virg. Æ. iv, 181 f.

275. *Vigiles* 'where the inmates are awake;' *LUB.* as *pervigiles popinæ*; viii, 158; *vigiles lucernæ;* Hor. Od. iii, 8, 14. *R.*

276. *Tu prece poscis emaci;* Pers. ii, 3; because in a 'vow' there is a sort of bargain made with the deity or party to whom it is addressed. *GRA.*

Feras tecum; Quint. Decl. iii, p. 38. *R.*

277. 'You are willing to compound for the contents of the pots and slop-pails, so that the utensils themselves are not launched on your head.' Understand *fenestræ. GRA.*

Pelves 'foot-pans' ποδανιπτῆρες, Sch. which were not applied to that purpose exclusively: *MAD.* but ἐνεμεῖν τε καὶ ἐνουρέειν καὶ πόδας ἐναπονίζεσθαι· Her. ii, 172.

278. A vivid picture is now presented of the wanton insults to which the poor were exposed from the midnight frolics of drunken bullies. Nero was one of the first of these disturbers of the public peace. Tac. xiii, 25; Suet. vi, 26. Under shelter of his example private persons took the opportunity to annoy the public: every quarter was filled with tumult and disorder, and Rome, at night, resembled a city taken by storm: s. Dio. Otho, Commodus, Heliogabalus, Verus, &c were also addicted to the same brutal joke. Suet. viii, 2. Plin. xiii, 22 s 43. Xiph. *GIF. R. PRA.* [Livy iii, 13, 2; Spectator Nos. 324; 332. "Divers sects of vitious persons of particular titles passe unpunished or unregarded, as the sect of Roaring-boyes, Boneventors, Bravadors, Guarterers, and such like... They entered into many desperate enterprises, and scarce any durst walke the streets with safety after nine at night;" The Five Yeares of King Iames, by Sir Foulk Grevill, late Lord Brook, p. 3.]

'He looks upon it as a very bad night's sport unless he had threshed somebody; so that he cannot sleep for vexation.' *LUB.*

279. 'He passes as restless a night as Achilles mourning the loss of Patroclus.' *LUB.*

Pelidæ, cubat in faciem, mox deinde supinus."
Ergo non aliter poterit dormire? "Quibusdam
Somnum rixa facit: sed quamvis improbus annis
Atque mero fervens, cavet hunc, quem coccina læna
Vitari jubet et comitum longissimus ordo,
Multum præterea flammarum et ænea lampas.
Me, quem luna solet deducere vel breve lumen
Candelæ, cujus dispenso et tempero filum,
Contemnit. Miseræ cognosce procœmia rixæ,
Si rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum.
Stat contra starique jubet; parere necesse est.
Nam quid agas, quum te furiosus cogat et idem

280. "Αλλοτ' ἐπὶ πλευρὰς κατακείμενος, ἄλλοτε δ' αὖτε ὕπτιος, ἄλλοτε δὲ πρηνής· τότε δ' ὀρθὸς ἀναστὰς κ. τ. λ Hom. Il. Ω 10 ff; *PRA.* Sen. de Tr. An. 2. *R.*

281. *Ergo* &c. This seems to be a question on the part of Juvenal. *LUB.* s. Plaut. Amph. i, 1. *PRA.* The verse is probably spurious; it might be omitted without prejudice to the sense. *HEI.*

282. This is very similar to a passage in the Proverbs: "Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of evil men; for they sleep not except they have done mischief; and their sleep is taken away unless they cause some to fall;" iv, 14; 16. *PRA.*

Improbus 'daring;' Virg. Æ. xi, 512. *R.* οἱ νέοι τὰ ἥδη εἰσὶ φιλόνικοι· ὑπεροχῆς γὰρ ἐπιθυμεῖ ἡ νεότης· ἡ δὲ νίκη ὑπεροχή τις. καὶ εὐέλπιδες ὥσπερ γὰρ οἱ οἰνώμενοι οὕτω διάθερμοί εἰσιν οἱ νέοι ὑπὸ τῆς φύσεως καὶ ἀνδρειότεροι· θυμώδεις γὰρ καὶ εὐέλπιδες ὧν τὸ μὲν μὴ φοβεῖσθαι, τὸ δὲ θαῤῥεῖν, ποιεῖ· οὔτε γὰρ ὀργιζόμενος οὐδεὶς φοβεῖται· τό τε ἐλπίζειν ἀγαθόν τι, θαῤῥαλέον ἐστί· καὶ τὰ ἀδικήματα ἀδικοῦσιν εἰς ὕβριν· Arist Rh. ii, 14, 2.

283. 'He has just sense enough left, to steer clear of the scarlet cloak which marks the rich nobleman.' *LUB.* vii, 135 f; vi, 246. χλαῖνα, *hyacinthina læna:* Pers. i, 32; *Tyrioque ardebat murice læna;* Virg. Æ. iv, 262. Sch. *R.* From the cloak being worn, we may infer that these outrages were more common in the long winter nights. *HEI.*

284. *Comitum;* i, 46, note. φιλοστόνως ἔπεσθαι, μᾶλλον δὲ ἡγεῖσθαι, ὑπὸ τῶν οἱ κειτῶν προωθούμενον καὶ ὥσπερ τινὰ πομπὴν ἀναπληροῦντα· Luc. π τ ἑ μισθ συνόντ 10. *ἴδ.*

285. 'Flambeaux and a bronze candelabrum.' *LUB.* These were the exclusive insignia of the rich: the latter was carried before tribunes; Plin. xxxiv, 2. *PRA.* Cic. Ver. iv, 26. *R.* In Guernsey, persons of the first class in society are distinguished at night by having two candles carried in their lanterns; whereas others have but one.

286. 'To escort on my way.'

287. His trimming and parting the wick, to prevent his rushlight s going out or burning too fast, Sch. would probably hasten the catastrophe he was so anxious to avoid: *BRI.* as *frangere dum metuis, frangis crystallina; peccant securæ nimium sollicitæque manus;* Mart. xiv, 111; Livy xxvii, 50, 3.

288. 'The prelude of the fray.' *LUB.* s. v, 26 ff; xv, 51 ff. [ἡ σκῶψις λυπεῖ πλεῖον, ἢ τέρπει, σολύ | τοῦ κακῶς λέγειν γὰρ ἀρχὴ γίγνετ'. ἂν δ' εἴπῃς ἅπαξ. εὐθὺς ἀντήκουσας ἤδη λοιδορεῖσθαι λείπεται. εἶτα τύπτεσθαι δίδικται καὶ παροινεῖν ταῦτα γὰρ κατὰ φύσιν πέφυκεν οὕτως· καὶ τί μάντεως ἔδει; Alex. in Ath. x, 5; [or 17, 421.] *R.*

289. 'Where the beating is all on one side.' *MAD. ego vapulando, ille verberando, usque ambo defessi sumus;* Ter. Ad. ii, 2, 5. Sch. [Livy i, 25, 5.]

290. [Livy iii, 60, k.]

291. "Αφρων δ' ὅσ' γ' ἐθέλοι πρὸς κρείσσονας ἀντιφερίζειν νίκης τε στέρεται, πρός τ' αἴσχεσιν ἄλγεα πάσχει· Hes. O. D. 210 f. *ACH.*

Fortior? "Unde venis?" exclamat; "Cujus aceto,
Cujus conche tumes? Quis tecum sectile porrum
Sutor et elixi vervecis labra comedit?
Nil mihi respondes? Aut dic, aut accipe calcem!
Ede, ubi consistas: in qua te quæro proseucha?"
Dicere si tentes aliquid tacitusve recedas,
Tantumdem est; feriunt pariter: vadimonia deinde
Irati faciunt. Libertas pauperis hæc est:
Pulsatus rogat et pugnis concisus adorat,
Ut liceat paucis cum dentibus inde reverti.
Nec tamen hæc tantum metuas: nam, qui spoliet te,
Non dèrit, clausis domibus postquam omnis ubique
Fixa catenatæ siluit compago tabernæ.

292. These insolent questions are put, in hopes to pick a quarrel. *PRA. jurgii causam intulit;* Phæd. i, 1, 4.

Acetum 'sour wine.' *PRA.* s. *SS*, on ὄξος.

293. 'Beans boiled in the shell:' a common dish among the poorer people, which was very filling. Mart. v, 39, 10; vii, 78, 2; xiii, 7; *PRA.* 14, 131. *inflantes corpora fabæ;* Ov. F. Med. 70. *R.*

There were two kinds of leek, *sectile* and *capitatum:* Plin. xx, 6; *GRA. BRI.* of which the former was the coarser sort. *PRA.* s. xiv, 133. *MAD.*

294. *Sutor* is used for any low fellow; as *cerdo*, iv, 153; viii, 182; *R.* Mart. iii, 59.

Sheep's heads were among the parts given away to the poor, *LUB.* at the Saturnalia and other festivals. *F.* Mart. xiv, 211. *PRA.*

295. 'Speak or be kicked.' *GIF.* ἔστιν ὑβρις τὸ βλάπτειν καὶ λυπεῖν ἐφ' οἷς αἰσχύνη ἐστὶ τῷ πάσχοντι. μὴ ἵνα τι γένηται αὐτῷ ἄλλο ἢ ὅ τι ἐγένετο ἀλλ' ὅπως ἡσθῇ Arist. Rh. ii, 2, 3.

296. 'Tell me where you take up your stand:' implying that he was one of the fraternity of regular beggars. *MAD. consistere;* Plaut. Curc. iv, 1. *R.* προσευχαὶ were Jewish oratories or houses of prayer; Sch. which were usually built without the walls of a town by the river or sea side. *SS.* See notes on 13 ff; iv, 117; [St Luke vi, 12.] This is an insinuation that the poor man was not only a beggar, but (what was worse) a vagabond Jew. *MAD.* [*dic, qua te parte requiram,* Mar. vii, 73, 5.]

297. *Si* for *sive. LUB.*

298. 'Tis all one.' *MAD.* ['no odds.'] *pariter* 'just the same; whether you speak or no.' *R.* see note on ὁμοίως· Her. vii, 120, [89.]

'Then they pretend to be the party aggrieved, and insist on your finding bail for the assault.' *LUB.*

299. 'Counterfeiting a violent passion.' *MAD.* ἔστω ἡ ὀργὴ. ὀρεξις μετὰ λύπης τιμωρίας φαινομένης. διὰ φαινομένην ὀλιγωρίαν τῶν εἰς αὐτὸν ἢ εἰς αὐτοῦ τινὰ, μὴ προσηκόντως· Ar. Rh. ii, 2, 1. *sic fictis causis innocentes opprimunt;* Phæd. i, 1, 15.

'This is your boasted liberty!' *MAD.*

300. With *rogat* understand *veniam. LUB.*

Adorat 'humbly prays.' *R.*

301. 'That the gentleman will be so good as not to knock out all his teeth.' *PRA.* [vi, 414 f; Eur. C. 637 f.]

302. Now come the dangers from robbers. *LUB.*

303. All the houses being shut up and the shops closed, there is no help to be had. *LUB.* Livy xxiii, 25, 1.

304. The shutters were fastened by a strong iron chain running through each of them. Sch. Burglary was one of Nero's scandalous practices: *tabernulas etiam effringere et expilare:*

Interdum et ferro subitus grassator agit rem,
Armato quoties tutæ custode tenentur
Et Pomtina palus et Gallinaria pinus.
Sic inde huc omnes, tamquam ad vivaria, currunt.
Qua fornace graves, qua non incude catenæ?
Maximus in vinclis ferri modus, ut timeas, ne
Vomer deficiat, ne marræ et sarcula desint.
Felices proavorum atavos, felicia dicas
Sæcula, quæ quondam sub regibus atque tribunis

quintana domi constituta, ubi partæ et ad licitationem dividendæ prædæ pretium assumeretur; Suet. vi, 26; *LUB.* Tac. A. xiii, 25. *R.*

305. 'A bandit or bravo' *LUB.* 'does your business.' *MAD.* s. Suet. ii, 32; 43. *R.*

306. When the banditti became so numerous in any spot, as to render travelling dangerous, it was usual to detach a party of military from the capital to scour their retreats: the inevitable consequence of which was, that they escaped in vast numbers to Rome, where they continued to exercise their old trade of plunder and blood, and, probably, with more security and effect than before. *GIF.* Sch. ["The vigilance of the metropolitan police appears to have had the effect of driving into the provinces many of the most accomplished London sharpers, not a few of whom, there is reason to believe, are residing at present in this town... More than a dozen well-known characters of this kind were recognized one evening in High street; and there have been within the last few days some instances of the picking of locks and of pockets, which indicate a degree of expertness which scarcely belongs to our most accomplished Sheffield thieves." Sheffield Mercury.]

307. 'The Pomptine marsh' in Campania (*pestifera Pomtini uligine campi*; Sil. viii, 381; Mart. x, 74, 10; xiii, 112;) was first drained, partially, by Ap. Claudius, 441 v. R. then more completely by Corn. Cethegus, 590 v. R. (Liv. Ep. xlvi;) Julius Cæsar intended to execute this among other public works (Suet. i, 44;) and Augustus partly carried his intention into effect. (Hor. A. P. 65.) The work was resumed by Trajan (Dio), by Theodoric (Cassiod. V. E. ii, 32 f;), and in later times by Sixtus V and Pius VI. But after all that has been done, its vapours are too deleterious to admit of any persons now harbouring there. *PRA. GES. A. R. GIF.*

'The Gallinarian forest' was in the same neighbourhood. ὕλη ἄνυδρος καὶ ἀμμώδης, ἣν Γαλλιναρίαν ὕλην καλοῦσι· Strab. v, p. 168; Cic. Ep. ix, 23. *R.*

308. *Vivaria*; iv, 51; 'preserves, stews, or vivaries:' *MAD.* Hor. Ep. i, 1, 79. *R.*

'Where they will have abundance of sport;' *GRA.* or 'where they will fatten.' *LUB.*

309. 'Though there is no forge or anvil but rings with the clank of chains: yet all is ineffectual for the suppression of crime.' *LUB.*

310. *Modus* 'proportion, quantity.' Understand *consumitur*. *LUB.*

311. 'Mattocks and hoes.' The former word still exists in Italian and Spanish; *marre*, in French, denotes the hoe used in vineyards: *R.* and from the latter word comes our English verb SARCLE, 'to weed corn.'

312. See xiii, 34 ff. *R. Pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus*; Plaut. Pers. i, 2, 5; *F.* the seventh generation would be *tritavi pater*, and the next *proavi atavus*. It is here put for 'our forefathers' indefinitely. *MAD.*

313. The military tribunes with consular power were first appointed 310 v. R. sixty-five years after the abolition of the regal government; (Liv. iv, 7;) Sch. and tribunes of the commons, sixteen years after the same event. (Liv. ii, 33.) *LUB.* Augustus and the other emperors assumed to themselves the

Viderunt uno contentam carcere Romam!
His alias poteram et plures subnectere causas;
Sed jumenta vocant et sol inclinat: eundum est.
Nam mihi commota jam dudum mulio virga
Adnuit. Ergo vale nostri memor et, quoties te
Roma tuo refici properantem reddet Aquino,
Me quoque ad Helvinam Cererem vestramque Dianam
Convelle a Cumis. Satirarum ego, ni pudet illas,
Adjutor gelidos veniam caligatus in agros."

latter title. *R.* On the *tribunicia potestas* see *CW*, L. ix. p. 226 ff.

314. This prison was built by Ancus Marcius; Liv. i, 33. *GRA.* Servius Tullius added the dungeon, called from him *Tullianum*; Calp. Decl. 5; Tac. A. iv, 29; *L.* Sall. B. C. 58. Sch. The next prison was built by Ap. Claudius the decemvir. Liv. iii, 57; Plin. vii, 36; V. Paterc. i, 9. *R.*

315. 'Causes for leaving Rome.' *LUB.*

316. 'They summon me to be moving.' *LUB.* s. 10. *PRA.*

The carriage, as soon as it was loaded, set out and overtook Umbricius; and now it either was waiting, *MAD.* or had got some distance on the road. *R.*

Inclinare meridiem sentis; Hor. Od. iii, 28, 5 f; *MAD.* Livy xxv, 34, 6.

317. 'The muleteer gives a hint, by smacking his whip.' *LUB.* viii, 153. *R.*

318. *Sis licet felix, ubicumque mavis, et memor nostri, Galatea, vivas*; Hor. Od. iii, 27, 13 f. *MAD.*

319. Poets were fond of periodical retirement into the quiet and repose of the country; *me quoties reficit gelidus Digentia rivus*; [Hor. E. i, 18, 104.] *Aquinum*, a town of the Volscians, was the birth-place of Juvenal. Sch.

320. *Ceres* and *Diana* were especially worshipped at Aquinum: therefore they here stand for the town itself. The origin of the epithet 'Helvine' is uncertain: (1) from the Helvii, a people of Gaul; Cæs. B. G. vii, 7; 75; B. C. i, 35; Plin. iii, 4; xiv, 3. Sch. (2) from a fountain of the name in the vicinity; *PRA.* (3) and the name of this, *Eluinus*, from 'washing off contaminations previously to initiation:' *LUB.* or (4) from the 'yellow (*helvus*) colour' of the ears of corn. *SCO. BRO. Helvus* [whence the German *gelb*] is akin to *gilvus* 'dun,' in etymology and in signification: both the initials are blended in the Dutch *ghelauwe*. "A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought First-fruits, the green ear and the yellow sheaf;" Milton P. L. xi, 431 f; *flava Ceres*; Virg. G. i, 96; [Ov. A. iii, 10, 43.]

321. *Convelle* s. 223.

Cumis s. 2. *PRA.*

'Unless they scorn my poor help.' *T.*

322. *Aquinum* was 'cool' from its hills, woods, and streams. *PRA.*

Caligatus 'in military boots;' *LUB. BRI.* 'equipped for our campaign;' *PRA. HOL.* 'armed at all points.' *MAD. GIF.* Dio says that Caligula wore the shoe from which he derived his name, to mark his renunciation of his former town shoes; ἀντὶ τῶν ἀστικῶν ὑποδημάτων. Umbricius may here avow a similar determination. He promises that he will not appear in shoes of a town make; that there shall be nothing about him, even on his feet, to remind Juvenal of the detested city. *IR.* "In country shoes I'll come." *BDH.*

There is something exquisitely beautiful in this conclusion. The little circumstances which accelerate the departure of Umbricius, the tender farewell he takes of his friend, the compliment he introduces to his abilities, and the affectionate hint he throws out, that, in spite of his attachment to Cumæ, Juvenal may command his assistance in the noble task in which he is engaged, all contribute to leave a pleasing impression of melancholy on the mind, and interest the reader deeply in the fate of this neglected, but virtuous and amiable exile. *GIF.*

SATIRE IV.

ARGUMENT.

In this Satire, which was probably written under Nerva, Juvenal indulges his honest spleen against two most distinguished culprits; Crispinus, already noticed in his first Satire, 1..27; and Domitian, the constant object of his scorn and abhorrence, 28..149.

The sudden transition from the shocking enormities of Crispinus, 1..10; to his gluttony and extravagance, 11 ff; is certainly inartificial, but appears necessary in some degree to the completion of the Poet's design, the introduction of Domitian, 28.

The whole of the latter part is excellent. The mock solemnity with which the anecdote of the enormous turbot is introduced, 37 ff; the procession, or rather the rush, of the affrighted counsellors to the palace, 75 ff; and the ridiculous debate 119 ff; (as to whether the fish should be dressed whole or not, 130;) which terminates in as ridiculous a decision, 136 ff; (that a dish should be made for it, 131; according to the sage advice of Montanus)—all show a masterly hand.

We have, indeed, here a vivid picture of the state of the empire under the suspicious and gloomy tyranny of Domitian; of his oppressive system of espionage and rapacity, of his capricious severity and trifling, and of the gross adulation in which all classes sought a precarious security.

Many masterly touches are given in the brief allusions to the character and conduct of the chief courtiers as they pass in review: the weak but well-meaning Pegasus, stoic, and bailiff of Rome, 75 ff; Crispus the complaisant old epicure and wit, 81 ff; Acilius, and his ill-fated young companion, 94 ff; Rubrius the low-born ruffian, 104 ff; Montanus the unwieldy glutton, 107; Crispinus the perfumed debauchée, 108 f; Pompeius the merciless sycophant, 109 f; Fuscus the luxurious and incompetent general, 111 f; Catullus the blind hypocrite, extravagant in his praises of the finny monster, 113 ff; and Veiento the timeserving fortune-teller, 113; 123 ff.

And we cannot but admire the indignant and high-spirited apostrophe, with which our Poet concludes, reflecting on the servile tameness of the patricians as contrasted with the indignant vengeance of the lower orders, 150..154; an apostrophe which under some of the emperors would be fatal, and under none of them safe. *GIF. R.*

Ecce iterum Crispinus! et est mihi sæpe vocandus
Ad partes, monstrum nulla virtute redemtum
A vitiis, æger solaque libidine fortis:
Delicias viduæ tantum aspernatur adulter.
Quid refert igitur, quantis jumenta fatiget
Porticibus? quanta nemorum vectetur in umbra?
Jugera quot vicina foro, quas emerit ædes?
Nemo malus felix; minime corruptor et idem
Incestus, cum quo nuper vittata jacebat
Sanguine adhuc vivo terram subitura sacerdos.

1. *Ecce* denotes surprise; *LUB. ecce Crispinus minimo me provocat*; Hor. S. i, 4, 13 f. *R.*

'Again' i, 26; *LUB.* understand *adest. R.*

Mihi for *a me.* Sch.

2. A metaphor from the theatre, in which actors were called when it was their turn to appear on the stage. Sch. *Hernicos ad partes paratos*; Liv. iii, 10. *R.*

'A slave to vice with no one redeeming virtue;' *LUB.* s. Pers. v. *PRA.*

3. 'Feeble both in body and mind.' *R.*

Isti vulsi atque expoliti et nusquam, nisi in libidine, viri; Sen. Cont. i, p. 62. *R.*

4. 'To corrupt virgin innocence, to invade the sanctity of the marriage bed, is his delight: intrigues with widows, therefore, have too little turpitude in them to gratify his singular depravity.' *GIF.*

5. *Nam grave quid prodest pondus mihi divitis auri? arvaque si findant pinguia mille boves? quidve domus prodest Phrygiis innixa columnis? et nemora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos? et quæ præterea populus miratur? non opibus mentes hominum curæque levantur*; Tib. iii, 3, 11 &c. *R.*

The luxurious Romans built long covered ways in their grounds, that they might not be deprived of their exercise in bad weather: s vii, 178... 181; *LUB.* Mart. i, 13, 5 ff; v, 20, 8; Plin. Ep. v, 6, 17. *R.*

Equos fatigat; Virg. Æ. i, 316. *GRA.*

6. *Quid illa porticus verna semper? quid illa mollis gestatio?* Plin. Ep. i, 3. *PRA.*

Nemora 'shrubberies and groves.' Plin. Ep. ii, 17; *L. nemus inter pulcra satum tecta*; Hor. Od. iii, 10, 5 f. *R.* [i, 75.]

7. Land in the immediate vicinity of the forum was of course exorbitantly dear. *LUB.* s. i, 105 f. *MAD.* The forum of Augustus, which is here meant, was the most frequented part of Rome, i, 192: therefore the purchase of property in land or houses near this spot shows the enormous wealth of this odious upstart. There is also, probably, a covert allusion to his presumption in imitating the Cæsars whose palace and gardens of many acres were in this immediate neighbourhood. *GIF.*

8. *Nemo potest esse felix sine virtute*; Cic. "Virtue alone is happiness below;" Pope Ess. on Man, iv, 310. "Virtue must be the happiness, and vice the misery, of every creature;" Bp Butler Intr. to Anal. See also Lord Shaftesbury's Inq. concerning Virtue, pt. II.

9. Such was the respect for religion, that the seducer of 'a vestal virgin' was considered 'guilty of incest,' and placed upon a par, in criminality, with the violator of all natural decorum. *GIF.* The guilty vestal was also considered *incesta*; Ov. F. vi, 459.

Priests and priestesses wore fillets round the head. *LUB.*

Nullaque dicetur vittas temerasse sacerdos, nec viva defodietur humo; Ov. F. vi, 457 f; iii, 30. *R.*

10. This solemnity is thus described by Plutarch: At the Colline gate within the city, there was a subterranean ca-

Sed nunc de factis levioribus: et tamen alter
Si fecisset idem, caderet sub judice morum.
Nam quod turpe bonis, Titio Scioque, decebat
Crispinum. Quid agas, quum dira et fœdior omni
Crimine persona est? Mullum sex millibus emit,
Æquantem sane paribus sestertia libris,
Ut perhibent, qui de magnis majora loquuntur.
Consilium laudo artificis, si munere tanto

vern, in which were placed a bed, a lamp, a pitcher of water, and a loaf. The offender was then bound alive upon a bier, and carried through the forum with great silence and horror. When they reached the place of interment, the bier was set down, and the poor wretch unbound; a ladder was then brought, by which she descended into the excavation; when, upon a signal given, the ladder was suddenly withdrawn, and the mouth of the cavity completely filled up with stones, earth, &c. V. iv, 67. Whether the vestal debauched by Crispinus actually suffered is doubtful. But Domitian did put Cornelia and several others to death. Suet. xii, 8; Dionys. ii, 65; viii, 90; *LUB. PRA. GIF. R.* see Marmion, cant. ii, note 17.

11. Understand *agimus*. *PRA.*

12. 'And yet any other individual would forfeit his life to our imperial censor for a like offence.' Plin. Ep. iv, 11. *LUB.* As Celer, who was guilty of incest with Cornelia, (see above) was scourged to death. *PRA.* Liv. xxii, 57. *R.* On the censorship exercised by Domitian (*censor maxime principumque princeps*; Mart. vi, 4; *PRA.*) see the notes on ii, 29 ff.

Cadere is opposed to *stare in judicio*; ["The ungodly shall not be able to stand in the judgement;" Psalm i, 6.] And *sub* means 'before,' as vii, 13. *R.*

13. *Ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema*; xiii, 105; s. viii, 182; xi, 1 ff; 174 ff. *Titius* and *Seius* were fictitious personages, like our John Doe and Richard Roe, and like them inserted in all law-processes: τοῖς δὲ ὀνόμασι τούτοις ἄλλως κέχρηνται κοινοῖς οὖσιν, ὥσπερ οἱ νομικοὶ Γάϊον, Σήϊον, καὶ Τίτιον· Plut. M. xx, 30. *GIF. LUB. R.*

14. "When the actor's person far exceeds, In native loathsomeness, his foulest deeds," *GIF.* 'one is at a loss how to treat him.' *MAD.*

15. See v, 92; Plin. ix, 17; Varr. R. R. iii, 17; Cic. Att. ii, 1; Parad. 5; Ath. i, 5; vii, 21; iv, 13. *PRA.* 'Surmullet;' s. vi, 40; Mart. ii, 43, 11; vii, 77; xiii, 79; iii, 45, 5; x, 31; xi, 51, 9; Macr. Sat. ii, 12; Suet. iii, 34; *R.* Hor. S. ii, 2, 34; Sen. Ep. 95. *MAD.* 'A mullet is *mugilis*. Surmullets were very plentiful and cheap, but seldom weighed above 2lbs. In proportion as they exceeded this they grew valuable, till at last they reached the sum mentioned in the text (about £50), and even went beyond it. The fish seems to have grown larger in the decline of the empire, as if to humour the caprice of this degenerate people. Horace thought a surmullet of 3lbs. something quite out of the common way; the next reign furnished one of 4½lbs! here we have one of 6lbs!! and we read elsewhere of others larger still; one of 8lbs!!! (unless there be an error in the figures) was caught in the Red Sea; Plin. ix, 18. They seem afterwards to have gone out of fashion, for Macrobius speaking with indignation of one that was purchased in the reign of Claudius by Asinius Celer for 56*l.* 10*s.* adds *pretia hæc insana nescimus*. The surmullet of 4½lbs was one that was presented to Tiberius. The emperor sent it to market, observing that he thought either P. Octavius or Apicius would buy it. They did bid against each other, till it was knocked down to the former for 40*l.* s. 23. *GIF.*

16. *Sane* 'forsooth,' ironically. *LUB.* Phæd. iii, 15, 12. *R.* 'Well! and that was only a thousand a pound.'

17. Juvenal merely gives the story as he heard it, without vouching for its correctness; since *fama vires acquirit eundo*; Virg. Æ. iv, 175. *GRA.*

18. ['Of the craftsman.'] 'I grant

Præcipuam in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi.
Est ratio ulterior, magnæ si misit amicæ,
Quæ vehitur clauso latis specularibus antro.
Nil tale exspectes: emit sibi. Multa videmus,
Quæ miser et frugi non fecit Apicius. Hoc tu
Succinctus patria quondam, Crispine, papyro?
Hoc pretio squamæ? Potuit fortasse minoris
Piscator, quam piscis, emi. Provincia tanti
Vendit agros; sed majores Appulia vendit.

you his artifice was praiseworthy as a masterly stroke.' *MAD.* s. St Luke xvi, 8.

19. See ii, 58. *PRA. præcipua cera* 'the principal place in the will' and consequently 'the bulk of the property.' The chief heir was named in the second line of the first table. Hor. S. ii, 5, 53 f; s. Suet. i, 83; vi, 17. *R. MAD.*

20. 'A still better reason: for then he may obtain her favours as well as her fortune.' s. ii, 58 ff; *PRA.* iii, 129 ff. *MAD.*

21. Instead of glass, they used for the panes of their windows thin plates of mica or Muscovy talc, which was called *lapis specularis*; [Pli. H. N. xxxi, 7;] *SM.* the larger these panes, the more expensive would the windows be. *MAD.* i, 65; Plin. H. N. xxxvi, 22; 26; Sen. Ep. 86; 90; de Prov. 4; N. Q. iv, 13; *hibernis objecta Notis specularia puros admittunt soles et sine fæce diem: at mihi cella datur, non tota clausa fenestra;* Mart. viii, 14, 3-5; Plin. Ep. ii, 17; *PRA. R.* The satire perhaps is aimed at the affectation of the lady, who pretended to conceal herself in a vehicle, which, from its splendour, must have attracted universal notice. *GIF.*

22. 'If you expect any such thing, you will be mistaken.' *MAD.*

After *videmus* understand *Crispinum fecisse. R.*

23. 'Compared with him, Apicius was mean and thrifty.' See note on 15. Among several epicures of this name, one wrote a book on cookery. Sch. Plin. ii, 5; viii, 51; ix, 17; x, 48; Sen. Ep. 95; *LUB.* Id. Helv. 10; Dio Cass. 57. The Apicius who is above mentioned, after spending a fortune in gluttony, destroyed himself. *PRA.* s. xi, 3; Tac. A. iv, 1; Mart. ii, 69; iii, 22. *R.*

Hoc; understand *fecisti. LUB.*

24. 'Erst girt round the loins with the papyrus matted or stitched together.' i, 26; Plin. xiii, 11; *PRA.* s. viii, 162. The *papyrus* is called *patria*, as the *siluri* are called *municipes*, 33. ὁ δ' Ἔρως, χιτῶνα δήσας ὑπὲρ αὐχένος παπύρῳ, μέθυ μοι διακονείτω· Anacr. iv, 4; Hor. S. ii, 8, 10; Phæd. ii, 5, 11 ff; *BŒ*, p. 283 ff. *R.* The savages of the newly-discovered islands, and the countrymen of Crispinus at the present day, are said to wear this sort of dress. Rear-Admiral Perrée says, "*La férocité des habitans est pire que les sauvages; majeure partie habillés en paille;*" Intercepted Letters. *GIF.*

25. Understand *emuntur. LUB. squamæ*, contemptuously, for 'the fish.' Sch.

26. *Asinius Celer e consularibus, hoc pisce prodigus, Caio principe unum mercatus octo millibus numum: quæ reputatio aufert transversum animum ad contemplationem eorum, qui in conquestione luxus, coquos emi singulos pluris quam equos quiritabant: at nunc coqui triumphorum pretiis parantur et coquorum pisces*; Plin. ix, 17. *R.*

27. 'You can purchase still larger estates in Apulia for the money: landed property being at a discount in Italy, especially in the wilder parts of it;' but s. ix, 55; *HNN. agri suburbani tantum possidet, quantum invidiose in desertis Appuliae possideret*; Sen. Ep. 87; N. Q. v, 17; Plin. xvii, 24; Gell. ii, 22; *incipit montes Appulia*

Quales tunc epulas ipsum glutisse putemus
Endoperatorem, quum, tot sestertia, partem
Exiguam et modicæ sumtam de margine cœnæ,
Purpureus magni ructârit scurra Palatî,
Jam princeps equitum, magna qui voce solebat
Vendere municipes fricta de merce siluros?

notos ostentare, quos torret Atabulus; Hor. S. i, 5, 77 f; *PRA. nec tantus umquam siderum insedit vapor siticulosæ Appuliæ*; E. 3, 15 f; [*sed habent Sicula arva minores*, Ov. M. viii, 283. *DB.*]

28. 'To have gorged.' Hence our word GLUTTON. He now attacks Domitian.

29. *Endoperator* x, 138; the obsolete poetical form of *imperator* (which is inadmissible in epic verse) used by Ennius and Lucretius: with ἔνδον, the Greek for *in*, prefixed. *R. Imperator* (1) in its simplest sense denotes 'the general of an army,' *administrator rei gerendæ*; Cic. de Or. i, 48, 210. (2) More emphatically it is 'a commander in chief, who, upon a signal and important service, had this title conferred upon him by the acclamation of the soldiers or a decree of the senate.' This, both during the republic, (*castella munitissima, nocturno Pomptinii adventu, nostro matutino, cepimus, incendimus: Imperatores appellati sumus*; Cic. Att. v, 20;) and after. (*Tiberius id quoque Blæso tribuit ut imperator a legionibus salutaretur, prisco erga duces honore, qui bene gesta re publica et impetu victoris exercitus conclamabantur*; Tac An. iii, 74; Cic. Phil. xiv, 4 f; Plin. Pan. 12; 56.) Thus from the name of an office, it became a title of dignity, which was not regularly applied unless a certain number of the enemy were slain: (D. Cass. xxxvii, 40.) Appian says 10,000. (B. C. ii, p. m. 455.) And it was conferred but once in one war: Claudius, in his war against Britain, "was repeatedly saluted *imperator*, though contrary to established rules." (D. Cass. lx, 21.) This title was commonly expressed on their coins both under the republic and after. (*SN*, diss. x, t. ii, p. 180 ff.) (3) Under J. Cæsar the word took a third signification, and implied the chief civil authority, or what we understand by 'emperor.' (D. Cass. xliii, 44.) *Imperator* in this sense is prefixed to a name; in the two other senses it is put after it: as *Imperator Cæsar Augustus*; Liv. i, 19; and on the other hand *M. Tullius Imperator*, as in the address of many of his letters. *Recepit Julius praenomen Imperatoris, cognomen Patriæ*; Suet. i, 76. The second sense was not destroyed by the third; for many emperors were saluted as *imperatores* long after their accession. Octavian, for instance, had that compliment paid him upwards of twenty times. (Tac. A. i, 9;) *TY*, Civil Law, p. 30. s. *CW*, L. ix, p. [191; 201;] 214 f; Livy xxvii, 19, 4.

'So many sestertia,' i. e. 'a dish costing so many.' s. 16. *PRA.*

30. 'If Crispinus devoured such an expensive dish, and that not a principal one, but merely a side-dish, and not at any great banquet, but at a quiet supper.' *MAD.*

31. 'Purple.' s. i, 27; *PRA.* as contrasted with iv, 24. *MAD.*

The indigestions and crudities, generated in the stomachs of those who feed on rich and high-seasoned dishes, occasion indigestion, flatulence, and nauseous eructations. iii, 233. *MAD.*

'The buffoon' used contemptuously for 'courtier.' s. Mart. viii, 99. *PRA.* See the characters of the ἄρεσκος, the κόλαξ, and the βωμολόχος· Arist. Eth. iv, 6 and 8.

The words *magni palatî* look very like a pun. *HNN.*

32. Not 'Master of the Horse,' but 'first of the Equestrian order,' 'one of the illustrious knights:' (s. Tac. A. xi, 4; ii, 59; also vii, 89; x, 95; *R.* Liv. xlii, 61; and *AD.*) who by their fortune were eligible to the senatorial rank. *L. E.* s. Hor. Ep. iv, 15 f; iii, 159. *MAD.*

Magna voce vendere 'to hawk about the streets.' *MAD.* Sen. Ep. 56. *R.*

33. *Municipes* 'of the same borough-

Incipe, Calliope, licet et considere: non est
Cantandum, res vera agitur. Narrate, puellæ
Pierides: prosit mihi, vos dixisse puellas!
Quum jam semianimum laceraret Flavius orbem
Ultimus et calvo serviret Roma Neroni;
Incidit Adriaci spatium admirabile rhombi

town.' xiv, 271; *SM.* viz. Alexandria. Gell. xxvi, 13; *PRA.* s. 24. *R.*

'Shads.' *MAD. pisces frieti, ut diu durent, eodem momento, quo frigantur et lessentur, aceto calido perfunduntur*; Apic. i, 11; [s. *R*, on xiv, 132.] The cured fish, which were imported from Egypt, were much esteemed. Diod. i, 36; Luc. t. iii, p. 249. But this sort (*Scheilan Niloticus*) was so common and cheap, that it was never bought or sold but by the lower orders. *MNS.*

34. He here ridicules the practice of invoking the Muses. *RIG.* Calliope presided over heroic verse: *PRA.* she was also πρεσβειστάτη ἀπασῶν· Hes. Th. 79; Sil. iii, 222; xii, 390; Virg. Æ. ix, 525. Thus Homer Batr. 1 ff; Hor. S. i, 5, 51 ff; *R.* [Vir. E. iii, 56; Aris. N. 464.]

'We may be seated; for the matter on the tapis will not be despatched in an instant.' *MAD.* See iii, 265, note.

35. 'We have no poetical fiction to deal with.' *MAD.* x, 178. *R.*

36. The Muses were called *Pierides* from Pieria, a district on the confines of Macedonia and Thessaly; in which Jupiter visited their mother Mnemosyne. Ov. M. vi, 114; *MAD.* Cic. de N. D. iii, 54; *PRA.* s. vii, 8, 60. *R.*

Prosit nostris in montibus ortas; Virg. Æ. ix, 82. Sch. 'Let me experience, in your patronage, the benefit of having paid this compliment to your innocence and youth.' *FAR.*

37. The date of this event is given with much precision in majestic verse. *LUB.* vi, 82; *R.* Virg. Æ. iv, 686. 'The world lies at its last gasp, bleeding under the fangs and talons of a ferocious tyrant.'

The Flavian family was one of no distinction before Vespasian's time; Suet. x, 1. *PRA.*

38. Domitian was the last of the Cæsars also. *LUB. Flavia gens, quantum tibi tertius abstulit heres! pæne fuit tanti, non habuisse duos*; Mart. Spect. xxxiii. Sch. Ausonius has imitated this: *hactenus videras dominos, gens Flavia, justos: cur, duo quæ dederant, tertius eripuit? vix tanti est habuisse illos: quia dona bonorum sunt brevia; æternum, quæ nocuere, dolent*; vi, 17.

Et Titus imperii felix brevitate; sequutus frater, quem calvum dixit sua Roma Neronem; Aus. vi, 2, 11 f. *T.* Baldness was a very sore subject with the emperor; Suet. xii, 18; and was considered a great dissight among the Romans. Suet. i, 45. On the stage, it was one of the distinguishing characteristics of parasites and other ridiculous personages; *R.* and is still retained by the heroes of modern pantomime.

'Was enslaved.' Domitian was the first to accept the title of *dominus*, to which *servus* is the relative term, as *miles* is to *imperator*, and *civis* to *princeps*. *LUB.* Suet. xii, 13.

He is called 'a second Nero' from his excessive cruelty. *T.* Suet. xii, 10 f; 15. *PRA.* Thus Æneas was taunted as another Paris: Virg. Æ. iv, 215. *R.*

39. *Parturiunt montes: nascetur ridiculus mus*; Hor. A. P. 139. *PRA.* This is another instance of periphrasis. *spatium rhombi* (ἐν διὰ δυοῖν) for *rhombus spatiosus*, (i. e. *ingens*, as *spatiosus taurus*; Ov. R. A. 421; *SM.*) so also *Crispi senectus*; 81; *Montani venter*; 107; *vini senectus*; xiii, 214; *Thaletis ingenium*; ib. 184; *Herculeus labor*; Hor. Od. i, 3, 36; *virtus Catonis*; ib. iii, 21, 11; *virtus Scipiadæ et mitis sapientia Lælî*; S. ii, 1, 72; *nodosæ pondera clavæ*; Sil. ii, 246; *vis elephantorum*; Id. iv, 601; in imitation of the Homeric expressions βίη Ἡρακληείη or Ἡρακληείη, ἱερὸν μένος Ἀτρεΐδαο, ἱερὴ Τηλεμάχοιο, σθένος Ὠρίωνος, &c. *R.* In English we say "The Queen's most excellent Majesty" for the Queen herself. The expression in the text may

Ante domum Veneris, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon,
Implevitque sinus: neque enim minor hæserat illis,
Quos operit glacies Mæotica ruptaque tandem
Solibus effundit torpentis ad ostia Ponti
Desidia tardos et longo frigore pingues.
Destinat hoc monstrum cymbæ linique magister
Pontifici summo. Quis enim proponere talem
Aut emere auderet, quum plena et litora multo
Delatore forent? Dispersi protenus algæ
Inquisitores agerent cum remige nudo,

also be compared with *συὸς χρῆμα μίγα*, Her. i, 36, [67;] iii, 130, [18;] vi, 43, [58;] vii, 188, [83.]

Adriaco mirandus litore rhombus; Ov. Hal. 125. Ravenna in the Adriatic was famous for its turbots, as Tarentum and the Lucrine lake for oysters, (s. 140 ff;) the Tiber for pikes, Sicily for the *muræna*, and Rhodes for the *elops*; Plin. H. N. ix, 54; *R.* ib. 20. *PRA.*

40. The poet by being thus minute (as though every particular was of the utmost importance) enhances the irony. *MAD.*

Domus 'the temple;' *LUB.* Virg. Æ. vi, 81; Prop. iii, 2, 18; s. Cat. xxxvi, 13. *R.*

Ancona, in the Picenian territory, was founded by a colony of Syracusans (who were of Doric race) flying from the tyranny of Dionysius. *FAR.* It was named from a bend of the mountain whose promontory formed its harbour, resembling an elbow *ἀγκών*. Mel. ii, 4; *PRA.* Plin. iii, 13. *R.* [Thus Elbogen on the Eger in Bohemia.]

41. *Incidit* (*in retia*) *implevitque sinus*; a quotation from Virgil, *implevitque sinum sanguis*; Æ. x, 819. Sch. "Fill'd the wide bosom of the bursting seine." *GIF. sinus* is used in a similar sense, Mart. xiii, 100, 2; Grat. Cyn. 29; *R.* s. i, 88; *PRA.* 150; note on 45.

42. *Palus Mæotis* now 'the Sea of Azof,' communicating with the Black Sea by the Straits of Caffa, *R.* [or Enikale. *AW.*] *τὸν Πόντον ἔνθα ἔστιν ἡ Μαιῶτις λίμνη ἐν ᾗ πᾶς ἰχθὺς ἀτομαιοῦται, ὅθεν καὶ αὕτη ἡ λίμνη Μαιῶτις ὀνομάζεται.* Hipparch. *π. τ. ιβ'* Ζωδ. *HNN.*

43. 'By the solar beams.' *GIF.*

Ponti Euxini, Her. i, 6, [49.]

44. Immense shoals of fish are caught in the neighbourhood of Byzantium. Tac. A. xii, 63; *R.* Strab. vii, p. 320; Arist. H. A. viii, 13; 16; xv, 10; Plin. ix, 15 s 20; Ambr. Hex. v, 10. *L. itaque tempestate piscium vis Ponto erupit*: Sall. Sch.

45. *Monstrum* see ii, 143.

Linum (1) 'flax' (2) 'string' (3) 'a net;' v, 102; *sinuatum linum* a 'landing net:' Sil. vii, 503. *F.*

'The master of the bark and net;' another periphrasis. See Eur. Cyc. 86; Æsch. P. 384 f; 389. *R.*

46. All the emperors bore the title of 'Chief Pontiff.' *LUB.* There may be an allusion here to the good living of the priests; *pontificum potiore cœnis*; Hor. Od. ii, 14, 28: *GRA.* or to the discrepancy between the sanctity of the office and the viciousness of the person. *GIF.*

Proponere understand *venum*. *LUB.*

47. *Et*, 'not only the city, but even.' *PRA.*

48. *Delator*, *συκοφάντης*.

'So dispersed that no place is secure from their officiousness.'

'Inspectors of sea-weed,' (a thing proverbially worthless, *projecta vilior alga*; Virg. E. vii, 42; *PRA.* Hor. S. ii, 5, 8; *R.*) put contemptuously for *litoris maritimi inquisitores*. They somewhat resembled those revenue-officers called 'tide-waiters.' *MAD.*

49. 'Would argue the matter;' or, understanding *lege*, 'Would contest the point at law.' *AD.*

Nudus may be taken metaphorically, and *auxilio* understood: s. vii, 35; *R.* Livy xxviii, 3, 6.

Non dubitaturi fugitivum dicere piscem
Depastumque diu vivaria Cæsaris, inde
Elapsum, veterem ad dominum debere reverti.
Si quid Palfurio, si credimus Armillato,
Quidquid conspicuum pulcrumque est æquore toto,
Res fisci est, ubicumque natat. Donabitur ergo,
Ne pereat. Jam letifero cedente pruinis
Auctumno, jam quartanam sperantibus ægris,
Stridebat deformis hyems prædamque recentem
Servabat: tamen hic properat, velut urgeat Auster.

50. 'Fellows who would not scruple to swear the fish was a stray.' Such were the oppressive measures used to fleece the people, on the most groundless pretences, and yet under colour of legal claim. *MAD.* s. Suet. xii, 9; 12. *R.*

51. *Vivaria*; iii, 308; Macr. iii, 13. *PRA.*

53. *Palfurius Sura* had been a buffoon and a parasite at the court of Nero; for which Vespasian expelled him from the senate; when he commenced Stoic, and talked (which Suetonius says he could do very eloquently, xii, 13;) of abstinence and virtue; till Domitian, who wanted little other recommendation of a man, than the having justly incurred the contempt and anger of his father, made him his own attorney-general, in which office he acquitted himself most egregiously. *GIF.* Sch. *PRA.* See vii, 80, note on *Saleius.*

Armillatus was another sycophant of much the same stamp. Sch.

54. By the laws of England, whale and sturgeon are called royal fish, because they belong to the king, on account of their excellence, as part of his ordinary revenue, in consideration of his protecting the seas from pirates and robbers. Blackst. Com. (4to) p. 290. *MAD.* "Hath not strong reason moved the legist's minde, To say, the fayrest of all nature's kinde The prince, by his prerogative, may clayme?" Marston. *GIF.*

55. 'Is the property of the exchequer.' *GV.*

'If such be the law, we will make a merit of necessity, and present every choice fish to the emperor, lest we lose both that and our labour.' *HEI.*

56. Acute and 'fatal' diseases are frequent in 'autumn,' especially in Italy and during the prevalence of southerly winds. Hipp. Aph. iii, 9; Galen; *PRA.* vi, 517; Plin. ii, 48; Virg. G. iii, 478 ff; Hor. Od. ii, 14, 15 f; iii, 23, 8; S. ii, 6, 18 f; Pers. vi, 13; *R.* [Livy iii, 6, c.]

'Giving place to.' *νιφοστιβεῖς χειμῶνες ἐκχωρεῖσιν εὐκάρπῳ ἐέρι·* Soph. Aj. 675. *R.*

'Hoar-frosts,' for 'winter;' Virg. G. i, 230. *R.*

57. *Sperantibus* may be either (1) taken by the figure catachresis for *timentibus. LUB.* Or (2) *sperare* may be considered as a generic term including *optare* and *timere. MAD.* s. Virg. Æ. i, 543; iv, 419; xi, 275; V. Flac. iii, 295; Herodian, i, 3, 11. *R.* See notes on *ἐλπίσας·* Her. i, 77, [55;] iii, 62, [2;] and on *ἔλπομαι·* vi, 109, [100.] Or (3) we may translate it 'hoping (Hor. Od. ii, 10, 13;) that the fever will become intermittent.' *nam quartana neminem jugulat; sed si ex ea facta quotidiana est, in malis æger est*; Cels. Med. iii, 15. In accordance with which is the Italian proverb "*Febre quartana No fa sonare campana.*" *FV. RIG. GRA.* s. Cic. Ep. xvi, 11 pr. *R.*

58. *Stridere* is properly applied to a stormy wind. Cic. T. Q. i, 68; *PRA. stridens aquilone procella*; Virg. Æ. i, 102.

Informes hyemes; Hor. Od. ii, 10, 15. *LUB.*

Recentem: another reason why it would keep.

59. *Hic* 'the fisherman.' *PRA.*

The south-wind is very unfavourable for the keeping of either meat or fish. Gal. Aph. iii, 5; *PRA.* xiv, 130; Hor. S. ii, 2, 11 f. *R.*

Utque lacus suberant, ubi, quamquam diruta, servat
Ignem Trojanum et Vestam colit Alba minorem,
Obstitit intranti miratrix turba parumper.
Ut cessit, facili patuerunt cardine valvæ.
Exclusi spectant admissa opsonia Patres.
Itur ad Atridem. Tum Picens "Accipe" dixit
"Privatis majora focis: genialis agatur
Iste dies, propera stomachum laxare saginis

60. *Suberant* 'were near at hand.' Horace also uses the plural; *Albanos prope te lacus*; Od. iv, 1, 19 f. *MAD.* Now 'Lago di Castel Gandolfo.' Liv. v, 15 ff; Cic. Div. i, 44; pro Mil. 31; Virg. Æ. ix, 387. *R.*

'Demolished,' with the exception of the temples, by Tullus Hostilius. Liv. i, 29. *PRA.*

61. *Alba Longa*, the favourite residence of Domitian, stood on the declivity of a hill near a lake which was famous in Roman story. It was built by Ascanius, (xii, 70 ff; Virg. Æ. iii, 390 ff; viii, 43 ff;) and there the Trojans deposited the sacred fire brought from Ilium. When the city was destroyed, and Rome became the capital of the nation, a remnant of the Vestal fire was still left there, from some superstitious motive, and piously preserved through all the vicissitudes of the commonwealth. Liv. i, 3; 25; 29 ff. Here Domitian usually kept the Quinquatria in honour of Minerva his tutelary deity; and here he often convened the senate. *GIF. PRA. MAD.* 145; Plin. Ep. iv, 11, 6; Tac. Ag. 45; Suet. xii, 4; 19; Stat. S. iv, 2, 18 ff; 62 ff; Virg. Æ. ii, 293. *R.*

'The lesser Vesta,' in comparison with the splendour of her temple and worship in Rome. Sch.

62. Thus *turba salutatrix*; v, 21. *R.*

63. 'As the crowd made way.' *MAD.*

Janua quæ facilis movebat cardines; Hor. Od. i, 25, 4 ff. *MAD.* Opposed to this is *Janitor, difficilem moto cardine pande forem*; Ov. Am. i, 6, 1 f. *Valvæ* are the same as *duplices fores*; ib. viii, 22; whence the expressions *junge ostia*; ix, 105; and *junctæ fenestræ*; Hor. Od. i, 25, 1. *R.*

64. "The senators, shut out, behold The envied dainty enter." *GIF. JC.* This intimates the haughty arrogance of Domitian. *HEI.*

Ὀψώνιον was applied to 'fish' in particular; see Ath. vii, 1. *R.*

65. *Itur* used impersonally as *surgitur*; 144; *MAD.* iii, 235, note; vii, 82; Hor. S. i, 1, 7.

The emperor is called *Atrides* from his resemblance in imperiousness to the generalissimo of the Greeks. Hom. Il. A; Suet. xii, 13; *R.* s. x, 84; *DO.* i, 61 f.

'The fisher of Picenum,' Sch. might have found a precedent for his conduct in Herodotus, (iii, 42;) who gives an account of a very fine fish which was taken and brought to Polycrates the tyrant of Samos. The presentation speech is preserved by the historian; it is very civil, as might be expected, but far short of this before us. Herodotus adds that Polycrates invited the fisherman to sup with him: a trait of politeness which, we may be pretty confident, Domitian did not think it necessary to imitate. *GIF.*

66. 'Greater than (i. e. too great for) private kitchens;' *MAD.* s. vi, 114; not to mention the delicacy of the fish itself; 39; Hor. S. i, 2, 115 f; Pers. vi, 23. *R.*

Genialis; Pers. ii, 1-3; *PRA.* Hor. Od. iii, 17, 13 ff. *MAD.*

67. 'Lose no time in expanding your stomach for the reception of these delicacies;' *LUB.* or 'in releasing it from the dainties with which it is now loaded.' This relief was usually obtained by emetics. *MAD.* Gluttons sometimes adopted this expedient after a first or second course to prepare themselves for the next. *ACH.* [ii, 33;] Suet. ix, 13; Livy xxiii, 20, e. ["A modern eminent writer tells

Et tua servatum consume in sæcula rhombum.
Ipse capi voluit." Quid apertius? Et tamen Illi
Surgebant cristæ: nihil est, quod credere de se
Non possit, quum laudatur dis æqua potestas.
Sed dêrat pisci patinæ mensura. Vocantur
Ergo in consilium proceres, quos oderat Ille;

us that 'When Cæsar went to the public feasts, he constantly took a vomit in the morning, with a design to indulge himself with more keenness, and to encrease his appetite for the ensuing feast.' The fact is true; but I would willingly believe the inference unjust. It is more than probable that he practised this custom by the advice of his physicians, who might direct such a regimen as the most certain and immediate preservation against epileptic fits, to which the dictator was often liable. My honoured father (who was excelled by few physicians in the theory of physic) has often told me that those kind of convulsions were of such a nature as generally to come on after eating, and more violently if the stomach was overloaded. Cæsar was so careful in observing a decent dignity in his behaviour, that he dreaded the shame of exposing publicly this weakness in his constitution, and therefore guarded against it in a prudent manner, which has since been construed into a reproach. This surmise rests upon the stronger foundation; as all authors agree, that he was most strictly and remarkably abstemious;" J. Earl of Orrery, L. xiii, p. 163 f.] I am credibly informed that a celebrated gourmand in London practised the very same means, after an early civic feast, to prepare himself for a fashionable dinner at 'the west end.'

68. *Sæculum* is repeatedly used by the writers about this time, especially the younger Pliny, to signify 'the reign.' *HEI.*

69. It is surprising that any man of sense should have introduced such an absurd idea into serious poetry; and yet Claudian has something not unlike it in some high-flown Alcaics on the marriage of Honorius and Maria; x, 13-15. Jonson too, whose learning often got the better of his judgement and betrayed him into absurdities, has expanded the thought thus: "Fat aged carps, that run into thy net, And pikes, now weary their own kind to eat, As loth the second draught or cast to stay, Officiously at first themselves betray;" Forest, ii, 2. *GIF.*

'What flattery was ever more grossly palpable?' *LUB.* *Illi* see 73; iii, 264.

70. The metaphor is taken from a bird, which, when proud and pleased, 'cocks and struts and plumes itself;' *MAD.* as the contrary is expressed by the word CREST-FALLEN.

'Nothing is too fulsome to be credited.' *MAD.* [Rambler No. 104. Compare the well-known anecdote of Canute; Hume H. of E. 1028 f.]

71. Such was the impious vanity of many heathen princes; Caligula, (Suet. iv, 22;) Aurelian, Carus, Diocletian, Antiochus, and many eastern sovereigns, (Curt. viii, 5;) Alexander of Macedon, (Just. xi; xii. "With ravish'd ears The monarch hears, Assumes the god, Affects to nod, And seems to shake the spheres;" *DRY*, Alex. Feast, [ii, 17 ff.] *MAD.*) Domitian styled himself *dominus et deus*; Suet. xii, 13; Mart. v, 8, 1; s. Eutr. ix, 16; Aurel. Vict. de Cæs. 39; Sen. Ep. 59, m; *PRA. R.* Daniel vi, 12; Acts xii, 21-23. "O what is it proud slime will not believe Of his own worth, to hear it equal praised Thus with the gods?" Jonson, Sejanus, [act i.] *GIF.*

72. *Quamvis lata gerat patella rhombum, rhombus latior est tamen patella*; Mart. xiii, 81. *PRA.*

73. There cannot be a stronger instance of the capricious insolence with which the tyrants of Rome treated the servile and degenerate senate, than their being summoned on this paltry occasion. *LUB.* s. Sil. i, 609; Liv. ix, 17. *R.* There is an anecdote of Nero, worthy, in every respect, to be placed by the side of that in the text. One day, while the empire was in a

In quorum facie miseræ magnæque sedebat
Pallor amicitiæ. Primus, clamante Liburno
"Currite! jam sedit!" rapta properabat abolla
Pegasus, adtonitæ positus modo villicus Urbi.
Anne aliud tunc Præfecti? quorum optimus atque
Interpres legum sanctissimus, omnia quamquam
Temporibus diris tractanda putabat inermi

state of revolt, he convened the senators in haste. And, when they were breathless with apprehension of some alarming communication, his speech from the throne was this, "'Εξεύρηκα πῶς ἡ ὑδραυλὶς καὶ μεῖζον καὶ ἐμμελέστερον φθέγξεται." *GIF.*

'He hated them, from a consciousness of those feelings with which they could not but regard him.' *MAD.* τὸ μῖσος καὶ τρὸς τὰ γένη, μισεῖ γὰρ τὸν συκοφάντην ἕκαστος καὶ τοῦ κακῶσαι ἐφίεται καὶ μὴ εἶναι βούλεται, ὃν μισεῖ Arist. Rh. ii, 5, 3.

74. 'Paleness betraying fear.' *LUB.* s. Suet. xii, 11; and i, 33; *PRA.* Ov. M. ii, 776; Tr. iii, 9, 18. *R.* φοβερά ἐστιν ὀργὴ δυναμένων ποιεῖν τι· καὶ ἀδικία δύναμιν ἔχουσα καὶ τὸ ἐπ' ἄλλῳ εἶναι καὶ οἱ πρῶοι καὶ εἴρωνες· καὶ πανοῦργοι, ἄδηλοι γάρ· Arist. Rh. ii, 6, 2 f.

75. 'The crier of the court making proclamation.' *BR.* s. iii, 240; *MAD.* Liv. iii, 38; iv, 32; xxxvi, 3; Tac. An. ii, 28. *R.*

76. 'He has taken his seat.' *LUB.*

'Snatching up his cloak.' iii, 115. *GRA. palmata insignis abolla*; Prud. c. Sym. Ep. i, 20. *PRA.* Juvenal ridicules this Stoic (most of the lawyers were of this sect) for being the first to run, in such trepidation, at the earliest summons, to wait on his lord and master; whereas the disciples of Zeno boasted themselves to be free, and kings, and professed to be imperturbable. s. Hor. Od. iii, 3, 1 ff. *HEI.*

77. *Pegasus* was a man of such great learning that he was called a 'Book;' a most profound lawyer, and an upright and worthy magistrate; he had filled the office of consul, had presided over many of the provinces with honour to himself and satisfaction to the people; and was appointed prefect of the city by Vespasian. He is said to have been named after the ship of his father, who was trierarch of a Liburnian galley. Sch.

Besides the Dacians, who now kept the city 'in a constant state of alarm,' the Catti, the Sygambri, and other barbarous nations, were on the eve of commencing hostilities. 147. *GIF.* Or 'stupified as one thunderstruck.' *PRA.*

Positus for *præpositus*. *R.*

Modo s. *nuper*; ii, 160. *MNS.*

By the term 'bailiff' we are given to understand that the emperors regarded Rome as nothing but a large farm, and the citizens as no better than so many menials and labourers. *MNS.* s. iii, 195. *R. Villicus ærari quondam, nunc cultor agelli*; Tib. Priap. 81; *SM.* does not prove that *villicus* was synonymous with *præfectus*, as it is evidently used metaphorically and by way of antithesis.

78. *Tunc* 'in those days,' i. e. under the Flavian family. *MNS.* s. Suet. x, 16. *R.*

'Prefects of the city' were appointed by Romulus, and existed both under the regal and the consular government. But their authority was so enlarged by Augustus, that he may be almost considered as having instituted them. In this he is said to have acted by the advice of Mæcenas, on whom he first conferred the office: and the choice of those whom he afterwards appointed to it shows his opinion of its importance. The jurisdiction of the prefect was now extended a hundred miles beyond the walls. He decided in all causes between masters and slaves, patrons and clients, guardians and wards, &c: he had the inspection of the mints, the regulation of the markets, and the superintendence of the public amusements. *GIF.*

80. 'He was a time-server, not daring to wield the sword of Justice with vigour; for since it was impossible

Justitia. Venit et Crispi jucunda senectus,
Cujus erant mores, qualis facundia, mite
Ingenium. Maria ac terras populosque regenti
Quis comes utilior, si clade et peste sub illa
Sævitiam damnare et honestum afferre liceret
Consilium? Sed quid violentius aure tyranni,
Cum quo de pluviis aut æstibus aut nimboso
Vere loquuturi fatum pendebat amici?
Ille igitur numquam direxit brachia contra
Torrentem, nec civis erat, qui libera posset
Verba animi proferre et vitam impendere vero.
Sic multas hyemes atque octogesima vidit
Solstitia, his armis illa quoque tutus in aula.
Proximus ejusdem properabat Acilius ævi

to punish the greater criminals, he thought it but fair to connive at petty offenders.' *FAR.*

Justice is frequently represented on Roman coins 'unarmed,' with a shallow goblet (*patera*) in one hand and a sceptre in the other. *R.*

81. *Vibius Crispus Placentinus* was another worthy but cautious man. One of his good sayings is preserved by Suetonius: *Domitianus inter initia principatus, quotidie secretum sibi horarium sumere solebat, nec quidquam amplius, quam muscas captare, ac stilo præacuto configere; ut cuidam interroganti 'essetne quis intus cum Cæsare?' non absurde responsum sit a Vibio Crispo 'ne musca quidem';* xii, 3; [104, note.] *FAR. Vibius Crispus, compositus et jucundus, atque delectatione natus, privatis tamen causis quam publicis melior*; Quint. x, 1; *PRA.* Id. v, 13; vi, 2; xii, 11; Tac. de Or. 8; 13; An. xiv, 28; H. ii, 10; iv, 41; 43. *R. lumina Nestorei mitis prudentia Crispi et Fabius Veiento: potentem signat utrumque purpura; ter memores implerunt nomine fastos, et prope Cæsarei confinis Acilius aulæ*; Statius. *V.* For the periphrasis s. 39; vii, 35; x, 75. *R. ἱερὸν μίνως Ἀλκινόοιο·* Hom. Od. H 167; *FAR.* [Her. iii, 36, 77.]

83. 'To the emperor.' *LUB.*

84. Understand *fuisset.*

Scipiadæ, clades Libyæ; Virg. Æ. vi, 844.

85. See Suet. xii 10-12. *R.*

86. It is dangerous *teneras mordaci radere vero auriculas*; Pers. i, 107. *PRA.* "Tyrants' ears, alas, are ticklish things." *GIF.*

88. 'Was at stake.' *R.*

89. *Καιρῷ λατρεύειν μηδ' ἀντιπνέειν ἀνεμοῖσι. LUB.* "As Sherlock at Temple was taking a boat, The waterman ask'd him which way he would float. 'Which way?' quoth the Doctor, 'you fool, with the stream!' To Paul's, or to Lambeth, 'twas all one to him." *obsequio tranantur aquæ nec vincere possis flumina, si contra, quam rapit unda, nates*; Ov. A. A. ii, 180 f; [*μὴ βιάζου ῥοῦν ποταμοῦ* Ecclesiasticus iv, 26.]

91. 'To devote his life to the cause of truth.' *LUB.*

92. *Octoginta solstitia* would be but forty years. *PRA.*

93. *Solstitium* is generally put for the summer solstice.' *humida solstitia atque hyemes orate serenas*; Virg. G. i, 100. *R.*

His armis 'by the temporizing arts of dissimulation, taciturnity, and obsequiousness.' *LUB.*

'Even in that court: the court of a Nero and a Domitian!' *LUB.*

94. *Acilius Glabrio*, the father, was of consular dignity and a man *singulari prudentia et fide*; Plin. Ep. i, 14. *LUB.* He was banished subsequently to this, and then put to death for high treason. Suet. xii, 10. *PRA.* Unless these words refer rather to *Domitius* the son. *R.*

Cum juvene, indigno, quem mors tam sæva maneret
Et domini gladiis tam festinata: sed olim
Prodigio par est in nobilitate senectus;
Unde fit, ut malim fraterculus esse gigantis.
Profuit ergo nihil misero, quod cominus ursos
Figebat Numidas, Albana nudus arena
Venator. Quis enim jam non intelligat artes
Patricias? Quis priscum illud miretur acumen,
Brute, tuum? Facile est barbato imponere regi.
Nec melior vultu, quamvis ignobilis, ibat

95. Who this young man was, is doubtful. Dio gives an account of one *Acilius Glabrio*, who was put to death by Domitian for impiety (attachment to 'Jewish customs,' perhaps Christianity), and because he had fought in the arena: for when he was consul (Trajan was his colleague, and they were both young at the time,) Domitian sent for him to Alba and compelled him to engage a lion at the celebration of the Juvenilia: he killed the beast; and, some time after, the tyrant put him to death, through envy of the applause he had then obtained; lxvii, 13. *GIF. R.*

96. *Domini* s. 71.

Olim 'long since.' *MAD.*

97. *Prædictiones vero et præsensiones rerum futurarum quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea quæ sint, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, praedici? ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur?* Cic. N. D. ii, 3; Div. i, 42. *PRA.*

See note on ἀρίστοισι· Her. iii, 80, [40;] that chapter gives a very exact portraiture of the Roman tyrant.

98. The giants (γηγενεῖς) were fabled to be the sons of Titan and Terra; 'their younger brother' therefore would be *Terræ filius*; an obscure man whose parents were unknown, and who might seem (like a mushroom) to owe his origin to the Earth. *LUB.* Pers. vi, 57 ff. *PRA.* 'Their little brother,' otherwise I might still chance to incur notice. *R. jure perhorrui late conspicuum tollere verticem*; Hor. Od. iii, 16, 18 f.

99. Suet. xii, 4; 19. *PRA.* Understand *juveni. LUB.* Men of rank, and even women, entered the arena, either voluntarily or by compulsion, (see 95, note) for the emperor's amusement; ii, 143 ff; viii, 192 ff; i, 22 ff. *R.*

100. 'Numidian bears;' (see note on 'Tuscan boars;' i, 22 f;) *horridas pelle Libystidis ursæ*; Virg. Æ. v, 37; Herod. iv, 191; (*WE.*) Mart. i, 105, 5; Solin. 29; Strab. Pliny denies that there are bears in Africa; viii, 36; 58. *L.* But there are weighty authorities against him. *SM.* Dr Shaw mentions the bear, as one of the animals indigenous to Africa: Travels, p. 177. *LR.*

Nudus s. i, 23; and ii, 71; where it is mentioned as an indication of insanity.

101. 'Who would not now be alive to the arts of patricians?' *LUB.*

102. 'Primitive; which would not pass current in the present day.' *LUB.*

103. Liv. i, 56. *PRA.* 'It is no such hard matter to gull a king with far more beard than brains.' *GIF.* It was 444 years before barbers were introduced into the city. They first came from Sicily. Varr. R. R. ii, ult. Plin. vii, 59; Gell. iii, 4; Pers. iv, 1. *PRA.* Long before the days of Brutus, we have an instance of a like device, by which David saved himself at the court of Achish king of Gath; 1 Samuel xxi, 10-15; *MAD.* vi, 105; xvi, 29. *R.* [Phæ. iv. 8, 10.] Men were in those days εὐηθεῖς.

104. 'Equally pale.' *LUB.* s. 75. *MAD.*

'Though ignoble:' for it must be remembered that this lord of the world did not consider it derogatory to his dignity to impale flies on a bodkin.

Rubrius, offensæ veteris reus atque tacendæ
Et tamen improbior satiram scribente cinædo.
Montani quoque venter adest abdomine tardus,
Et matutino sudans Crispinus amomo,
Quantum vix redolent duo funera; sævior illo
Pompeius tenui jugulos aperire susurro,
Et, qui vulturibus servabat viscera Dacis,
Fuscus, marmorea meditatus prœlia villa,
Et cum mortifero prudens Veiento Catullo,

105. Of *Rubrius* and his 'nameless offence' nothing certain is known.

106. 'More lost to shame than the pathic satirist,' had become proverbial. *GES.* s. xiv, 30; Mart. vi, 39, 12; Plaut. Aul. iii, 2, 8; *MNS.* ii, 27; Romans ii, 21 ff. For *improbus* see iii, 282.

107. *Curtius Montanus*, (whose unwieldly paunch prepares us for the prominent part which he is to bear in the debate, *GIF.*) is mentioned xi, 34; Tac. A. xvi, 28 f; 33; H. iv, 40. *PRA.* But the name of *Montanus*, was a very common one. *R.*

108. See 1 ff; *LUB.* i, 26 ff. *R.*

'Morning' has a twofold sense 'oriental' and 'early in the day.' *HOL.* Sch. It showed the height of voluptuousness to have bathed and anointed at such an untimely hour instead of in the afternoon. *PRA.* Authority is wanting for the word's being used to signify 'eastern.' *MAD. Eurus ad Auroram Nabatæaque regna recessit Persidaque et radiis juga subdita matutinis: Vesper et occiduo quæ litora sole tepescunt, proxima sunt Zephyro*; Ov. M. i, 61 ff; is not conclusive. The corresponding Greek word ἠοῖος or ἑῷος, however, has the double meaning. *pallidus eoo thure quod ignis olet*; Mart. iii, 65, 8.

The *amomum* (Plin. xiii, 1;) is an Assyrian shrub with a white flower, of which a very costly perfume was made. *LUB.* Virg. E. iii, 89; iv, 25. [*(HY.)*] *R.* The precise plant is not ascertained: *amomum* is the Linnæan name for 'the ginger.'

109. This perfume was one of the ingredients used in embalming. *LUB.* It was also the practice to place a large quantity of aromatics with the body on a funeral pile. *FAR.* Pers. vi, 35 ff; *PRA.* St Matthew xxvi, 12. It was originally an eastern custom. *MAD.* See *KI*, de Fun. Rom. iii, 5; *R.* vii, 208, note.

110. Of *Pompeius* nothing further is known. *R.*

Sævior aperire is a Grecism; *FAR.* as *quælibet in quemvis opprobria fingere sævus*; Hor. Ep. i, 15. 30; *R.* [and often in Persius.]

Jugulos aperire 'to cut men's throats.' (see note on iii, 36.) The noun has both a neuter and a masculine form. *FAR.*

Hence Pliny has *insidiantes susurri*; Pan. 62; *R.* s. iii, 122 ff.

111. *Corn. Fuscus* was slain with a great part of his army in an expedition against the Dacians, Sch. or Catti, which Domitian had entrusted him with. Suet. xii, 6; Tac. H. ii, 86; iii, 4; 12; 24; 66; iv, 4; Eutr. vii, [24;] *PRA.* Dio lxviii, 9. *R.*

'Vultures' are said to resort to a spot, where slaughter is to take place, two or three days beforehand! Plin. x, 6; Plut. M. xx, 93. *PRA.* 'The entrails' are the parts which these birds most eagerly devour. *FAR.* s. Job xxxix, 27 ff; St Matthew xxiv, 28; St Luke xvii, 37.

'The obsequiousness, by which he contrived to prolong his days, served but to fatten him for vulture's food.' *R.*

Dacia comprehended the modern provinces of Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia. *PRA.*

112. 'Studied the art of war (vii, 128;) in a marble villa, and not in a tent of skins.' *PRA.*

113. *Fabricius Veiento:* s. iii, 185; vi, 113. His wife Hippia eloped with Sergius a gladiator. vi, 82. Both he and Catullus were of consular dignity.

Qui numquam visæ flagrabat amore puellæ,
Grande et conspicuum nostro quoque tempore monstrum!
Cæcus adulator dirusque a ponte satelles,
Dignus, Aricinos qui mendicaret ad axes
Blandaque devexæ jactaret basia redæ.

His shrewdness was shown by accommodating himself to the tyrannical caprices of Domitian. *FAR.* In the reign of Nero he was banished for publishing a jeu d'esprit, which he called 'Codicils of persons deceased,' in which he had libelled senators, and priests, and even the emperor himself. *LUB.* Tac. A. xiv, 50. (*L.*) *PRA.* He was 'prudent' enough to obtain the good grace of Nerva likewise. When that prince was supping with a small party, Veiento lay in his bosom. The conversation having turned on the enormities of Catullus, the emperor exclaimed, "I wonder what would be his fate, were he now alive?" "His fate," replied Junius Mauricus, (casting his eyes on Veiento, who was little less criminal than Catullus,) "his fate," replied he, with the dauntless spirit of an old Roman, "would be—to sup with us." *GIF.* Plin. Ep. iv, 22; ix, 13. *R.*

Catullus Messalinus had well earned the epithet here given him: *luminibus captus, ingenio sævo mala cæcitatis addiderat; non verebatur, non erubescebat, non miserebatur: quo a Domitiano non secus ac tela, quæ et ipsa cæca et improvida feruntur, in optimum quemque contorquebatur*; Plin. Ep. iv, 22; *FAR.* D. Cass. lxvii; Joseph. B. J. p. 996 f; Tac. Ag. 45. *R.* His death may be added to the innumerable instances of retribution which "vindicate the ways of God to man." He was afflicted with an incurable disease, attended by the most excruciating and unremitting torture: yet the agonies of his body were perfect ease, compared to those of his mind. He was constantly haunted with the thoughts of his past cruelties; the ghosts of those he had accused seemed ever before him, and he used to leap from his bed with the most dreadful shrieks, as if avenging dames had already seized upon it. Worn out at length by his mental sufferings, he expired one livid mass of putrefaction! *GIF.* s. Her. iv, 205. [Hooker, E. P. vi, 6, 43; and compare the account of Judas Iscariot's death in Papias: *CR*, Cat. Act. p. 12.]

114. Thus forming an exception to the proverb: ἐκ τοῦ ὑρᾶν γίγνεται τὸ ἱρᾶν. *LUB.* Mart. viii, 49. *R.*

115. *Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum*; Virg. Æ. iv, 658.

'Even in our time, when they are so rife.' *LUB.*

116. He was probably not quite blind: otherwise his praise of the turbot could not have pleased the tyrant. *ACH.*

'Raised from a beggar's station on some bridge to be the accursed minister of cruelty.' *MAD.* xiv, 134. Thus *satelles audaciæ, potestatis, scelerum, &c.* Cic. Cat. i, 3; Agr. ii, 13; Prov. 3; Quint. 25. *R.* Unless these words are rather to be connected with the following: *dignusque qui dirus &c.* 'the importunate sentry of the bridge.' *PRA.* s. v, 8.

117. The Aricine hill, without the city gate on the Appian road, swarmed with beggars, particularly Jews; Sch. iii, 296; so as to become proverbial for it: *multi Manii Ariciæ.* s. Pers. vi, 56; Mart. ii, 19, 3: xii, 32, 10. *R.* As the carriages went slowly down hill, they were the more exposed to the importunities of mendicants. *T.* The modern name of *Aricia* (Hor. S. i, 5, 1; *MAD.*) is 'la Riccia,' *PRA.* or 'Nemi.' *R.*

118. 'To throw his complimentary kisses to the ladies, as they rode in their chariots down the hill,' Sch. 'by kissing his hand.' *SM.* iii, 106; *MAD.* vi, 584; Apul. Met. iv, p. 83; D. Cass. xliv, 8; Luc. de Salt. 17; Tac. H. i, 36; Plin. xxviii, 2; Job xxxi, 27; Hosea xiii, 2. Whence the expression *adorare.* *R.* Livy xxx, 16 f. *ED.* 'Instead of presuming, as now, to approach their lips; too good to be contaminated by such a blind and lecherous old dotard.' 114. *PRA.*

Nemo magis rhombum stupuit: nam plurima dixit
In lævam conversus; at illi dextra jacebat
Belua. Sic pugnas Cilicis laudabat et ictus,
Et pegma et pueros inde ad velaria raptos.
Non cedit Veiento, sed, ut fanaticus œstro
Percussus, Bellona, tuo, divinat et "Ingens
Omen habes" inquit "magni clarique triumphi:
Regem aliquem capies, aut de temone Britanno
Excidet Arviragus: peregrina est belua: cernis

119. 'Professed more astonishment and admiration.' *MAD.* s. xiii, 16; 164; Sil. v, 202. *R.*

121. 'The enormous fish.' *LUB.*

'In like manner,' i. e. without seeing them. *LUB.*

'Of the Cilician gladiator;' *LUB.* who was a favourite with Domitian. *MAD.*

122. Πῆγμα 'stage machinery,' by sitting on which boys were suddenly raised to a considerable height. *L.* The precise nature of this self-moving framework it is very difficult to ascertain: but we may suppose that it resembled a mountain, a tower, or the like, and, by rising or sinking suddenly, changed into some other form; not very dissimilar to the changes in a modern pantomime. *KG.* It appears that slaves and malefactors were sometimes thrown from them to the wild-beasts. Phæd. v, 7, 6; Mart. Sp. xvi; Suet. iv, 26; v, 34; Sen. Ep. 88 ff; Plin. xxxiii, 3; *R.* Mart. Sp. ii, 2; Claud. xvii, 320 ff. *PRA.* This was always a favourite exhibition at Rome. Calp. vii, 23 ff. *GIF.*

The Roman Theatres were open at the top: during the performance, however, they were usually covered with a large awning stretched across with cords, *GIF.* as a shelter from sun or rain: *FAR.* besides which, by keeping the spectators in the shade, a stronger light was thrown upon the stage. Plin. xix, 1. *R.* The ceiling of the Theatre at Oxford is painted in imitation of this.

123. 'Does not yield in admiration.' *LUB.*

'One inspired.' *LUB.* ii, 112. *PRA.* Οἶστρος or μύωψ, in Latin *tabanus* or *asilus*, here used metaphorically for 'stimulus,' is a species of stinging fly, which, in the summer, almost drives cattle mad: *LUB.* 'a gadfly.' *MAD.* Varr. R. R. 5; Plin. ix, 15; Virg. G. iii, 146 ff; *PRA.* Plin. xi, 16; 28; V. Flacc. iii, 581. *R.* [s. Lucr. i, 922.]

124. Bellona, the goddess of war, was the sister of Mars. Her priests worshipped her with offerings of their own blood; and were then gifted with prophetic inspiration. Some think her the same as Minerva. *LUB.* Virg. Æ. viii, 703.

126. This 'monarch' may be a sarcastical allusion to Decebalus, whose name could not be brought into the verse, but whose actions were the opprobrium of Domitian's reign. He opposed the emperor in the Dacian war, in which Fuscus fell, and was an enemy far from contemptible. *GIF.*

'The pole of the sithed car' is put for the chariot itself. *LUB.* But the Britons used to run along the pole, and fight from it. Cæs. B. G. iv, 33; *PRA.* s. Virg. G. iii, 204; Prop. ii, 1, 76. *R.*

127. 'Shall some Arviragus be hurled!' Arviragus (according to the monkish fables) was the younger son of Cymbeline, and began his reign in the fourth year of Claudius, whose daughter he married. He then revolted from his father, was brought back to his duty by Vespasian, reigned many years in great glory, and left his crown to his son, a prince not less valorous and rather more wise than his father. *HOL.* According to Polydore Virg. he was either converted to Christianity by Joseph of Arimathæa, or allowed him and his followers to settle at Glasgow, with permission to preach the Gospel. There is sarcasm in this mention of the Britons.

Erectas in terga sudes?" Hoc defuit unum
Fabricio, patriam ut rhombi memoraret et annos.
" Quidnam igitur censes? Conciditur?" " Absit ab illo
Dedecus hoc!" Montanus ait. " Testa alta paretur,
Quæ tenui muro spatiosum colligat orbem.
Debetur magnus patinæ subitusque Prometheus.
Argillam atque rotam citius properate; sed ex hoc
Tempore jam, Cæsar, figuli tua castra sequantur."
Vicit digna viro sententia. Noverat ille
Luxuriam imperii veterem noctesque Neronis
Jam medias aliamque famem, quum pulmo Falerno

whose subjugation many eminent generals (Vespasian among the rest) had failed in: and the only chance of their reduction was now destroyed by the recall of Agricola. Tac. Ag. 13 ff. *R.* Some chief is probably alluded to, who made himself formidable to the Romans after this recall: *OW.* the Arviragus above mentioned was dead. *GIF.* He is said to have reigned from 45 to 73 A.D. The latter date is eight years before Domitian's accession.

' Being a foreign monster, it denotes a foreign king.' *LUB.* [Eur. Ph. 1209.]

128. ' The sharp fins sticking up on his back? Thus shall thy bristly spears stand erect in the backs of thy foes.' *LUB.* Pointed stakes, charred at the ends, were used in rude warfare. *PRA. jam castra hostium oppugnabantur: saxisque et sudibus et omni genere telorum submovebantur a vallo Romani*; Liv xxxiv, 15; see vi, 247, note. " All with arrows quilled, and clothed with blood As with a purple garment, he sustained The unequal conflict;" Southey, Madoc, vi.

130. The emperor now puts the question to the senate in due form. *MAD.*

131. ' A deep dish.' *Vitellius in principatu ducentis sertertiis condidit patinam, cui faciendæ fornax in campis ædificata erat: quoniam eo pervenit luxuria, ut fictilia pluris constent quam murrhina*; Plin. xxxv, 12; *quam ob immensam magnitudinem clypeum Minervae αἰγίδα πολιούχου dictitabat*; Suet. ix, 13; *PRA.* xi, 19 f; *quamvis lata gerat patella rhombum, rhombus latior est tamen patella*; Mart. xiii, 81. *R.* The silver dish of Vitellius had been preserved as a sacred deposit, but Adrian showed his good sense by having it melted down. *GIF.*

132. The thinness of the earthen ware (according to Pliny) constituted its excellence. *LUB.*

Orbem; s. i, 137. *R.*

133. ' Some potter no less cunning in his craft, than was Prometheus the son of Iapetus, who gave proof of his skill by forming the first man out of clay.' Ov. M. i, 80 ff; *LUB. PRA.* s. vi, 13; xiv, 35; xv, 85; Hor. Od. i, 3, 29 ff; xvi, 13 ff; Æsch. P. V. See also note on vi, 110. *R.*

Subitus, or the fish would be spoilt. *PRA.*

134. Hor. A. P. 22. *figlinas invenit Chorœbus Atheniensis, in iis orbem Anacharsis Scythes, ut alii, Hyperbius Corinthius*; Plin. vii, 56; *PRA.* Pers. iii, 23 f. *R.* ' Clay' is the material, and ' a solid wheel,' revolving horizontally, the engine on which the potter forms his ware. Jeremiah xviii, 3 ff; *MAD.* Ecclesiasticus xxxviii, 29 f.

136. *Hæc sententia vicit*; Liv. xxxvii, 19; ii, 4; xlii, 47. *R.* s. *γνώμην*· Her. i, 61, [45;] and *ἐνίκα*· vi, 101, [29.]

137. ' Of the court:' *R.* ' of former emperors.' *MAD.*

' Nero's nights;' *epulas a medio die ad mediam noctem protrahebat: refotus sæpius calidis piscinis ac tempore æstivo nivatis*; Suet. vi, 27; *LUB.* Tac. A. xvi, 20; *R.* s. A. xiii, 20; and vi, 102 f. *HNN.*

138. ' Provocatives and restoratives of the jaded appetite.' *PRA.* See note on 67.

Arderet. Nulli major fuit usus edendi
Tempestate mea. Circeiis nata forent an
Lucrinum ad saxum Rutupinove edita fundo
Ostrea, callebat primo deprendere morsu;
Et semel adspecti litus dicebat echini.
Surgitur et misso proceres exire jubentur
Consilio, quos Albanam dux magnus in arcem
Traxerat adtonitos et festinare coactos,

'Falernian' was a very full-bodied wine of Campania. Plin. xiv, 6; xxii, 1. *PRA.* Whence its epithets: *acre*; xiii, 216; *indomitum*; Pers. iii, 3; Luc. x, 163; *ardens*; Mart. ix, 74, 5; xiv, 113; Hor. Od. ii, 11, 19; *severum*; Od. i, 27, 9; *forte*; S. ii, 4, 24. To soften its austerity it was mixed with Chian; Tib. ii, 1, 28; Ath. i, 20. *R.*

The lungs are considerably affected by excess in liquor. *GRA.*

139. 'No one better understood the practice, as well as the theory, of gormandizing than Montanus.' *LUB.* Crispus must have been at least an equal proficient in the science of good eating, as he was the favourite of Vitellius and the constant companion of his scandalous excesses. D. Cass. lxv, 2. *GIF.*

140. The wanton luxury of the Romans may be discerned from the variety of their oysters, which were brought from every sea. *HOL. ostreis et conchyliis omnibus continguit, ut cum luna crescant pariter pariterque decrescant*; Cic. Div. ii, 33; *ostreæ senescente luna inaneres, macræ, tenues, exsuccæ*; *crescente, pinguescunt*; Gell. xx, 7; *luna alit ostrea et implet echinos*; Lucil. *lubrica nascentes implent conchylia lunæ*; Hor. S. ii, 4, 30; Plin. ii, 41; Ath. iii, 13. The Tarentine are extolled by Varro, R. R. iii, 3; and Gellius, vii, 16; the Lucrine are preferred by Seneca, Ep. 79; and Pliny, ix, 54 s 79. *Circæis autem ostreis caro testaque nigra sunt; his autem neque dulciora neque teneriora esse ulla compertum est*; Id. xxxii, 6 s 21. *murice Baiano melior Lucrina peloris: ostrea Circeiis, Miseno oriuntur echini; pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum*; Hor. S. ii, 4, 32 ff; *PRA.* s. ib. 2, 31 ff; Pers. vi, 24; Plin. ix, 18 s 32; Macr. S. ii, 11; iii, 16; V. Max. ix, 1; Col. viii, 16; Varr. R. R. iii, 17; Sen. Helv. 10. *R.*

The town of *Circeii* in Campania, with its neighbouring promontory (now 'Monte Circello'), was named after the famous enchantress Circe, the daughter of Sol and Perseis, and aunt of Medea.

141. The Lucrine lake is between Baiæ and Puteoli. Plin. iii, 5; *PRA.* Hor. Ep. ii, 49; Mart. vi, 11; xii, 48. *R.*

Edita is the same as *nata*; 140. *R.*

Fundo 'in the bed of the sea,' *LUB.* at *Rutupiæ*, now 'Richborough[Castle]' in Kent; *FAR.* [which was the ordinary landing place from Gaul. *AW.*]

143. 'At first sight.' *MAD.*

Echinus piscis est marinus e genere cancrorum, spinis hirsutus, quibus et se tuetur, instar hericii, qui echinus est terrestris, sicut echinus marinus est hericius. echino spinæ pro pedibus sunt, ingredi est in orbem convolvi; ora in medio corpore ad terram versa; sævitiam maris præsagire traditur; Plin. ix, 31 s 51. Athenæus tells a laughable story of a Laconian, who, hearing they were delicious eating, but never having seen any of them at table before, put one into his mouth, shell, prickles, and all. Though he soon found to his cost what an awkward mouthful it was, his Spartan obstinacy would not allow of his putting it out again; but he made a solemn vow that as this was the first, so it should be the last 'sea-urchin' he ever tasted; iii, 13. *PRA.*

144. *Misso* for *dimisso*; [s. iii, 183, n.]

145. See 61. *R.* 'The great chief' i. e. 'the emperor.' *LUB.*

146. 'Had dragged them' against their will. *LUB.* 72 ff. *PRA.*

Adtonitos; 77.

Tamquam de Cattis aliquid torvisque Sygambris
Dicturus, tamquam diversis partibus orbis
Anxia præcipiti venisset epistola pinna.
Atque utinam his potius nugis tota illa dedisset
Tempora sævitiæ, claras quibus abstulit Urbi
Illustresque animas impune et vindice nullo!
Sed periit, postquam cerdonibus esse timendus
Cœperat: hoc nocuit Lamiarum cæde madenti.

147. The *Catti* occupied the territories of Hesse,[and Thuringia, stretching from the Saale to the Eder: *AW.*] the *Sygambri* those of Guelders. s. Suet. xii, 2; 6; 13; *PRA.* and Euseb. Dio liv, 20; 22; 32; Flor. iv, 12; Oros. vi, 21. The latter are termed *feroces*; Hor. Od. iv, 2, 34; *cæde gaudentes*; ib. 14, 51. Tacitus says of the Germans, *habitus corporum idem omnibus: truces et cærulei oculi*; 4; *Cattorum hæc prima semper acies, visu torva*; 31. *R.*

148. 'In order to communicate.' *R.*

149. If a consul transmitted to Rome the news of a victory, a small branch of bay was stuck in the letter; (Plin. H. N. xxxv, 58; Pan. 8;) if he sent intelligence of any reverses, he inserted 'a feather.' Sch. (The latter part is questionable.) Couriers wore feathers in their caps; when they brought good news they wore a white feather, (*libelli quos rumor alba vehit penna*; Mart. x, 3, 10;) and a black one when the news was bad, (*nullaque fumosa signatur lancea penna*; Stat. S. v, 1, 93; where *fumosa* 'dingy' is a correction of *famosa*.) *PLA.* Or, simply, 'with precipitate haste.' *R.* [Livy v, 28, 10; Eur. O. 861-866.]

151. Suet. xii, 10; 11; 15. *PRA.*

152. Ἰφθίμους ψυχάς. Hom. Il. A 3. *R.*

153. *Cerdo* (from κίρδος 'lucre') 'a cobbler, or any low mechanic.' The assassins of Domitian were men of low birth; Suet. xii, 14; 17. *LUB.* 'A Plebeian,' Pers. iv, 51; *PRA.* as opposed to Patricians; viii, 182; s. iii, 294. *R.* "Of her noblest citizens deprived, Rome daily mourned—and yet the wretch survived, And no avenger rose; but when the low And base-born rabble came to fear the blow, And cobblers trembled—then, to rise no more, He fell still reeking with the Lamian gore." *BDH.* Beaumont and Fletcher have imitated or rather translated these lines: "Princes may pick their suffering nobles out, And one by one, employ them to the block; But when they once grow formidable to Their clowns, and cobblers, ware then!" *GIF.* ["It is remarkable that Robespierre himself was safe, till he attacked his own accomplices. The spirit of men of virtue was broken; and there was no vigour of character left to destroy him, but in those daring ruffians who were the sharers of his tyranny;" Mackintosh, Def. of Peltier, 1803.]

154. 'This was fatal.' *LUB.*

The Lamian family was a noble branch of the Ælian clan: from which the imperial family of the Antonines also sprung. They traced their descent from Lamus king of the Læstrygones. Hor. Od. iii, 17, 1 ff. One of this ancient house was among Domitian's many victims; *LUB.* the tyrant, before he came to the throne, had taken away his wife Domitia Longina: *MAD.* Suet. xii, 1; and put him to death, subsequently, *ob suspiciosos quidem, verum et veteres et innoxios jocos*; ib. 10; *PRA.* s. vi, 385.

This is a severe reflection on the pusillanimity of the Patricians who tamely submitted to such cruelties and indignities. *PRA.* The exultation, with which the poet mentions the prompt and decisive vengeance of the lower orders, shows that he felt proud in being one of them, and seems intended to convey a salutary, but awful lesson, both to the oppressors and to the oppressed. *GIF.* This satire proves that Juvenal survived Domitian; who was assassinated in the forty-fifth year of his age and the sixteenth of his reign, and was succeeded by Nerva, 96 A.D. *MAD.*

SATIRE V.

ARGUMENT.

In this excellent Satire, Juvenal takes occasion, under pretence of advising one Trebius to abstain from the table of Virro, a man of rank and fortune, to give a spirited detail of the mortifications which the poor were subjected to by the rich, at those entertainments to which, on account of the political connexion subsisting between patrons and clients, it was sometimes thought necessary to invite them.

He represents even a beggar's life as one of independence compared with that of a parasite; 1..11. The supercilious patron thinks an occasional invitation to be a payment in full of all his client's services, 12..23; and yet, when at the great man's board, poor Trebius meets with nothing but mortifications and affronts. The host has all the luxuries of the season—a variety of fine old wines, 30..37; iced water, 49 f; excellent white bread, 70 ff; a magnificent lobster, 80 ff; surmullet, 92..98; lamprey, 99..102; giblets, 114; poultry, 115; wild-boar, 116; truffles, 116 ff; mushrooms, 147 f; &c. &c. and a delicious dessert, 149..152; not to mention the splendid service of plate, 37..45; and the ostentatious retinue of pampered menials; 40; 56 ff; 67; 72 ff; 83; 120 ff; while you are put at the bottom of the table among a vulgar and quarrelsome set of fellows, 25..29; and—one can hardly call it—served by some ill-conditioned underlings, 40 f; 52..55; 66 f; 73..75; with vile wine 24 ff; in a cracked mug, 46..48; bad water, 52; infamous bread, 67 ff; crab and eggs to correspond, 84 f; stale cabbage and rancid oil, 86..91; an eel—the sight of which is enough! 103; and a well-fed fish—caught in the common sewer, 104 f; a dish of toadstools, 146; and two or three half-rotten apples; 153..155. Besides all this, you must not open your lips, either to make any observation, 125 ff; or to call for what you want, 60 ff; or to ask your patron to take wine; 129..131. Money forms his criterion of merit, 132..137; especially where there is any chance of that money being one day his; 137..145. Towards his poor acquaintance he behaves just as if he derived amusement from tantalizing and insulting them; 156 ff. They, who have the meanness to submit to such treatment, deserve still worse; 161..173.

A train of manly indignation pervades the whole; and there is scarcely a single trait of insult and indignity here mentioned, which is not to be found animadverted upon, with more or less severity, in the writers of that age.

With this Satire may be compared, Pliny Ep. ii, 6; Athenæus vi, 5..18; Petronius Sat. 31; Lucian περὶ τῶν ἐπὶ μισθῷ συνόντων: and several passages in the old comedy of The Supposes, by G. Gascoigne. *GIF. R.*

[" The Indian method of giving entertainments, if judged by our notions, is strongly marked with indelicacy. The guests all sit upon a square carpet: the master of the feast being placed at the north-side: a number of separate dishes are placed before him; and a different assortment less delicate along the two sides, according to the rank of the guests. Towards the farther end of the carpeting, the guests of inferior note are seated; and the dishes are, before them, greatly inferior both in number and quality:" Tennant, Indian Recreations, i, p. 253.

" At their dinners (in Russia) . . . the dishes and the wines correspond in gradation with the rank and condition of the guests. Those, who sit near the master of the house, are suffered to have no connection with the fare, or the tenants, of the lower end of the table; and nothing would so much distress a Russian prince, as sending for a portion of the soup, or the viands, which are there placed. That, which he intends for the gratification of the favoured few around him, is generally carried to them; nor is it usual to ask for any thing:" Dr. Clarke, Trav. p. 162. " The etiquette of precedency, so rigorously observed at a Russian table, prevails also in the order of the dishes and bottles arranged for the guests. In barbarous times we had something like it in England. Perhaps the custom is not even now quite extinct in Wales. It is preserved in large farm-houses in remote parts of England, where all the family, from the master to the lowest menial, sit down to the same table: the choicest dishes are carefully placed at the upper end, and are handed down to those guests, who sit near the owner of the mansion, according to the order in which they sit; afterwards, if any thing remains, it is taken gradually to the rest:" ib. p 634. *BRK*, C. R. i, p. 262.

No longer back than the latter part of the last century, the claret, at an episcopal visitation, did not go down to the curates' end of the table, but was pushed across from the lowest rector on the one side to the opposite incumbent.]

Si te propositi nondum pudet atque eadem est mens,
Ut bona summa putes, aliena vivere quadra;
Si potes illa pati, quæ nec Sarmentus iniquas
Cæsaris ad mensas nec vilis Galba tulisset:
Quamvis jurato metuam tibi credere testi.
Ventre nihil novi frugalius. Hoc tamen ipsum
Defecisse puta, quod inani sufficit alvo:
Nulla crepido vacat? nusquam pons et tegetis pars

1. *Si.* [Livy ii, 28, mar. Hor. O. iii, 3, 1-4.]

In the person of Trebius the poet attacks parasites generally. 'If you can put up with the indignities which the pampered great think fit to bestow on their humble companions, you must be so lost to all sense of honour and gentlemanly feeling that I should hesitate to believe you on your oath.' *R.*

2. Τὸ ἀγαθὸν, 'supreme happiness.' *LUB.*

'At another's board.' *Quadra* sometimes signified 'a trencher,' sometimes 'a flat cake or large biscuit; which, when divided into quarters, was used as a trencher.' Hor. Ep. i, 17, 49. *adorea liba subjiciunt epulis: consumptis aliis, ut vertere morsus in Cereale solum penuria adegit edendi, et violare manu malisque audacibus orbem fatalis crusti, patulis nec parcere quadris: "Heus! etiam mensas consumimus?" inquit Iulus*; Virg. Æ. vii, 109 &c; iii, 257; *PRA.* s. i, 137; Virg. Mor. 48 f; *sectæ quadra placentæ*; Mart. iii, 77, 3; vi, 75, 1; ix, 91, 18; xii, 32, 18. *R.* [Rambler No 206.]

3. *Si potes ista pati, si nil perferre recusas*; Mart. xi, 23. 15; μυρία ἔστιν ἀφίρητα ἐλευθέρῳ ἀνδρὶ ἐν αὐταῖς ἥδη ταῖς συνουσίαις γιγνόμενα· Luc. I, c. 13; πολλὰ πονεῖν καὶ ὑπομένειν ὑπὲρ τῆς τοσαύτης εὐδαιμονίας· 16. *R.* [Cic. Of. i.]

Sarmentus was a Tuscan slave who had run away from his mistress: he fell in the way of Mæcenas, and, happening to please him by his coarse humour, was taken into his train, and afterwards admitted into the household of Augustus, with whom he became a favourite. In the decline of life he was reduced by his dissipation and extravagance to a state of destitution. Hor. S. i, 5, 51 ff; Sch. *GIF.* ὁ δὲ Σάρμεντος τῶν Καίσαρος παιγνίων παιδάριον, ἃ δηλικίας Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσιν· Plut. V. xlv, t. i, p. 943 D. *R.*

'Uneven;' where all the guests were not treated alike. *BRO.*

4. *Cæsaris—vilis*; 'vile as he was'—'even at an emperor's table.' *LUB.*

Apicius Galba was a notorious buffoon in the days of Tiberius and Augustus. Sch. He is often mentioned by Martial: *LUB.* i, 42, 16; x, 101; *PRA.* Quint. vi, 3. *R.*

5. *Jurato* is used as the past participle of a deponent verb. *LUB. injurato plus credet mihi, quam jurato tibi*; Plaut. Amph. i, 1; *jurato mihi crede*; Cic. Att. xiii, 28; proœm. Act. i, in Verr. *PRA.*

6. 'I know of nothing sooner satisfied than the belly.' [*exiguum natura desiderat*: Sen. E. 16;] *parvo fames constat, magno fastidium*; ib. [17;] *LUB. dives opis natura suæ, si tu modo recte dispensare velis*; Hor. S. i, 2, 73 f; *PRA.* Sen. Ep. 114; 119; &c. *R. discite quam parvo liceat producere vitam, et quantum natura petat*; Luc. iv, 377. "But would men think with how small allowance Untroubled nature doth herself suffice, Such superfluity they would despise As with sad care impeach their native joys;" Spenser. *GIF.*

7. 'But even supposing a man to want this little that is absolutely needed.' *LUB.*

8. *Crepido* is 'a raised foot-way,' or 'a niche,' *LUB.* iii, 296; *PRA.* or 'a quay.' Curt. iv, 5. *GRA.*

Pons, s. iv, 116; *PRA.* xiv, 134. *R.*

Teges, 'a rug' or 'mat;' Sch. *LUB.* vi, 117; vii, 221; ix, 140; Mart. vi, 39, 4; ix, 93, 3; xi, 33, 2; 57, 5; Plin. xxi, 18; Varr. R. R. i, 22. *R.*

Dimidia brevior? Tantine injuria cœnæ?
Tam jejuna fames, quum pol sit honestius, illic
Et tremere et sordes farris mordere canini?
Primi fige loco, quod tu discumbere jussus
Mercedem solidam veterum capis officiorum.
Fructus amicitiæ magnæ cibus. Imputat hunc rex
Et, quamvis rarum, tamen imputat. Ergo duos post
Si libuit menses neglectum adhibere clientem,
Tertia ne vacuo cessaret culcita lecto;
" Una simus" ait. Votorum summa! Quid ultra
Quæris? Habet Trebius, propter quod rumpere somnum
Debeat et ligulas demittere, sollicitus, ne
Tota salutatrix jam turba peregerit orbem

9. ' Do you set such a value on a supper so insulting?' *LUB.*

10. *Jejuna fames*; Ov. M. viii, 791. *R.*

Pol ' i' faith;' as *edepol*, *ecastor*, *mecastor*, *hercle*, *mehercle*; *R.* which were oaths by the heroes Pollux, Castor, and Hercules.

Illic ' in the niche or on the bridge.' *GV.*

11. ' Shiver and shake;' not altogether with the cold, but as a trick to excite compassion. Hence perhaps *tremens Judæa*; vi, 543. *GRA.*

' A filthy piece of brown barley bread, which was chucked out for the dogs.' s. ix, 122; *PRA.* Mart. x, 5, 5. *R.*

12. ' Bear it in mind:' *nostras intra te fige querelas*; ix, 94; *animis hæc mea figite dicta*; Virg. Æ. iii, 250. *R.*

' When invited to take a place at table.' *convenere toris jussi discumbere pictis*; Virg. Æ. i, 708. *MAD.* [Lucr. iii, 925.]

13. ' Entire:' *GV.* [' payment in full.'] *partem solido demere de die*; Hor. Od. i, 1, 20.

Veterum ' of long standing:' for services ' of so many days and months and years.' *GV.*

14. ' All you get by friendship with the great.' *MAD.* i, 33; iv, 20; 74. *R.*

Hunc i. e. *cibum*. *LUB.*

' Takes into the account.' *LUB.* vi, 179; Mart. x, 30, 26; xii, 48, 13; 84, 4; Suet. iii, 53; Phæd. i, 22, 8. *R.*

Rex ' a noble patron.' *LUB.* 130; *MAD.* i, 136. *PRA.*

16. *Te mensis adhibet*; Hor. Od. iv, 5, 32. *R.*

17. ' He invites you merely as a stop-gap, being disappointed of one that was originally to have been of the party.' *LUB.* ἀλλ' ἤν τις ἄλλος ἐπισιάλθῃ νεαλέστερος, ἐς τοῦτόσω σὺ, καὶ οὕτως ἐς τὴν ἀτιμοτάτην γωνίαν ἐξωσθεὶς κατάκεισαι μάστυς μόνος τῶν παραφερομένων· Luc. 26. *R.* [St Luke xiv, 8 f.]

18. An unceremonious mode of invitation: *hodie apud me sis volo*; Ter. Heaut. i, 1, 110. *PRA.*

Votorum summa; s. 2.

19. *Trebius* is the parasite with whom Juvenal is remonstrating. *PRA.* 39; 43; 99; 128; 134; 156; ix, 35. *R.*

' A compensation for broken slumbers.' This is of course said ironically. s. 76 ff; Mart. iii, 36. *FAR.* iii, 127 ff. *MAD.*

20. *Ligula* means not only ' a latchet or shoestring,' but any tie used to fasten any part of the dress, ' laces, points, garters, braces, &c.' *MAD.* It may be either derived from *ligare*; Sch. or a diminutive of *lingua*; Festus. *PRA.* ' To go loose and slip-shod.' *GIF.*

21. See i, 96; 117; 127; 132; *PRA.* iv, 62. ' Shall have gone its rounds to salute its various patrons.' πολλὴ διαδρομή· Luc. l. c. 10; Nigr. 22; *discursus?* i, 86; *R.* or ' Shall have completed its circle at the levee, so as to leave no room for you.' *LUB.*

Sideribus dubiis aut illo tempore, quo se
Frigida circumagant pigri sarraca Bootæ.
Qualis cœna tamen? Vinum, quod sucida nolit

22. "MACB. What is the night? LADY M. Almost at odds with morning, which is which;" Shakspeare Macb. iii, 4. *MAD. jamque sub ean dubios Atlantidis ignes albet ager*; V. Flacc. ii, 72 f; *et jam curriculo nigram Nox roscida metam stringebat, nec se thalamis Tithonia conjux protulerat stabatque nitens in limine primo: cum minus abnuerit noctem desisse viator, quam cœpisse diem*; Sil. v, 24 ff. *R.*

23. 'At the latter part of the night, immediately preceding the break of day;' *BRI. GRA.* 'when only the most northern constellations are seen revolving.' Boötes and the two Bears never sink below our horizon, and therefore were fabled to be the only stars that never dipped in the ocean. *μεσονυκτίοις ποθ' ὥραις. στρέφεται ὅτ' ἄρκτος ἤδη κατὰ χεῖρα τὴν βοώτου* Anac. iii, 1 ff; *ἅμος δὲ στρέφεται μεσονύκτιον ἐς δύσιν ἄρκτος Ὠρίωνα κατ' αὐτόν* Theoc. xxiv, 11 ff; which passages favour those who interpret this line to mean 'even at midnight.' Sch. *LUB. cum jam flectant Icarii sidera tarda boves*; Prop. ii, 33, 23 f; *serus versare boves et plaustra Boötes*; ib. iii, 4, 35; *sive est Arctophylax sive est piger ille Boötes*; Ov. F. iii, 405; M. ii, 172; x, 446 ff; Tr. i, 3, 47 f; Mart. viii, 21, 3 f; *jam Phœbum urgere monebat non idem eoi color ætheris, albaque nondum lux rubet et flammas propioribus eripit astris, et jam Pleias hebet, fessi jam plaustra Boötæ in faciem puri redeunt languentia cœli, majoresque latent stellæ, calidumque refugit Lucifer ipse diem*; Luc. ii, 719 ff; 236 f; iv, 521 ff; V. Flacc. vii, 456 f; Sen. Med. 314 ff; Tro. 440 ff; H. F. 125 ff; *jam nocte suprema ante novos ortus, ubi sola superstite plaustro Arctos ad Oceanum fugientibus invidet astris*; Stat. Th. iii, 683 ff; Virg. G. iii, 381; Æ. i, 744. The fourteen stars near the north pole were at first called *triones* i. e. *teriones* 'oxen' (from *terere*), and *ἅμαξαι* 'wains' (iii, 255; Quint. viii, 3;) from some fancied resemblance; afterwards Ἑλίκη and *κυνοσουρὰ*, 'the greater and lesser Bear' *ἄρκτος μεγάλη* and *μικρὰ*, names probably invented by the Arcadians from *ἄρκτος* meaning both 'a bear' and 'the north.' And hence, as well as from the similarity of the words *Arcas* and *Arctos*, arose the fable of Arcas and his mother Callisto being changed into bears and translated to heaven. The constellation which seemed to follow and guide these was at first called Βοώτης 'the ox-driver,' and afterwards Ἀρκτοφύλαξ 'the bear-ward.' *Arctophylax, vulgo qui dicitur esse Boötes, quod quasi temone adjunctum præ se quatit Arctum*; Cic. N. D. ii, 42. 'Cold' either from the chilliness of the air before day-break, or from being in the northern heavens: and 'slow' either from the effects of cold, *pigra hibernæ frigora noctis*; Tib. i, 2, 29; or from the ordinary pace of herdsmen, *tardi venere bubulci*; Virg. E. x, 19; or as nearer the centre of motion. Sch. *R. LUB. PRA. MAD.* [Ov. H. 18, 149—154; 188; F. ii, 190.]

"Εωθέν τε ὑπὸ κώδωνι ἐξαναστὰς ἀποσεισάμενος τοῦ ὕπνου τὸ ἡδύτατον, συμπεριβὰς ἄνω καὶ κάτω ἔτι τὸν χθιζὸν πηλὸν ἔχων ἐπὶ τοῖν σκελοῖν Luc. l. c. 24; σὺ δ' ἄβλιος. τὰ μὲν παραδραμών, τὰ δὲ βάδην ἅπαντα πολλὰ καὶ κάπαντα· τοιαύτη γάρ, ὡς οἶσθα ἡ Πελίς) περιελθὼν ἴδρωκάς τε καὶ πνευστιᾷς b. 26; πολὺ δὲ τούτων οἱ προσιόντες αὐτοὶ καὶ θεραπεύοντες γιλοιότεροι· νυκτὸς μὲν ἐξανιστάμενοι μέσης. περιθέοντες δὲ ἐν κύκλῳ τὴν πόλιν καὶ πρὸς τῶν οἰκετῶν ἀποκλειόμενοι. κύνες καὶ κόλακες καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἀκούειν ὑπομένοντες· γέρας δὲ τῆς πικρᾶς ταύτης αὐτοῖς περίδου τὸ φορτικὸν ἐκεῖνο δεῖπνον καὶ πολλῶν αἴτιον συμφορῶν· Id. Nigr. 22. *R.*

24. *Tonsuræ tempus inter æquinoctium vernum et solstitium, quum sudare inceperunt oves; a quo sudore recens lana tonsa sucida appellata est. tonsas recentes eodem die perungunt vino et oleo: non nemo admixta cera alba et adipe suillo*; Varr. R. R. ii, 11, 6. This wine was not even good enough for such a purpose: *GRA.* or it was too thick for the wool to imbibe it. *LUB.* s. Plin. xxix, 2. *τῶν ἄλλων ἡδιστόν τε καὶ παλαιότατον οἶνον πινόντων, μόνος σὺ πονηρόν τινα καὶ παχὺν πίνεις·* Luc. l. c. 26; Mart. i, 21;

Lana pati: de conviva Corybanta videbis.
Jurgia proludunt; sed mox et pocula torques
Saucius et rubra deterges vulnera mappa,
Inter vos quoties libertorumque cohortem
Pugna Saguntina fervet commissa lagena.
Ipse capillato diffusum consule potat
Calcatamque tenet bellis socialibus uvam,

ii, 42; iii, 60; iv, 86; vi, 11. *R.* That these are not merely poetical exaggerations is evident from the following passage: "I supped lately with a person with whom I am by no means intimate, who, in his own opinion, treated us with much splendid frugality; but according to mine, in a sordid yet expensive manner. Some very elegant dishes were served up to himself and a few more of us; while those which were placed before the rest of the company were extremely cheap and mean. There were in small bottles, three different sorts of wine; not that the guests might take their choice, but that they might not have an option in their power. The best was for himself and his friends of the first rank; the next for those of a lower order; and the third for his own and his guests' freedmen. One who sat near me took notice of this circumstance, and asked me how I approved of it? Not at all, I replied. Pray then, said he, what is your method on such occasions? When I make an invitation, I replied, all are served alike: I invite them with a design to entertain, not to affront them; and those I think worthy of a place at my table, I certainly think worthy of every thing it affords:" Plin. Ep. ii, 6. *G1F. PRA.*

25. 'The bad wine will presently disorder you;' Sch. 'and you will become as frantic as one of the priests of Cybele.' *PRA.*

26. iii, 288; xv, 51 f. 'Wranglings form the prelude.' *R. Prolusio* is properly 'the flourishing of their weapons by fencers before they engage.' *MAD.*

See Prop. iii, 8, 1 ff; V. Flacc. v, 581; *R. natis in usum lætitiæ scyphis pugnare, Thracum est: tollite barbarum morem, verecundumque Bacchum sanguineis prohibete rixis*; Hor. Od. i, 27, 1 ff. *PRA.*

27. *Saucius*; therefore 'in retaliation and self-defence.'

'Red with the blood of your broken head.' Sch.

28. 'The freedmen' were sometimes admitted to the lower end of great men's tables. *PRA.* Pers. vi, 23. *R.* 'Corps' denotes not only the numbers, *MAD.* but the pugnacious spirit of these insolent knaves.

29. 'A cheap earthen pitcher,' made at *Saguntum* (now 'Murviedro,' i. e. 'the Old Walls') in Spain. *LUB. BRI. A.* s. xiv, 271. *Saguntino pocula ficta luto*; Mart. iv, 46, 15; viii, 6, 2; xiv, 108; Plin. xxxv, 12 s 46. The town is celebrated in history for its obstinate and desperate resistance when besieged by Hannibal. Liv. xxi, 6 ff. *PRA. R.* From this place a common sort of wine was also imported. Sch.

Commissa; [Livy ii, 36, 3.]

30. 'When consuls wore long hair,' which was many ages back. *BRO.* s. iv, 103; *PRA.* vi, 105; at least as long ago as 454 v. R. *R.*

'Racked off from the wood' into wine-jars, which were stopped down with wax, plaster, or pitch, and marked with the name of its country, and the consul's name by way of date: *vina bibes, iterum Tauro diffusa*; Hor. Ep. i, 5, 4. *T. FAR.* s. Cic. Brut. 83; Ov. F. v, 517; Plin. xiv, 14; 21; Colum. xii, 18; Hor. Od. i, 20, 1 ff; ii, 3, 8; iii, 8, 10 ff; xxi, 1 ff; xxviii, 8; Pers. v, 148. *R. PRA.*

31. This is sometimes called the Marsian war. App. B. C. i; Eutr. v; Plut. V. xxiv; Oros. v, 18; *PRA.* 660—662 v. R. *cadum Marsi memorem duelli*; Hor. Od. iii, 14, 18. We need not take the expression too literally; all that we are to understand is, 'very fine old wine.' Not but what the ancients did keep their wine to an immense age. Pliny for instance mentions a wine 200 years old! *adhuc vina*

Cardiaco nunquam cyathum missurus amico.
Cras bibet Albanis aliquid de montibus aut de
Setinis, cujus patriam titulumque senectus
Delevit multa veteris fuligine testæ;
Quale coronati Thrasea Helvidiusque bibebant

ducentis fere annis jam in speciem redacta mellis asperi; atque hæc natura vini in vetustate est; Plin. xiv, 4. He thought it never better than when it was twenty years old: xiv, 14; Hor. Od. i, 9, 7; iv, 11, 1; Vell. Pat. ii, 7. *R. GIF.* Others refer this wine to an earlier date 663 A. U. C. in the consulship of Lucilius Opimius; (s. Flor. iii, 17 f;) when the vintage was peculiarly excellent. *LUB.*

'Keeps to himself.' *R.*

Hall has imitated this passage with much humour: "What though he quaff pure amber in his bowl Of March-brew'd wheat; he slakes thy thirsting soul With palish oat frothing in Boston clay, Or in a shallow cruize; nor must that stay Within thy reach, for fear of thy craz'd brain, But call and crave, and have thy cruize again!" *GIF.*

32. 'He would not spare a glass of it to save the life of the best friend he has.' *id genus, quod καρδιακὸν a Græcis nominatur, nihil aliud est, quam nimia imbecillitas corporis, quod stomacho languente, immodico sudore digeritur ....tertium auxilium est, imbecillitati jacentis cibo vinoque succurrere.... si cibus non manet, sorbere vini cyathum oportet, &c.* Cels. Med. iii, 19; *MAD.* Plin. xxiii, 1; Sen. Ep. 15. *LUB.* For καρδία, s. Schol. on Thuc. ii, 49. For *cyathus*, Hor. Od. iii, 8, 13. *R.*

33. 'He had a variety of excellent wines.' The produce of the Alban hills, near the city; Plin. xiv, 2; 6; *LUB.* Mart. xiii, 109; *PRA.* only inferior to Falernian. Dionys. i, 12; Hor. Od. iv, 11, 1 f; Galen. in Ath. i, 20. *R.* Addison tells us in his Italian travels, that "Albano keeps up its credit still for wine, which would perhaps be as good as it was anciently, did they preserve it to as great an age;" [t. ii, p. 124.] *GIF.* [s. xiii, 214.]

34. A Campanian wine, which Pliny preferred to the preceding; it was the favourite with Augustus; Plin. xiv, 6; 8; xxii. 1; xxiii, 2; Mart. vi, 86; ix, 3; x, 74; xiii, 112; s. x, 27; Strab. v, p. 229; Ath. i, 48. The modern name of *Setia* is 'Sezze.' *PRA. R.* This passage is also well imitated by Hall: "If Virro list revive his heartless graine With some French grape or pure Canariane; While pleasing Bourdeaux falls unto his lot, Some sowerish Rochelle cuts thy thirsting throat." *GIF.*

See note on 30. *R.*

35. 'The mouldiness.' *MAD.*

36. On days of particular rejoicing the Romans wore garlands at their carousals in imitation of the Asiatic Greeks. *BRI.* Their chaplets were at first of ivy, then of parsley, then of myrtle, afterwards of roses. *FAR.* Hor. Od. ii, 7, 7 f; 23 ff; Tib. i, 7, 52; Hor. Od. i, 36. 15 f; Od. iv, 11, 3 ff; *R.* Od. ii, 7, 7 f; 23 ff; *MAD.* Od. i, 38.

Pætus Thrasea and his son-in-law *Helvidius Priscus*, from their hatred of tyranny, used to keep the birthdays of the great liberators of Rome. The former was put to death and the latter banished by Nero. Galba recalled him from exile; which would be one motive for our author's partiality to that prince. By Vespasian he was prosecuted on a charge of sedition, but acquitted. Thrasea was the son-in-law of that Pætus, whose wife Arria is so justly celebrated for her heroic constancy, in the well-known epigram: *Casta suo gladium &c.* These names are not inserted so much to mark the excellence of the wine as the poet's abhorrence of Domitian; to whom these two patriots were so peculiarly obnoxious, that he put one person to death for calling Thrasea a man of sanctity, and another for writing the life of Helvidius. Sch. Tac. A. xvi; Suet. vi, 37; xii, 10. *PRA.* This is one of those impassioned bursts into which our poet is so frequently betrayed unpremeditatedly by his enthusiastic love of liberty; i, 16 f; iv, 150 ff; viii, 260; xiv, 41 ff; 254 f. *RIG.*

Brutorum et Cassi natalibus. Ipse capaces
Heliadum crustas et inæquales beryllo
Virro tenet phialas: tibi non committitur aurum;
Vel, si quando datur, custos affixus ibidem,
Qui numeret gemmas unguesque observet acutos.
Da veniam: præclara illic laudatur iaspis.
Nam Virro, ut multi, gemmas ad pocula transfert
A digitis, quas in vaginæ fronte solebat
Ponere zelotypo juvenis prælatus Iarbæ.
Tu Beneventani sutoris nomen habentem

37. *L. Junius Brutus*, the expeller of the Tarquins, *M. Jun. Brutus*, the chief conspirator with *Cassius* against Cæsar, and *D. Jun. Brutus*, who, in the attempt to uphold the cause of liberty against Antony, perished on the field of battle. *PRA.*

From the practice of keeping 'the birthdays' of the illustrious dead, may have originated the custom of celebrating the memories of martyrs; but it was the anniversary of their deaths which was observed, as being the date of their being born into a better world. *HNN. MS.* Mart viii, 38, 11 ff. *R.*

38. If the poet intended *electrum* 'an alloy of gold with one-fifth of silver,' the periphrasis is incorrect. *BRI. GRA.* Plin. ix, 40; xxxiii, 4 or 23; Virg. Æ. viii, 402; [(*HY.*)] s. xiv, 307. It is 'amber' that was fabled to be produced by the tears shed (on the banks of Eridanus) for the loss of Phaethon, by his sisters the daughters of Sol (Ἥλιος), who were transformed into poplars or alders. Ov. M. ii, 340 ff; x, 263; Plin. xxxvii, 2 f; Virg. E. vi, 62 f; Æ. x, 190; Mart. ix, 14, 6; Tac. G. 45. *PRA. R.* 'Cups rough with beryls and carved incrustations of amber:' ἦν διὰ δυοῖν. Or 'the cups set with amber' stood in 'shallower vessels studded with gems.' Each person at table used to have both a *poculum* and a *phiala*, as we have 'a cup and a saucer' at breakfast and tea-time.

On 'the beryl' see Plin. [xxxvii, 20.] *turba gemmarum potamus, et smaragdis teximus calices*; ib. [xxxiii, 2;] *PRA.* x, 27; Mart. xiv, 109; Virg. G. ii, 506; Æ. i, 728. *R.* Green is the colour which harmonizes best with gold. *SM.*

39. By *Virro* is meant 'the wealthy host.' *PRA.*

40. 'A servant is set as a guard over you.' Cic. Ver. iv, 15. *R.*

41. 'Lest any should be missing; and lest you should try to pick them out.' *LUB. MAD.*

42. 'Such precautions are excusable: you must not be offended at them.' Sch.

'There is a particularly bright jasper, which is universally admired, set in that cup.' Plin. xxxvii, 8 f. *PRA.*

43. The transfer of jewels from arms to cups is indicative of a similar transfer of affections; and intimates that the degenerate Romans were votaries of Bacchus rather than of Mars. *PLA.*

Ut multi denotes that 'it was become fashionable.' *MAD.* Mart. iv, 107. *R.*

44. 'On the hilt of his sword.' *LUB.*

Illi stellatus iaspide fulva ensis erat; Virg. Æ. iv, 261 f. *LUB.*

45. A periphrasis for Æneas, whom Dido preferred to her other suitor Iarbas king of Getulia. *LUB.* Virg. Æ. iv, 36; 196 ff. *R.*

46. The name of this Beneventan sot was *Vatinius*. On his way to Greece, *Nero apud Beneventum consedit: ubi gladiatorium munus a Vatinio celebre edebatur. Vatinius inter fœdissima ejus aulæ ostenta fuit, sutrinæ tabernæ alumnus, corpore detorto, facetiis scurrilibus: primo in contumelias adsumtus; deinde optimi cujusque criminatione eo usque valuit, ut gratia, pecunia, vi nocendi, etiam malos præmineret*; Tac. A. xv, 34; Xiph. lxiii, 15; *vilia sutoris calicem monimenta Vatini accipe: sed nasus longior ille fuit*; Mart. xiv, 96. The allusion here is to

Siccabis calicem nasorum quatuor ac jam
Quassatum et rupto poscentem sulphura vitro.
Si stomachus domini fervet vinoque ciboque;
Frigidior Geticis petitur decocta pruinis.
Non eadem vobis poni modo vina querebar:
Vos aliam potatis aquam. Tibi pocula cursor
Gætulus dabit aut nigri manus ossea Mauri
Et cui per mediam nolis occurrere noctem,
Clivosæ veheris dum per monimenta Latinæ.
Flos Asiæ ante ipsum, pretio majore paratus,

his keen-nosed sagacity when put upon the scent of blood. *L.* Tac. H. i, 37. *R.*

47. 'Wilt drain.' From this it seems that this 'four-spouted beaker' did not hold much; xiii, 44; Hor. Od. i, 35, 27; xxxi, 11; S. ii, 6, 68: *R.* perhaps for the cause mentioned in the next line.

48. The jug wanted sulphur to cement it; Sch. or perhaps it was too far gone to be mended, and therefore should have been exchanged, as broken glass, for brimstone matches: *Transtiberinus calculator, qui pallentia sulphurata fractis permutat vitreis*; Mart. i, 42, 3 ff; *circulatrix quæ sulphurato nolit emta ramento Vatiniorum proxeneta fractorum*; id. x, 3, 2 ff; *PRA.* s. Plin. xxxvi, 19, 26; xxix, 3. *R.*

49. iii, 233 f. *MAD.*

50. The country of the *Getæ*, who bordered on Scythia, is now called 'Moldavia.' *PRA.*

Neronis principis inventum est decoquere aquam, vitroque demissam in nives refrigerare: ita voluptas frigoris contingit sine vitiis nivis. omnem utique decoctam utiliorem esse convenit; item calefactam magis refrigerari; Plin. xxxi, 3; Suet. vi, 48; Mart. ii, 85, 1; xiv, 116; Ath. iii, 34; Sen. N. Q. iv, 13. *PRA. R.* The snow was preserved in caverns, and places like our ice-houses. *MAD.*

51. The wine was not circulated round the table, but placed before each guest. *LUB.*

52 'A running footman.' *MAD. omnes sic jam peregrinantur ut illos Numidarum præcurrat equitatus, ut omnem cursorum antecedat*; Sen. Ep. 123; 88; Tac. H. ii, 40; Suet. vi, 30; Mart. iii, 47; x, 6; 13; xii, 24. These negro couriers were celebrated for their speed: Luc. iv, 681; Nemes. Cyn. 261. Not but what they were also employed as in-door servants: Hor. S. ii, 8, 14; Theoph. Ch. xxi; Ath. iv, 29; Cic. ad Her. iv, 50. *R.* 'A lackey;' *LUB.* which word may come from the Æthiopic *layky* 'a servant;' from the root *laaca* 'he sent.'

53. 'Of a blackamoor.'

54. 'Because you might take him for a spectre out of the tombs:' or 'because it was considered ominous to meet a Black.' *BRO. T.* s. vi, 572; 601; 655; Mart. vii, 86, 2. Both M. Brutus and Hadrian are said to have foreboded death from having each of them met with an Ethiopian. Plut. and Spart. *PRA.*

55. i, 171. *PRA.*

56. 'Such as was Ganymede.' *LUB.* Cic. Phil. ii, 15; iii, 5; Virg. Æ. viii, 500; *flos juvenum* and *juventutis*; Liv. viii, 8; 28; xxvii, 35; xxxvii, 12; ἄνθος τῶν Ἀθηναίων Thuc. iv, 133; ἡρώων ἄνθος Pind. N. viii, 15; ναυτῶν ἄνθος P. iv, 335. There is also an allusion to 'the bloom of youth:' *ævi flore virens*; Sil. i, 60 f; iii, 84; vii, 691. The most fashionable and, of course, the most expensive slaves were those imported from Asia Minor; xi, 147. For the importance attached to this part of the establishment, (μυρέψια ὡραῖα διακονούμενα Luc. l. c. 16;) s. ix, 46 ff; xiii, 44; Cic. Fin. ii, 23; and on the other hand, xi, 145 ff; Mart. viii, 39, 4; ix, 23, 9 ff; lxxiv, 6; xiii, 108. *R.*

Understand *stat*, 65; s. SS, on ἵστημι, 13. *R.*

Quam fuit et Tulli census pugnacis et Anci
Et, ne te teneam, Romanorum omnia regum
Frivola. Quod quum ita sit, tu Gætulum Ganymedem
Respice, quum sities. Nescit tot millibus emtus
Pauperibus miscere puer: sed forma, sed ætas
Digna supercilio. Quando ad te pervenit ille?
Quando vocatus adest calidæ gelidæque minister?
Quippe indignatur veteri parere clienti,
Quodque aliquid poscas et quod se stante recumbas.
Maxima quæque domus servis est plena superbis.
Ecce alius quanto porrexit murmure panem
Vix fractum, solidæ jam mucida frusta farinæ,

Enormous prices were given for handsome slaves at Rome, especially if they were Greeks; Plin. vii, 12; Suet. i, 47; Liv. xxxix, 44; Mart. iii, 62. *R.*

57. The third and fourth kings of Rome. Tullus Hostilius was a very warlike prince; Virg. Æ. vi, 813 ff; Liv. i, 22 ff; Macr. S. i, 6. He was the conqueror of Alba; Flor. [i,] 3, [10.] *PRA.* For kings they were rich, as times went, *dives Tullus et Ancus*; Hor. Od. iv, 7, 15; but, compared with the wealth of later ages, they were poor; *utinam remeare liceret ad veteres fines et mœnia pauperis Anci*; Claud. xv, 108 f. *R.*

58. iii, 183. *MAD.*

59. 'Mere trifles in comparison.' *MAD.* iii, 198. *R.*

Ganymede was a beautiful boy, son of Tros and Callirhoë, who was carried off by the eagle to be Jove's cupbearer. (See this explained, Cic. T. Q. i, 65; iv, 71 ff;) *PRA.* ix, 47; xiii, 43; Mart. ix, 23, 11 f; 74, 6; v, 56; viii, 46, 5; *GRA. R.* [Hor. O. iii, 20, 15 f.]

61. On the practice of mixing wine, s. Ath. ii, 2. *PRA.* It was the cupbearer's office to pour the wine into the cup in such proportion or quantity, as each chose: *misceri debet hoc a Ganymede merum*; Mart. xiii, 108; ix, 37, 12. *MAD.* The chief reason why the ancients mixed their wine with water was, that their wine coagulated by the great age to which it was kept, and required the admixture of warm water to dissolve it so as to be fit for drinking. *ACH.*

62. 'His disdain becomes his youth and beauty.' ii, 15; vi, 169. *supercilia homini et pariter et alterne mobilia, et in iis pars animi. negamus, annuimus. hæc maxime indicant fastum. superbia aliubi conceptaculum, sed hic sedem habet. in corde nascitur, huc subit, hic pendet. nihil altius simul abruptiusque invenit in corpore, ubi solitaria esset*; Plin. xi, [51.] *PRA. R.*

63. Ath. ii, 2; *LUB.* id. 6; iii, 34 f; Pollux ix, 6; Plin. vii, 53; Tac. A. xiii, 16. *frigida non desit, non deerit calda petenti*; Mart. xiv, 105, 1. From which it appears that the ancients drank hot as well as cold water with their wine. *PRA. R.* Among us it is customary, after supper, to put both hot and cold water on table for the same purpose.

64. i, 132. The very circumstance, which ought to command respect, excites contempt. *R.*

65. 'Thinking himself the better of the two.' *GIF.*

66. Servants take their cue from their masters: *R.* according to the proverbs "Like master, like man;" ["*Wie der Herr, so der Knecht: wie die Frau, so die Magd.*" s. Isaiah xxiv, 2.]

67. *Ecce*, iv, 1; *adspice*, v, 80. *R.*

'With what ill-will and grumbling.' *MAD.*

68. "Impenetrable crusts, Black, mouldy fragments, which no teeth can chaw, The mere despair of every aching jaw." *GIF.* 'So hard that cutting it

Quæ genuinum agitent, non admittentia morsum!
Sed tener et niveus mollique siligine factus
Servatur domino. Dextram cohibere memento.
Salva sit artocopi reverentia. Finge tamen te
Improbulum, superest illic, qui ponere cogat:
" Vis tu consuetis audax conviva canistris
Impleri panisque tui novisse colorem?"
" Scilicet hoc fuerat, propter quod, sæpe relicta
Conjuge, per montem adversum gelidasque cucurri
Esquilias, fremeret sæva quum grandine vernus
Juppiter et multo stillaret pænula nimbo!"
Adspice, quam longo distendat pectore lancem,
Quæ fertur domino, squilla et quibus undique septa

was quite out of the question, and that it was broken with the greatest difficulty.' s. Plin. xix, 4. *R.*

69. ' Which would tire out and loosen the grinders.' Pers. i, 115. [Fes.] *PRA.* Plin. xi, 37 s 63. *R.*

70. ' Of the whitest and finest wheat-flour.' Plin. xviii, 7 ff; *PRA.* Sen. Ep. 119; Colum. ii, 6, 1; 9, 13. *R.* " What though he chires on purer manchet's crown While his kind client grinds on black and brown, A jolly rounding of a whole foot broad, From off the mong-corn heap shall Trebius load;" Hall. v, 2. Manners were strangely altered since the days of Cæsar, who is said to have punished his ' pantler' severely, for serving his guests with inferior bread to what was placed before himself. Suet. i, 48. *GIF.*

71. ' Mind you restrain:' *MAD.* *μίμνησο*: more forcible than the simple imperative; vi, 572; ix, 93; *R.* [Her. iv, 126, 15.]

72. ' Let all due respect be paid to the servant who cuts the bread.' *R.*

' But even supposing.' *LUB.*

73. ' A little impudent.' *PRA.*

74. *Vistu* is not only interrogative, but imperative. Sen. Ir. iii, 38; *G.* Hor. S. ii, 6, 92. *BY. HEI.* ' Be so good as.'

' Bread-baskets.' *MAD.*

76. This is the client's indignant remonstrance, *PRA.* or soliloquy. *R.* ' So! this is all I am to expect for getting out of my warm bed, and fagging up-hill and down-hill at all hours of the night, even though it rain cats and dogs.' *MAD.* Martial frequently complains of this grievance: he expostulates with his patron in the following sensible and affecting language: *si quid nostra tuis adiçit vexatio rebus, mane, vel a media nocte togatus ero: stridentesque feram flatus Aquilonis iniqui, et patiar nimbos, excipiamque nives. sed si non fias quadrante beatior uno per gemitus nostros ingenuasque cruces: parce precor lasso, vanosque remitte labores, qui tibi non prosunt, et mihi, Galle, nocent*; x, 82; *GIF.* [Ar. Rh. ii, 2, 3.]

Scilicet; ii, 104. *R.*

77. ' Steep and bleak.' *PRA.*

Montem Esquiliasque. *ἢ διὰ δυεῖν.* *R.* *διαιρούμενα τὰ αὐτὰ μείζω φαίνεται* Arist. Rh. i, 7, 2.

78. The Esquiline was the part chiefly inhabited by the wealthier nobles. iii, 71. *PRA.*

Storms in Italy are very frequent at the beginning of autumn and the end of spring. iv, 87; Virg. G. i, 311 ff; Hor. Od. iv, 4, 7; Calp. E. v, 45. *R.*

79. Jupiter is used for ' the sky.' *PRA.* Hor. Od. i, 1, 25. *MAD.*

This ' cloak' served as a great coat. *PRA.*

80. ' So large that it seems even to stretch the dish in which it is served up.' *MAD.* A poetical expression for (1) ' how it stretches over the dish.' *Tityos novem jugeribus distentus erat*, Ov. M. iv, 456 f; is another form. Or (2) ' how it fills the dish.' *Apes liquido distendunt nectare cellas*; Virg. G. iv, 164; *distendet spicis horrea plena Ceres*; Tib. ii, 5, 84. *R.*

81. *Domino.* s. i, 135 f. *R.*

Asparagis, qua despiciat convivia cauda,
Quum venit excelsi manibus sublata ministri.
Sed tibi dimidio constrictus cammarus ovo
Ponitur, exigua feralis cœna patella.
Ipse Venafrano piscem perfundit: at hic, qui
Pallidus affertur misero tibi, caulis olebit
Laternam. Illud enim vestris datur alveolis, quod
Canna Micipsarum prora subvexit acuta;

There were two kinds of fish known by this name, one of which formed a dish of itself, 'lobster,' as here; the other served as sauce to other fish; *affertur squillas inter murœna natantes in patina porrecta*; Hor. S. ii, 8, 412 f; 'shrimps or prawns.' Apicius the epicure went on a voyage to Africa, because he heard these fish were finer there, than any where else. Suid. Cic. de N. D. ii, 123; Plin. ix, 31 s 51; 42 s 66; Mart. xiii, 83; Ath. iii, 23. *PRA. MAD.*

'Garnished' *MAD.* or 'hedged around.'

82. On the virtues of *asparagus* see Plin. xix, 8; xx, 10. *PRA. R.*

'How he seems to look down upon (i, 159; *R.*) the company, (so *cœna*; ii, 120; *R.*) as though proud of his noble tail;' which is the choicest part. *LUB.*

83. 'The tall sewer or serving-man' was as necessary an appendage of state as 'the tall chairman;' iii, 240. *R.*

84. 'A common crab,' (s. Plin. xxvii, 3; xxxii, 11; Mart. ii, 43; Ath. vii, 75; 110; *PRA. R.*) 'shrunk from having been long out of the sea,' *HOL.* (or 'scantily hemmed round by way of garnish') 'with half an egg cut in slices.' s. Ath. ii, 16; *divisis cybium latebit ovis*; Mart. v, 78, 5; *secta coronabunt rutatos ova lacertos*; ib. x, 48, 11. *R.* "Ill-garnished and ill-fed." *GIF.*

85. See Pers. vi, 33. *PRA.* The Romans placed in the sepulchres of the dead, to appease their shades, a little milk, honey, water, wine, and olives. *HOL.* These were afterwards burnt, unless (as was generally the case) they were stolen by a set of starving wretches, who frequented the burial-grounds for this purpose. With all their reverence for the dead, the ancients were strangely inattentive to their diet. It was scanty, of the worst quality, and ill-cooked. Plautus says of a bad cook, that he was only fit to dress a supper for the dead: Pseud. iii, 2, 7; Aul. ii, 4, 45; and those, who condescended to help the deceased off with their scurvy meals, were stigmatized as the most necessitous of human beings: *næor Meneni, sæpe quam in sepulcretis vidistis ipso rapere de rogo cœnam*; Cat. lix, 2 f. [(*DŒ.*)] *GIF.* The proper name for this supper was *silicernium*; it was offered on the ninth day. Tac. A. vi, 5; *L.* s. vi, 518; Luc. D. Mort. i, 1. id. Κατάπλ. 7. *R.*

Patella is a diminutive, and yet has the epithet *exigua*, to show what 'a very little plate' it was: *MAD.* as *exigua ofella*; xi, 144; *et libate dapes; ut grati pignus honoris nutriat incinctos missa patella lares*; Ov. F. ii, 633 f. *R.*

86. Venafrum in Campania produced the finest oil. *LUB.* Plin. xv, 2; *hoc tibi Campani sudavit bacca Venafri unguentum: quoties sumis, et istud olet*; Mart. xiii, 101; *PRA.* Hor. Od. ii, 6, 16. *MAD.* s. Hor. S. ii, 2, 59 ff; 3, 125; 4, 50. *R.* They used oil, where we use melted butter.

87. The greens had turned yellow from keeping, and had been boiled carelessly: *ne tibi pallentes moveant fastidia caules, nitrata viridis brassica fiat aqua*; Mart. xiii, 17. *PRA.* 'Will stink of the lamp' (alluding perhaps to what was said of Demosthenes, λύχνον ὄζει) showing that it was greased with rancid lamp-oil. Hor. S. i, 6, 124; *LUB.* Theoph. Ch. xi, 4; xix, 3. *R.*

88. Understand *oleum*. It was made from *sesamum*; Plin. xv, 2; 7. *R.*

'Wooden saucers,' *T.* ['bowl-dishes.'] Livy xxviii, 45, 12.

89. *In India arundines tantæ proceritatis, ut singula internodia alveo*

Propter quod Romæ cum Bocchare nemo lavatur,
†Quod tutos etiam facit a serpentibus atris.†
Mullus erit domino, quem misit Corsica vel quem
Tauromenitanæ rupes, quando omne peractum est
Et jam defecit nostrum mare, dum gula sævit,
Retibus adsiduis penitus scrutante macello
Proxima, nec patimur Tyrrhenum crescere piscem.
Instruit ergo focum provincia: sumitur illinc
Quod captator emat Lenas, Aurelia vendat.
Virroni muræna datur, quæ maxima venit
Gurgite de Siculo: nam, dum se continet Auster,

navigabili ternos interdum homines ferant; Plin. vii, 2; *DZ. naves in Nilo ex papyro, et scirpo, et arundine*: 56. *PRA.* 'A canoe.' *MAD.* [Isaiah xviii, 2.]

'Of the Numidians.' Micipsa, king of Numidia, was son of Masinissa, and uncle of Jugurtha. *R.*

90. *Bocchar* is another Numidian name: Liv. xxix, 30 ff. *PRA. R.* 'No Roman would enter the bath with one of them; no, though it were king Bocchar himself.' *MAD.*

91. See Hor. S. ii, 8, 95; Od. iii, 10, 18; *LUB.* and 4, 17.

The awkward repetition of *quod*, and the absence of the line from several ancient mss, (*PUL.*) and its transposition in another, render it not improbable, that this line originates in a note of the Scholiast, assigning a reason why the Africans used such rancid oil. *R.*

"Such rotten grease, as Afric sends to town: So strong! that when her factors seek the bath, All wind, and all avoid the noisome path; So pestilent! that her own serpents fly The horrid stench, or meet it but to die." *GIF.*

92. *Mullus*; iv, 15; *PRA.* and 141.

93. *Tauromenium*, now called 'Taormina,' is a town on the eastern coast of Sicily: *PRA.* Diod. xiv, 60; xvi, 7. *R.*

'Has been gone through.' *factus inops agili peragit freta cærula remo, quasque male amisit, nunc male quærit opes*; Ov. Her. 15, 65 f; V. Flac. i, 283; 566. s. Pers. vi, 75 f. Lucian says of merchants ἅπασαν ἀκτὴν καὶ πάντα αἰγιαλὸν, ὡς ἰχθῦν, διερευνησάμενοι καθ' ἕκαστον ἔτος· Tox. t. ii, p. 511. *R.*

95. 'The market,' i. e. 'those who supply the market.' *LUB.*

96. *Quod dissolutus deliciis stomachus vix admittat, ab ultimo petitur Oceano; vomunt ut edant, edunt ut vomant*; Sen. Helv. 9 end; *LUB. omne perscrutari profundum*; ib. 10; *R.* [s. xi, 11.]

97. 'Has to supply with fish our kitchen.' iv, 66. *MAD.*

98. *Aurelia* was a rich and childless old lady, whose good graces *Lenas*, one of those legacy-hunters (Sch.) who swarmed in Rome, tried to secure by handsome presents. She either preferred money to surmullets, or else had so many dainties of the kind sent to her, that they would only have been spoiled if she had not disposed of them. *GIF. LUB.* iv, 18 f; *PRA.* xii, 93 ff. *R.* An amusing anecdote is told of this old lady by Pliny; Ep. ii, 20. *GIF.*

99. This is a species of eel found in the Mediterranean, and still in high estimation there: *FE.* it differs from the fish we call 'a lamprey,' chiefly in the conformation of its head. Our lamprey is principally confined to the Severn; when brought to market, which is very rarely, it fetches an extravagant price. *GIF. Accersebantur murænæ ad piscinas nostræ urbis abusque freto Siculo quod Rhegium a Messana despicit. illic enim optimæ a prodigis esse creduntur*; Macr. iii, 15; ii, 11; Plin. ix, 23; 54 f; xxxii, 2; Ath. vii, 18; i, 4; Varr. R. R. ii, 6, 2; iii, 3, 10; xvii, 3; Poll. vi, 63; Mart. xiii, 80; Col. viii, 16, 5. *PRA. R.*

100. Now the 'Faro di Messina.' *PRA. R.*

Dum sedet et siccat madidas in carcere pennas,
Contemnunt mediam temeraria lina Charybdim.
Vos anguilla manet longæ cognata colubræ,
Aut glacie adspersus maculis Tiberinus et ipse
Vernula riparum pinguis torrente cloaca
Et solitus mediæ cryptam penetrare Suburæ.
Ipsi pauca velim, facilem si præbeat aurem.
Nemo petit, modicis quæ mittebantur amicis
A Seneca, quæ Piso bonus, quæ Cotta solebat

Our poet, in accounting for the fish being caught in such a dangerous sea, sneers at the poetical fables concerning the winds. Sch. *FE.*

'Keeps within the cave of Æolus.' *PRA.* s. i, 8.

101. 'Sits:' see note on *κάτηται.* Her. iii, 134, [24]; *dum se cohibet, terimurque sedendo*; Sil. vii, 151. *R.*

'His wet pinions.' *madidis Notus evolat alis, terribilem picea tectus caligine vultum: barba gravis nimbis; canis fluit unda capillis; fronte sedent nebulæ; rorant pennaeque sinusque:* Ov. Met. i, 264 ff; *tellus nubibus adsiduis pluvioque madescit ab Austro*; ib. 65 f; Gell. ii, 22; *PRA. humidus Auster*; Claud. xxii, 95; *R. udus Notus*; Hor. E. 10, 19 f.

'In prison.' *vasto rex Æolus antro luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere frenat*; Virg. Æ. i, 52 ff; *PRA. et clauso ventorum carcere regnet*; ib. 141; *LUB. clauserat Hippotades æterno carcere ventos*; Ov. M. iv, 662.

102. 'The very centre of Charybdis.' A whirlpool off 'Cape Faro,' so formidable in rough weather, that the opposite perils of Scylla and Charybdis became proverbial: *incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charybdim. LUB. dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis obsidet*; Virg. Æ. iii, 420 f; [(*HY.*) Ov. Ib. 387 f;] Stra. vi. *PRA.*

'The venturesome nets', for 'the fishermen' themselves. s. iv, 45. *LUB.*

103. 'Akin' both in appearance, Sch. and in name, being the diminutive of *anguis. GRA.* 'A conger.'

104. Understand *lupus:* 'a coarse kind of pike.' Those without spots, which were supposed to be caused by being frost-bitten, were considered much superior to the spotted ones.' *BRO. lupi sine macula, nam sunt et varii, maxime probantur*; Col. viii, 16, 8; or ix, 17, 8. The better sort were esteemed a fine fish: Macr. ii, 12; iii, 16; Plin. ix, 54; Hor. S. ii, 2, 31; Ath. vii, 17. *PRA.*

105. 'Indigenous slave of the bank-side, fattened on the filth of the rushing sewers.' Sch. *PRA. Cloacae operum omnium maximum, subfossis montibus atque urbe pensili* [i, 159;] *subterque navigata. fecit id Agrippa in ædilitate, per meatus corrivatis septem annibus, cursuque præcipiti, torrentium modo rapere omnia atque auferre coactis. qui insuper mole imbrium concitati vada ac latera quatiunt, aliquando Tiberis retro infusi recipiunt fluctus, pugnantque diversi aquarum impetus intus; et tamen obnoxia firmitas resistit*; Plin. xxxvi, 15. *R.*

106. Κρυπτὴ (whence our word CRYPT) 'the dark arched drain.' *R.*

'To explore in search of its loathsome food.' *GRA.*

Subura; iii, 5; Pers. v, 32; *PRA.* [*NI*, i, 27, 5, 942.]

107. Understand *Virroni* and *verba dicere. LUB. paucis te volo*; Ter. And. i, 1, 2. *MAD.*

'Attentive,' opposed to 'deaf;' iii, 122. *di faciles*; x, 8; *neque se fore posthac tam facilem dicat, votis ut præbeat aurem*; Hor. S. i, 1, 21 f; *nimium faciles aurem præbere*; Prop. ii, 21, 15. *R.*

108. These words are addressed to Virro. 'No one expects from you such presents as used to be sent to their humble friends by patrons of known liberality.' *LUB. vilibus amicis*; 146; *modicis pecuniæ et originis*; Tac. A. iii, 72; vi, 39. *R.*

109. *L. Annæus Seneca*, born at

Largiri; namque et titulis et fascibus olim
Major habebatur donandi gloria: solum
Poscimus, ut cœnes civiliter. Hoc face et esto,
Esto, ut nunc multi, dives tibi, pauper amicis.
Anseris ante ipsum magni jecur, anseribus par
Altilis, et flavi dignus ferro Meleagri

Cordova in Spain, a Stoic philosopher and preceptor of Nero, being impeached as a party in Piso's conspiracy, was ordered by the emperor to destroy himself; which he did by opening his veins in a warm bath. vii, 212; x, 16; Tac. An. xiv; xv. *PRA. MAD. Pisones Senecasque* Martial cites as examples of liberality; xii, 36, 8. *R. C. Calpurnius Piso*, who lived in the reign of Claudius, was very wealthy, and made a point of raising every year a certain number of plebeians to the equestrian rank. Sch. Tac. An. xiv, 14; xv, 48. The *Pisones* claimed descent from Numa; *vos, o Pompilius sanguis*; Hor. A. P. 291 f. *PR. Bonus* 'bountiful;' *R.* unless it alludes to the *agnomen*, *Frugi. RIG.*

Aurelius Cotta lived in Nero's reign. *LUB.* vii, 95; Tac. An. xiii, 34. *R.*

110. 'Inscriptions on the images of their ancestors, which constituted nobility; and the fasces, which were the badges of dictatorial, consular, or prætorian power.' *LUB.* The latter was a bundle of rods, in the centre of which was an axe, *securis.* Plin. xvi, 18; *PRA.* s. iii, 128. *MAD.*

111. 'Ἡ χάρις τῷ διδόντι οὐ τῷ μὴ λαμβάνοντι, καὶ ὁ ἔπαινος δὶ μᾶλλον' Arist. Eth. iv, 1. *LUB.*

112. 'All we ask is, that you treat us as one citizen should another.' *R.* Mart. iii, 59. *PRA.*

113. 'In all other respects you may indulge your sordid luxury; (*luxuriæ sordes*, i, 140;) feasting sumptuously when alone, and dining economically when you have a party.' *PRA.*

Face for *fac*, after the manner of the comic writers.

114. A goose's giblets were looked upon as a great delicacy: the liver in particular, for which there was a rich stuffing. *aspice, quam tumeat magno jecur ansere majus; miratus dices "hoc, rogo, crevit ubi?"* Mart. xiii, 58. *LUB. fartilibus in magnam amplitudinem crescit; exemptum quoque lacte mulso augetur, nec sine causa in quæstione est, quis primus tantum bonum invenerit, Scipio Metellus vir consularis, an M. Sestius eadem ætate eques Romanus*; Plin. x, 22 s 27; *satur anseris extis*; Pers. vi, 71; *PRA. pinguibus et ficis pastum jecur anseris albi*; Hor. S. ii, 8, 88; *MAD.* Χηνίων δ' ἡπάτων (περισπουδαστα δὲ παῦτα κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην) μνημονεύει Εὔβουλος ἐν Στεφανοπώλισι λίγων οὕτως· "εἰ μὴ σὺ χηνὸς ἦπαρ ἢ ψυχὴν ἔχεις·" Ath. ix, 8, [32]; s. ἥπατα συκωτά· Poll. vi, 49; Plin. viii, 51 s 57. *R.* The modern Sicilians, according to Brydone, have a mode of treatment by which they increase the livers of their fowls. *GIF.*

115. 'Poultry' were called *altiles* from *alo. PRA.* Perhaps 'a fatted capon' is here meant. *MAD.* s. 168. οὗτοι ἡ ὄρνις ὁμοία ταῖς ἄλλαις, ἀλλὰ τῷ μὲν πλουσίῳ παχεῖα καὶ σιμιλής, σοὶ δὲ νεοττὸς ἡμίτομος ἢ φάττα τις ὑπόσκληρος, ὕβρις ἄντικρυς καὶ ἀτιμία· Luc. μισθ. συν. 26; Plin. x, 50 s 71; Mart. xiii, 62. *R.*

Ξανθὸς Μελίαγρος· Hom. Il. Β 642; *PRA.* 'golden-haired.' *HOL.* Hor. Od. iv, 4, 4; iii, 9, 19; *MAD.* ib. ii, 4, 14; vi, 354; Sil. i, 438; Hom. Il. Α 197; Γ 284. *R.* "The yellow hunter;" Thomson; *GIF.* [Eur. M. 830. "Satire delights in such allusions and instances as are extremely natural and familiar: when therefore we see any thing in an old satirist that looks forced and pedantic, we ought to consider how it appeared in the time the poet writ, and whether or no there might not be some particular circumstances to recommend it to the readers of his own age, which we are now deprived of. One of the finest ancient statues in Rome is a *Meleager*, with a spear in his hand, and the head of a wild boar on one side of him. It is of Parian marble, and as yellow as ivory. One meets with many other figures of Meleager, in the ancient

Fumat aper: post hunc tradentur tubera, si ver
Tunc erit et facient optata tonitrua cœnas
Majores. " Tibi habe frumentum," Alledius inquit,
" O Libye; disjunge boves, dum tubera mittas!"
Structorem interea, ne qua indignatio desit,
Saltantem spectes et chironomonta volanti
Cultello, donec peragat dictata magistri
Omnia: nec minimo sane discrimine refert,

basso relievos and on the sides of the sarcophagi or funeral monuments. Perhaps it was the arms or device of the old Roman hunters; which conjecture I have found confirmed in a passage of Manilius, v, 175 f; that lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for their patron, as the Christians have their St Hubert;" *ADD*, R. p. 102.]

See the story of the Calydonian boar-hunt. Sch. Ov. M. viii, 272 ff. *LUB. qui Diomedeis metuendus setiger agris Ætola cecidit cuspide, talis erat*; (τόσσος ἦεν, Hom.) Mart. xiii, 93; *R.* Hom. Il. I 525 ff. *GIF.* Martial, on the other hand, describes a small boar thus: *aper hic minimus qualisque necari a non armato pumilione potest*; i, 44, 9 f.

116. 'After the boar.' *non tota quidem cœna, sed in ipso ejus principio, bini ternique pariter manduntur apri*; Plin. viii, 51 s 78; *R.* s. i, 140 f. *MAD.*

'Will be served up;' understand *domino*. *R.*

Rumpimus altricem tenero quæ vertice terram tubera, boletis poma secunda sumus; Mart. xiii, 50; *tubera dicuntur nasci, si imbres fuerint auctumnales et tonitrua crebra: tenerrima sunt tempore verno*; Plin. xix, 3; *PRA. tubera terræ*; xiv, 7. *MAD.*

117. 'Devoutly wished for' by the epicure. *BRO.* Plut. M. l, 4, 2; Ath. ii, 21. *PRA.*

118. There is much genuine humour in this rapturous apostrophe of the gluttonous Alledius to Libya. Africa was one of the principal granaries of Rome. *GIF. si proprio condidit horreo quidquid de Libycis verritur areis*; Hor. Od. i, 1, 9 f; *R. frumenti quantum metit Africa*; S. ii, 3, 87. *GES.* [*ADD*, Dial. on Med. t. i, p. 487.]

119. *Tubera Africæ laudatissima*; Plin. xix, 3. To prove that the African 'truffles' were the finest, *R* also refers to Mart. xiii, 42 f; but the *tuberes* (not *tubera*), there mentioned, grow on boughs, and are the fruit of the *tuber*-tree.

120. 'The seneschal.' *qui fercula docte componit*; vii, 184 f. *R.*

121. "And the spruce carver, (*carptor*, ix, 110; *PRA.*) to his task addrest, skips, like a harlequin, from place to place, And waves his knife with pantomimic grace." *GIF.*

Chironomōn, from the Greek participle χειρονομῶν: *chironomōn*, vi, 63; the accusative of χειρονόμος. *Processit statim scissor, et ad symphoniam ita gesticulatus laceravit opsonium, ut putes Darium hydraule cantante pugnare*; Petr. 36; *ac si inter Apicios epulones et Byzantinos chironomuntas huc usque ructaverit*; Sidon. Ep. iv, 7, end; *F. alius pretiosas aves scindit et per pectus ac clunes certis ductibus circumferens eruditam manum, in frusta excutit: infelix, qui, huic uni rei vivit, ut altilia decenter secet; nisi quod miserior est, qui huic voluptatis causa docet, quam qui necessitatis discit*; Sen. Ep. 47; de Br. V. 12; de V. B. 17; Plin. x, 50 s 71; *PRA.* 'ἱπποκλείδης. τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐρείσας ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν, τοῖσι σκέλεσι ἐχειρονόμησε· Her. vi, 129. [Livy vii, 2, 6.]

122. 'Of his master or instructor in the art of carving.' s. xi, 136 ff. *LUB.*

'The directions,' 'all that has been taught him.' s. vi, 392; Hor. Ep. i, 1, 55; xviii, 13. *R.*

123. 'There is a very wide difference between the one and the other.' *LUB.* Or 'in both cases it makes an immense difference how the thing is done.' *MAD.* [Eur. Al. 937.]

Quo gestu lepores et quo gallina sectetur.
Duceris planta, velut ictus ab Hercule Cacus,
Et ponere foras, si quid tentaveris umquam
Hiscere, tamquam habeas tria nomina. Quando propinat
Virro tibi, sumitque tuis contacta labellis
Pocula? Quis vestrum temerarius usque adeo, quis
Perditus, ut dicat regi, "Bibe"? Plurima sunt, quæ
Non audent homines pertusa dicere læna.
Quadrigenta tibi si quis deus aut similis dis
Et melior fatis donaret; homuncio, quantus
Ex nihilo fieres, quantus Virronis amicus!
"Da Trebio! Pone ad Trebium! Vis frater ab ipsis

125. *Pedibusque informe cadaver protrahitur*; Virg. Æ. viii, 264 &c; *ictus clava, morte occubuit*; Liv. i, 7; *PRA.* Ov. F. i, 543 ff.

127. 'To mutter.' *LUB.* ΙΟ. τί τὸ δυσχερές; ΠΟ. ἓν μὲν μέγιστον, οὐκ ἔχειν παῤῥησίαν. ΙΟ. δούλου τόδ' εἶπας, μὴ λέγειν ἃ τις φρονεῖ. ΠΟ. ἀλλ' εἰς τὸ κέρδος παρὰ φύσιν δουλευτέον Eur. Ph. 401 ff. [Livy vi, 16, mar.]

'As though you still retained the rights of a freeborn Roman, and had not virtually forfeited those privileges, when you condescended to turn parasite.' *GIF.* Free citizens had three names: *Decimus Junius Juvenalis*, *Caius Julius Cæsar*; (1) the *prænomen*, which answers to our baptismal name; (2) the *nomen*, which was common to the *gens* or 'clan,' and commonly ended in *ius*; (3) the *cognomen*, which distinguished the several 'families' under one and the same clan, as the *Scipiones*, *Lentuli*, *Cethegi*, *Dolabellæ*, *Cinnæ*, *Syllæ*, &c; under the *Cornelii*. Some clans were not divided into families, as the *Marii*, *Sartorii*, *Mummii*. Some individuals had a fourth name, *agnomen*, as an epithet from some remarkable circumstance, and even a fifth; as *P. Corn. Scipio Africanus Æmilianus*. Slaves had no *prænomen*. *AD.* s. Pers. v, 76-82.

Martial says wittily of a foul-mouthed fellow; *quod nulli calicem tuum propinas, humane facis, Herme, non superbe*; ii, 15; *PRA.* προπίνειν was 'to take a sip and then pass the cup to your friend.' Mart. v, 78, 3; Anac. iv, 3; Virg. Æ. i, 736 ff. *R.*

128. *Sumit ve* would be more correct *JC.*

'Contaminated.' vi, 288; Virg. Æ. ii, 168; Livy xxix, 8, j.

130. 'So lost to all sense of decorum, as to challenge his noble host.' *R. tum Bitiæ dedit increpitans*; Virg. Æ. i, 738.

131. 'With a great-coat out at elbows.' iii, 283. Compare the proverbs; "*vestis virum facit*:" "*inter pannos*:" πῶν γὰρ πενήτων εἰσὶν οἱ λόγοι κενοί and that of Theognis, τῷ γὰρ πενίῃ δεδμημένῳ δέδεται ἡ γλῶσσα· and yet πολλάκι καὶ κηφωδὸς ἀνὴρ μάλα καίριον εἶπεν. *FE. R.*

132. *Quadringenta*; i, 106; ii, 117. *PRA.*

'Some godlike hero.' *nemo propius ad deum accedit, quam qui hominibus salutem dat et beneficium*; Sen. *LUB.* 'Some rich man.' πλούτῳ δ' ἀρετὴ καὶ κῦδος ὀπηδεῖ δαίμονι δ' οἷος ἕησθα· Hes. O. D. 313 f; or 'the emperor.' *R.* 'Some munificent benefactor,' *deus nobis hæc otia fecit: namque erit ille mihi semper deus*; Virg. E. i, 6 f; τιμῶνται μάλιστα οἱ εὐεργετηκότες· εὐεργεσία δὲ. . . . εἰς πλοῦτον. μέρη δὲ τιμῆς θυσίαι, κ. τ. λ. Arist. Rh. i, 5, 7; ix, 2.

133. 'Kinder to you than the fates have been.' *PRA.*

'Though a very mortal.' *MAD.* ὁ πλοῦτος, ἀνθρωπίσκε, τοῖς σοφοῖς θεός· Eur. Cy. 316.

135. Virro not only directs the carver to help Trebius, and the sewer to put the dishes before him, but presses him

Ilibus?" O numi, vobis hunc præstat honorem,
Vos estis fratres. Dominus tamen et domini rex
Si vis tu fieri, nullus tibi parvulus aula
Luserit Æneas nec filia dulcior illo.
Jucundum et carum sterilis facit uxor amicum.
Sed tua nunc Mycale pariat! Licet et pueros tres
In gremium patris fundat simul; ipse loquaci
Gaudebit nido; viridem thoraca jubebit
Afferri minimasque nuces assemque rogatum,
Ad mensam quoties parasitus venerit infans.
Vilibus ancipites fungi ponentur amicis,

to taste of the delicacies on table. *PRA.* The repetition of *Trebius* is like that of *Marcus*; Pers. v, 79-81.

'Brother' was a courteous appellation between equals: "*Frater! Pater!*" *adde, ut cuique est ætas, ita quemque facetus adopta*; Hor. Ep. i, 6, 54 f; Mart. x, 65, 3; 14. *R.*

136. Under the name of *ilia* may be included many favourite dishes of the ancients: for instance, *sumen* 'sow's udder,' Plin. xi, 37; *anseris jecur* 'goose's liver;' 114; *MAD. apri lumbus* 'the loin of the boar,' Plin. viii, 51 s 78; *R.* 'kidneys, tripe, chitterlings, sweetbreads, &c.' *F.*

'Money.' i, 112 f. *LUB.*

137. Ἦν ὁ φίλος τι λάβῃ, δόμινε φράτερ εὐθὺς ἔγραψεν, ἢν δ' αὖ μή τι λάβῃ, τὸ φράτερ εἶπε μόνον· ὦνια γὰρ καὶ ταῦτα τὰ ῥήματα· αὐτὰρ ἔγωγε οὐκ ἐθέλω δόμινε, οὐ γὰρ ἔχω δόμιναι· Pallad. Ep. xxxi; Anal. v. ii, p. 13. *LUB.*

138. 'You must be childless.' A parody of Virgil; *saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset ante fugam soboles; si quis mihi parvulus aula luderet Æneas, qui te tamen ore referret; &c.* Æ. iv, 327 ff. *PRA.*

140. Understand 'to legacy-hunters.' *LUB.* Mart. xi, 55; *PRA.* x, 18. *R.*

141. 'But, now that you are rich, let your mistress be put to bed: although she should even present you with three bouncing boys at a birth, he will not be afraid of being supplanted by your natural children, and therefore will feel no ill-will towards the little urchins.' *R.* 'Three children at one birth' are called *tergemini* or *trigemini*; Liv. i, 24 f; Plin. vii, 3. *PRA.*

142. *Ipse Virro.* κεκλημένος δὲ ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, κελεῦσαι καλέσαι τὰ παιδία τὸν ἐστιῶντα· καὶ εἰσιόντα φῆσαι σύκου ὁμοιότερα εἶναι τῷ πατρί· καὶ προσαγαγόμενος φιλῆσαι, καὶ παρ' αὐτὸν καθίσαι καὶ τοῖς μὲν συμπαίζειν αὐτὸς, λέγων "ἀσκὸς, πέλεκυς·" Theoph. Ch. v. *R.*

143. 'In the twittering nest:' a common metaphor; χρηστοῦ πατρὸς νιόττια· Theoph. Ch. ii; *teneroque palumbo et similis regum pueris*; Pers. iii, 16 f; s. Cat. xxix, 9; *nidos querulos*; Sen. H. F. 148; *nidis immitibus escam*; Virg. G. iv, 17; *nigra velut magnas domini cum divitis ædes pervolat et pennis alta atria lustrat hirundo, pabula parvo legens nidisque loquacibus escas*; Æ. xii, 473 ff; *nidum liberorum*; Ammian. xiv, p. 28. *R.* "O hell-kite! All? What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam, At one fell swoop?" Shaksp. Macb. iv, 3.

'A stomacher,' *MAD.* 'waistcoat,' *R.* or 'corslet.' *GIF.*

144. *Nuces* are 'walnuts,' *minimæ nuces* 'filberts.' *GV.* Pers. i, 10; Hor. S. i, 3, 171. *MAD. Augustus, animi laxandi causa, modo nucibus ludebat cum pueris minutis, quos facie et garrulitate amabiles undique conquirebat*; Suet. ii, 83. *PRA.*

'Which the little fellow begs for, to buy playthings, cakes, or fruit.' *GV.*

145. 'Virro goes so far as to beg Trebius will bring one of the little darlings with him, when he comes to dine at his house.' *GV. MAD.*

146. See 108. *LUB.* Seneca, Piso, and Cotta would speak of their clients

Boletus domino; sed qualem Claudius edit
Ante illum uxoris, post quem nil amplius edit.
Virro sibi et reliquis Virronibus illa jubebit
Poma dari, quorum solo pascaris odore;
Qualia perpetuus Phæacum auctumnus habebat,
Credere quæ possis subrepta sororibus Afris.
Tu scabie frueris mali, quod in aggere rodit,

as 'friends in moderate circumstances;' Virro would call them 'vile.'

'Toadstools of very questionable appearance.' *quorumdam ex his facile noscuntur venena, diluto rubore, rancido aspectu, livido intus colore, rimosa stria, pallido per ambitum labro*: Plin. xxii, 22; *LUB. ii sunt tutissimi quibus rubet caro, magis diluto rubore, quam boleti*; id. 23. Ath. ii, 19; Suet. vi, 33; *PRA.* Livy xxx, 33, 10.

147. "The *agaricus cæsareus* or 'imperial agaric' is the most splendid of all the species; it is common in Italy and is brought to the markets there for sale. The ancient Romans esteemed it one of the greatest luxuries of the table. This is the mushroom with which Claudius was poisoned;" Miller's Gard. Dict. *GIF.* Locusta supplied the empress Agrippina with the poison, which she introduced into her husband's favourite dish. Sch. *J.* Suet. v, 44; Plin. xxii, 22; Mart. xiii, 48; *boletum, qualem Claudius edit, edas*; i, 21, 4. Claudius was the fifth emperor of Rome. *PRA.* s. vi, 620 ff. *R.*

148. *Uxoris* [λουτροῖσιν ἀλόχου περιπεσὼν πανυστάτοις, Eur. O. 361.]

i.e. 'After which he died.' *R.* Therefore Nero called mushrooms, βρῶμα θεῶν· Suet. vi, 33. *PRA.*

149. *Virrones* 'grandees like himself;' *T.* [whom he calls 'brothers,' 135.]

150. 'Pulpy fruits' (as distinguished from 'nuts' and 'berries') including apples, pears, peaches, &c. *MAD.*

An allusion perhaps to an Indian nation, of which it is said; *odore vivunt pomorum silvestrium et eorum olfactu aluntur*; Solin. *HS. his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor*; Cic. in Pis. 20.

151. *Phæacia*, afterwards *Corcyra*, now 'Corfu.' Homer describes the gardens of Alcinous as filled with perpetual fruits; hence an eternal autumn reigned there. Od. H 112 ff; Sch. *LUB.* Mart. vii, 42, 6; *antiquitas nihil prius mirata est quam Hesperidum hortos ac regum Adonis et Alcinoi*; Plin. xix, 4; [or 19, 1.] *PRA.*

152. The garden of the Hesperides, daughters of Atlas king of Mauritania, was famous for its golden apples guarded by a sleepless dragon. Hercules slew the monster and stole the fruit. Sch. *LUB.* Ov. M. iv, 627 ff; *PRA.* Virg. Æ. iv, 480 ff; Ath. iii, 7; Apoll. ii, 5, 11; Diod. iv, 27; *R.* [Pli. H. N. xix, 22.]

153. 'Such as a monkey eats.' Sch.

After weighing the various opinions of Commentators upon these three lines, I think the following paraphrase gives their sense; 'You are at liberty to enjoy a specked and shrivelled windfall; such as idle soldiers would amuse themselves by giving to a monkey, and laugh to see the nice discrimination with which Mr Pug turns it about to nibble the sound part; while he sits in his regimentals on the back of his bearded charger before the gate of their barracks, after going through his manual exercise with due gravity and precision, and in as much military awe of his master's whip, as any of the raw recruits who are grinning at him ever felt for the cane of their drill-sergeant.' To say 'the apple which the soldier gives away' is more severe than saying 'that which he eats.' The monkey nibbling his apple between whiles is more characteristic, and the comparison more degrading. (See the simile in the passage of Lucian, quoted at 157.) The lash was not used in the Roman army. [*flagellum* however may mean 'a vine switch,' compare viii, 247; with Vir. G. ii, 299.]

Among those who think 'a monkey' is here meant are *CLA. DP. RG. GRA. HOL. HNN. R.*

The Prætorian Bands were stationed by Tiberius in a permanent camp be-

Qui tegitur parma et galea metuensque flagelli
Discit ab hirsuta jaculum torquere capella.
Forsitan impensæ Virronem parcere credas.
Hoc agit, ut doleas: nam quæ comœdia, mimus
Quis melior plorante gula? Ergo omnia fiunt,
Si nescis, ut per lacrumas effundere bilem
Cogaris pressoque diu stridere molari.
Tu tibi liber homo et regis conviva videris:
Captum te nidore suæ putat ille culinæ;
Nec male conjectat: quis enim tam nudus, ut illum
Bis ferat, Etruscum puero si contigit aurum

tween the Viminal and Tiburtine gates. *FE.* Pliny mentions *sata in castrorum aggeribus mala*; H. N. xv, 14; *PRA.* s. viii, 43. *R.*

154. *Qui tegitur*; [On coins *Mars* is represented as "a naked figure with a helmet on his head and a shield on his arm;" *ADD*, Caprea, p. 86.]

Metuens virgæ; vii, 210; Ov. M. i, 323. *R.*

155. Among the amusements of the Asiatic soldiery, Leo Africanus mentions *simiam equitem ex capra jaculandi artificem. HNN. CLA* witnessed an exhibition of this kind at a fair in Germany. [Vir. G. iii, 311-313.]

156. In his eagerness to lash the guest, Juvenal now excuses the host, and contradicts some of his former invectives on the inherent meanness of the great men of Rome towards their dependents. Correct taste would have led him to carry on both his purposes together, without sacrificing one to the other: the servility of the client might have been exposed, while the pride and parsimony of the patron were preserved as qualities necessary to the effect and consistency of his satire. *GIF.*

He appears to be acting the rhetorician, and shifting his ground in order to rouse the anger or excite the hatred of Trebius towards Virro; by attributing the conduct of the latter to ἀπηρέα σμὸς, or ὕβρις· μὴ ἵνα τι γένηται αὐτῷ, ἀλλ' ὅπως ἠσθῇ· Arist. Rh. ii, 2, 3; s. the remainder of that chapter and ii, 5.

157. iii, 152 f; *ridiculus æque nullus est, quam quando esurit*; Plaut. Stich. i, 3, 64; *PRA.* οὕτως ἀποξία μέν σι θέρμων (' of lupines,' xiv, 153;) ἔσχεν ἢ τῶν ἀγρίων λαχάνων, ἐπέλιπον δὲ καὶ αἱ κρῆναι ῥέουσαι τοῦ ψυχροῦ ὕδατος, ὡς ἐπὶ ταῦτά σε ὑπ' ἀμηχανίας ἐλθεῖν; ἀλλὰ δῆλον ὡς οὐχ ὕδατος, οὐδὲ θέρμων, ἀλλὰ πεμμάτων καὶ ὄψων καὶ οἴνου ἀνθοσμίου ἐπιθυμῶν ἐάλως καθάπερ ὁ λάβραξ, αὐτὸν μάλα δικαίως τὸν ὀργόμενον τούτων λαιμὸν διαπρεῖς. παρὰ πόδας τοιγαροῦν τῆς λιχνείας ταύτης τἀπίχειρα, καὶ ὥσπερ οἱ πίθηκοι κλοιῷ δεθεὶς τὸν τράχηλον ἄλλοις μὲν γέλωτα παρέχεις, σαυτῷ δὲ δοκεῖς τρυφᾶν, ὅτι ἔστι σοι τῶν ἰσχάδων ἀφθόνως ἐντραγεῖν ἡ δ' ἐλευθερία καὶ τὸ εὐγενὲς, σὺν αὐτοῖς φυλέταις καὶ φράτορσι, φροῦδα πάντα, καὶ οὐδὲ μνήμη τις αὐτῶν Luc. μισθ. συν. 24. See 6 ff. *R.*

158. 'Than a parasite in all the agonies of disappointed hunger.' *PRA.*

159. See i, 45; *expletur lacrymis egeriturque dolor*; Ov. Tr. iv, 3, 38. *R.*

161. See Pers. v, 73-90; Hor. S. ii, 7, 32 ff; 80-94; 111; Ep. i, 16, 63 ff; Mart. ii, 53; ix, 11. *R.*

162. See Hor. S. ii, 7, 38; Mart. i, 93, 9; v, 45, 7 ff; ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἡ κνίσσα ἡ τῶν σκευαζομένων ἐς τὸ δεῖπνον ἀπέκναιέ με Luc. Catap. 16. *R.*

163. 'Utterly destitute.' *LUB.* s. iv, 49.

'Him and his insolence.' *LUB.*

164. 'A second time.' *MAD.*

'The golden boss' was an amulet adopted from the Etruscans, (who probably brought it from the east,) and at first was worn only by the children of the nobility. In process of time it became common, like the *tria nomina*, to all who were free-born. It was a hollow globule something in the shape of a heart. This badge of liberty was worn by the children of all ranks of freemen

Vel nodus tantum et signum de paupere loro?
Spes bene cœnandi vos decipit. "Ecce dabit jam
Semesum leporem atque aliquid de clunibus apri.
Ad nos jam veniet minor altilis." Inde parato
Intactoque omnes et stricto pane tacetis.
Ille sapit, qui te sic utitur. Omnia ferre
Si potes, et debes. Pulsandum vertice raso
Præbebis quandoque caput nec dura timebis
Flagra pati, his epulis et tali dignus amico.

till the age of fifteen. In our author's days the golden *bulla* was probably used only by the rich; the poorer classes had it of leather or other cheap materials. [Ascon.] Pers. v, 31; Sch. *LUB. GIF.* Macr. i, 6; *PRA.* xiii, 33; *MAD.* xiv, 5; Plin. xxxiii, 1 s 4; Aur. Vict. 6; Plut. V. ii, p. 30; [*AX.*] *R.* Livy xxvi, 36, 6.

166. i, 133 f. s. the quotations from Lucian at 22 and 157. *R.*

Οἴμοι, τί δῆτ' ἔπιεψας ὦ πάλαινά με Ἐλπὶς τόσ', οὐ μέλλουσα διατιλεῖν χάριν; Eur. Her. 434 f; Ph. 407 ff.

This is the soliloquy of the expectant parasite. *LUB.*

Μόνον τῶν περιφερομένων τὰ ὀστᾶ. εἰ ἀφίκοιτο μίχρι σοῦ. καθάπερ οἱ κύνες περιεσθίων ἢ τὸ σκληρὸν τῆς μαλάχης φύλλον, ᾧ τὰ ἄλλα συνειλοῦσιν. εἰ ὑπερφθείη ὑπὸ τῶν προκατακειμένων, ἄσμενος ὑπὸ λιμοῦ παραψάμενος [illegible] μισθ. συν. 26; οὐ λευκοῦ ποτε ἄρτου ἐμφορηθείς, (s. 67-75;) οὔτε γε Νομαδικοῦ ἢ Φασιανοῦ ὄρνιθος, ὧν μόλις τὰ ὀστᾶ ἡμῖν καταλίλοιπε (s. 114;) ib. 17; *R.* ἰχῆνας ἡμιβρώτους ἔτιμπε καὶ ἄρτων ἡμίσια καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα, Xen. An. i, 9, 26.]

168. *Minor* may mean either (1) 'smaller poultry' (viz. 'chicken or ducks' as distinguished from 'geese'): *LUB.* or (2) 'lessened' by Virro having helped himself to what he wanted. *BRI.*

'Hence' i. e. owing to this constant state of expectation.' *LUB.*

169. 'With your bread clinched in your hand ready to commence the action,' (a metaphor from a sword) 'and yet untouched; because you are lying by, in silent expectancy, for the good things which are to come.' *LUB.*

170. 'He shows his sense by the way in which he treats you.' *LUB.*

171. *Et* 'also.' *PRA.*

172. 'One of these days we may expect to see you playing the clown in a pantomime, (viii, 192;) or submitting to any servile indignities.' Sch. Pers. v, 82 f; *PRA.* Ter. Eun. ii, 2, 13; Plaut. Capt. i, 1, 20. *R.* [Livy iv, 35, 6.]

SATIRE VI.

ARGUMENT.

This Satire is the most complete of our Author's works; and one in which all his excellencies are combined. Forcible in argument, flowing in diction, bold, impassioned, and sublime; it looks as if the Poet, conscious of the difficulties which he had to grapple with, had taxed all his powers to do justice to the theme.

It is addressed to Ursidius Postumus, as a dissuasive from marriage, grounded on the impossibility of meeting with any eligible partner; the good old times being long gone by, when females were chaste and frugal: 1..29. If therefore he was tired of a bachelor's life, he had better bid adieu to this world altogether. 30..47.

The catalogue, which it contains, of vices and follies is most appalling; but is not very methodically arranged. Luxury is the source of all, 286..300. From this spring—unbridled lust, pervading all ranks, 47..132; 327 ff; 366..378; 597..601; gallantry, 231..241; artfulness, 271..278; unnatural passions, 318..326; attachment to unfeminine pursuits, 67..70; 246..267; boldness, 279..285; coarse manners, 418..433; drunkenness, 300..319; 425 ff; profaneness, 306..345; quarrelsomeness, 268..270; litigiousness, 242..245; cruelty, 413..418; 474..495; waywardness 200..223; and fickleness, 224..230; imperiousness, presuming upon wealth and beauty, 136..160; pride, 161..183; ambitious extravagance, 352..365; 495..511; love of finery and cosmetics, 457..460; fondness for public singers and dancers, 379..397; gossiping, 398..412; affectation, 184..199; pedantry, 434..456; superstition and credulity, 511..591; the producing of abortion, 592..597; the introducing of supposititious children, 602..609; the employment of philtres, 133..135; 610..626; poisoning of step-sons, 627..652; and murder of husbands, 652..661. *GIF. R.*

The ashes of the ladies, whose disreputable actions are here recorded, have long been covered by the Latian and Flaminian ways; nor have their follies, or their vices, much similarity with those of modern times.

It would seem from internal evidence, that this Satire was written under Domitian. It has few political allusions, and from its subject might not have been displeasing to that ferocious hypocrite, who affected at various times a wonderful anxiety to restrain the licentiousness of the age! *GIF.*

Among other writers who have been severe upon the female sex are Euripides generally, and Aristophanes in his *Thesmophoriazusæ*. With this Satire may also be compared Lucian, *Amores* c. 33 ff; c. 38 ff; *R.* Jo. Filesaci *Uxor Justa; SUZ.* Chrysostom, homily on Herodias; Barth. ep. from Spain to Celestin, p. m. 334 ff; *les Mémoires* de Brantosme; *HNN.* Simonides; Ariosto, Aretino, and Boccacio among the Italians; among the French, Jean de Meung, Gringoire, Molière, la Fontaine, Boileau in Sat. x, *ACH.* [*Satyre nouvelle contre les Femmes, imitée de Juvenal par le Sieur* Losme (de Montchenay,) 4to, 1698;] and Pope in his Moral Essays, ep. ii.

CREDO Pudicitiam Saturno rege moratam
In terris visamque diu, quum frigida parvas
Præberet spelunca domos ignemque laremque,
Et pecus et dominos communi clauderet umbra;
Silvestrem montana torum quum sterneret uxor
Frondibus et culmo vicinarumque ferarum
Pellibus, haud similis tibi, Cynthia, nec tibi, cujus
Turbavit nitidos exstinctus passer ocellos;

1. *Credo* implies some doubt. *LUB.* *Julia lex* (38) *ex qua renata est, atque intrare domos jussa Pudicitia est*; Mart. vi, 7, 1 f.

'The reign of Saturn,' who was said to have been king of Latium, was 'the golden age.' s. Hes. O. D. i; *LUB.* Cic. de N. D. ii, 64; Virg. E. iv, 6-45; [(*MY.*)] Æ. vii, 180; viii, 314-329; Ov. M. i, 89 ff; Lactant. i, last; v, 5; S Hieron. on Isaiah iv, 11; ix, last; *PRA.* xiii, 28 ff; 38 ff; Tib. i, 3, 35 ff; Lucr. v, 905-1026; Prop. ii, 32, 52 ff; Ov. Her. iv, 131 ff. *R.*

'Tarried:' understand *esse*.

3. *Domus antra fuerunt, et densi frutices et vinctæ cortice virgæ*; Ov. M. i, 121 f. Euryalus and his brother Hyperbius are said to have built at Athens the first dwellings of brick; Toxius was the first who constructed houses of mud in imitation of swallows' nests; previously to which *antra et specus erant pro domibus*; Plin. vii, 56; *PRA. nemora atque cavos montes silvasque colebant, et frutices inter condebant squalida membra, verbera ventorum vitare imbresque coacti*; Lucr. v, 953-955. *R.* Such was the cave of Inkle and Yarico: Spect. No. 11.

'The household god whose altar was the hearth.' The deceased were buried in their houses, and afterwards worshipped as the tutelary deities of the mansion. Sch.

4. *Antiquitus ante usum tectorum oves in antris claudebantur*; Fest. "*caulae.*" *R.* Thus old Silenus says ἀναγκαίως ἔχει. σαίρειν σιδηρᾷ τῇδέ μ' ἀρπαγῇ δόμους, ὡς τόν τ' ἀπόντα δισπότην, Κύκλωπ', ἰμὸν καθαρσίοισιν ἄντροις μῆλά τ' εἰσδιχώμεθα· Eur. Cyc. 32-35. See other parts of the same play.

5. *Silvestres homines*; Hor. A. P. 391: *PRA. antra petens: contra ignis, viridique torus de fronde*; V. Flacc. i, 136 f; *silva domus fuerat, cibus herba, cubilia frondes*; Ov. A. A. ii, 475. To this hardy and simple mode of living may be attributed the unsophisticated virtues of olden times: s. 286 ff; and xiv, 161 ff. *R.*

6. 'With leaves and straw.' *LUB.* *silvestria membra nuda dabant terræ nocturno tempore capti, circum se foliis ac frondibus involventes*; Lucr. v, 968-970. *PRA.*

'Of neighbouring brutes.' *sæcla ferarum infestam miseris faciebant sæpe quietem: ejectique domo fugiebant saxea tecta setigeri suis adventu validique leonis, atque intempesta cedebant nocte paventes hospitibus sævis instrata cubilia fronde*; Lucr. v, 980-985.

7. *Manuum mira freti virtute pedumque consectabantur silvestria sæcla ferarum missilibus saxis et magno pondere clavæ multaque vincebant*; Lucr. v, 964-967.

Haud similis: s. Lucr. v, 923 ff. *R.*

Cynthia, whose real name was Hostia, was the mistress of Propertius. *LUB. R.*

The other beauty is *Lesbia* (her real name was Claudia) the mistress of Catullus, whose exquisite hendecasyllables on the death of this favourite sparrow are still extant. *LUB. R. GIF.*

8. *Passer mortuus est meæ puellæ, quem plus illa oculis suis amabat. O miselle passer! tua nunc opera meæ puellæ flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli*; Cat. iii, 3; 5; 16-18; *LUB.* ii; *PRA.* Mart. vii, 14, 3 f. *R.*

'Whose beaming eyes were clouded:' a metaphor from the face of the heavens. *LUB.* συννεφοῦν ὄμματα. *GRA. turbatiore cœlo*; Suet. iii, 69. The Gaul who fought Valerius, is described (when assailed by the raven) to have been

Sed potanda ferens infantibus ubera magnis
Et sæpe horridior glandem ructante marito.
Quippe aliter tunc orbe novo cœloque recenti
Vivebant homines, qui rupto robore nati
Compositive luto nullos habuere parentes.
Multa Pudicitiæ veteris vestigia forsan
Aut aliqua exstiterint et sub Jove; sed Jove nondum
Barbato, nondum Græcis jurare paratis
Per caput alterius, quum furem nemo timeret

oculis simul ac mente turbatus; Liv. vii, 26.

9. 'To be quaffed,' and not merely 'sucked.' The children were more robust when born, and were not weaned so very soon. According to Hesiod, sons were under their mother's management for the first hundred years of their life. *GRA. LUB.* xv, 70; *PRA.* Lucr. v, 925. *R.* The above passage is charmingly imitated by Beaumont and Fletcher: "PHIL. O, that I had but digg'd myself a cave, Where I, my fire, my cattle, and my bed Might have been shut together in one shed; And then had taken me some mountain girl, Beaten with winds, chaste as the harden'd rock Whereon she dwells; that might have strew'd my bed With leaves and reeds and with the skins of beasts, Our neighbours; and have borne at her big breasts My large coarse issue;" Philaster, Act IV. *GIF.*

10. 'More unpolished.' *LUB.*

"And fat with acorns belch'd their windy food." *DRY.* Plin. vii, 56; xvii, procem. and 5; *PRA.* Virg. G. i, 8; 148; *R. glandiferas inter curabant corpora quercus plerumque*; Lucr. v, 937; *glandem quercus, oracula prima, ferebant: hæc erat et teneri cespitis herba, cibus*; Ov. Am. iii, 10, 9 f; M. i, 106; Hor. S. i, 3, 100.

11. *Tellure nova cœloque recenti:* Lucr. v, 905. *R.* With the words of this Epicurean our author did not adopt his system: see xv, 142 ff. *GIF.*

12. *Gens virûm truncis et duro robore nata*; Virg. Æ. viii, 315. The idea originated from the circumstance of men's coming forth in the morning from the hollow trees in which they had passed the night. *LUB. conceptus sub robore creverat infans quærebatque viam qua se exsereret:....arbor agit rimas et fissa cortice vivum reddit onus*; Ov. M. x, 503 ff; 512 f. *GRA.*

13. 'Formed of clay either by the Deity, or by Prometheus.' *PRA.* iv, 133; xiv, 35; *MAD.* Hes. O. D. 61; Phocyl. 2 ff. Hence man is called *ὁ πηλὸς Προμηθῆος*· Callim. fr. lxxxvii. *R.*

'No parents to teach them wickedness.' s. 232 ff.

14. 'Perhaps; but Jupiter so soon commenced his profligate career, that it is doubtful.' *LUB.*

15. Then began the silver age: *LUB. sub Jove mundus erat; subiit argentea proles, auro deterior*: Ov. M. i, 114 f; Tib. i, 3, 49 ff. *R.* ["The humour here would appear much more natural and unforced to a people that saw every day some or other statue of this god with a thick bushy beard, as there are still many of them extant at Rome, than it can to us who have no such idea of him; especially if we consider there was in the same city a temple dedicated to the young Jupiter, called *templum Vœjovis*, where in all probability, there stood the particular statue of a *Juppiter imberbis*, Ov. F. iii, 7." *ADD*, R. p. 100.]

16. For as soon as he was an adult, he was an adulterer. s. 59; xiii, 41; 58. *R.* Our author treats the vices and follies of the popular deities with as little ceremony as those of Nero or Domitian or any other object of his abhorrence. *GIF.*

17. 'Before perfidy and perjury were common.' *PRA.* The Greeks of that day were a most degenerate race: iii, 58-125; xiv, 240; Cic. pro Flacc. for at one time 'Attic faith' was proverbially as good, as Punic faith' was bad. V.

Caulibus aut pomis et aperto viveret horto.
Paulatim deinde ad superos Astræa recessit
Hac comite atque duæ pariter fugere sorores.
Antiquum et vetus est, alienum, Postume, lectum
Concutere atque sacri genium contemnere fuleri.
Omne aliud crimen mox ferrea protulit ætas:
Viderunt primos argentea sæcula mœchos.
Conventum tamen et pactum et sponsalia nostra
Tempestate paras, jamque a tonsore magistro

Pat. ii, 23; Plaut. Asin. i, 3, 47. The word *paratis* also denotes the levity with which they regarded the solemn obligation of an oath. s. Sen. Helv. 10; and xiii, 90 ff. *R.*

The Greeks introduced forms of swearing not only by Jove, thence called ὄρκιος, but by other deities, and also by their own head or that of others: like Ascanius, "*per caput hoc juro, per quod pater ante solebat*;" Virg. Æ. ix, 300. *PRA. MAD.* The custom of swearing by the life of another, is an Asiatic one, and probably originated in the first great monarchies. *GIF.* [Genesis xlii, 15: s. Eur. Cy. 262-272.]

18. 'Honesty was great and temptation little.' *R.* Afterwards gardens were enclosed, and Priapus placed in them as a protector. *GRA.* Tib. i, 3, 43 f; Plin. xix, 4; *R.* Calp. i, 37 f. *HEI.*

Viveret agrees with *quisque*, which is often implied although a negative, as *nemo*, may precede: *suasit ne se moveret et exspectaret*; C. Nep. xviii, 6. *R.*

19. *Victa jacet Pietas: et virgo cæde madentes, ultima cœlestum, terras Astræa reliquit*; Ov. M. i, 149 f. *LUB.* The daughter of Jupiter and Themis, and goddess of justice. *PRA.* On retiring to heaven, she was translated into the sign of *Virgo*, and her balance became *Libra*. *MAD.* Janus says "*Tunc ego regnabam, patiens cum terra deorum esset et humanis numina mista locis: nondum Justitiam facinus mortale fugarat: ultima de superis illa reliquit humum*;" Ov. F. i, 247 ff; Virg. G. ii, 473 f; *R.* [Æ. viii, 326. Quarles E. i, 15.]

20. See *Pudor et Justitiæ soror incorrupta Fides nudaque Veritas*; Hor. Od. i, 24, 6 f. *PRA.* 'With her for a companion:' ἀθανάτων μετὰ φῦλα ἴσην, προλιπόντ' ἀνθρώπους. Αἰδὼς καὶ Νέμεσις· Hes. O. D. 199 f; *morantur pauci ridiculum effugientem ex Urbe Pudorem*; xi, 54 f. *R.* See note on 23. [*ADD*, D. on Med. t. i, p. 441.]

21. Hor. S. i, 3, 106 ff. *R.*

Ursidius Postumus is the friend whom he is dissuading from matrimony. *LUB.*

22. 'To violate the nuptial couch (Cat. vi, 10 f; *thalamos temerare pudicos*, Ov. Am. i, 8, 19; *et fœdera lecti*; Her. 5, 101; *R.*) and set at defiance the deity to whom the marriage-bed is sacred.' Sch. *LUB.*

'The Genius:' Pers. ii, 3. *PRA.* Hence the bed is called *genialis*; x, 334; s. Tib. i, 7, 49; Hor. Od. iii, 17, 14. *R.*

Fulcrum is properly 'the bedstead.' *LUB.* xi, 95; Prop. iv, 7, 3. *R.*

23. *De duro est ultima ferro, protinus irrumpit venæ pejoris in ævum omne nefas: fugere Pudor Verumque Fidesque*; Ov. M. i, 127-129. *PRA.*

24. For instance, Jupiter, Neptune, Mars, *LUB.* Mercury, Apollo, and Venus. *PRA.*

25. 'And yet you are mad enough to be preparing marriage covenant and contract and settlement!' *SM.* These are legal terms; (1) the preliminary meeting, when the suitor made his proposals to the family: (2) the compact, when the father promised to give the hand of his daughter: (3) the marriage contract, when they were formally betrothed, and the settlement (if any) drawn up and duly signed and attested. *R.*

26. 'To make yourself more fascinating to the lady, *LUB.* you place your head (which surely must be cracked!) under the hands of a first-

Pecteris et digito pignus fortasse dedisti!
Certe sanus eras. Uxorem, Postume, ducis?
Dic, qua Tisiphone, quibus exagitare colubris?
Ferre potes dominam salvis tot restibus ullam?
Quum pateant altæ caligantesque fenestræ?
Quum tibi vicinum se præbeat Æmilius pons?
Aut si de multis nullus placet exitus, illud
Nonne putas melius, quod tecum pusio dormit?
Pusio, qui noctu non litigat, exigit a te
Nulla jacens illic munuscula, nec queritur, quod
Et lateri parcas nec, quantum jussit, anheles?

rate *artiste.' Quid tibi nunc molles prodest coluisse capillos sæpeque mutatos disposuisse comas? quid suco splendente genas onerasse? quid ungues artificis docta subsecuisse manu? &c.* Tib. i, 8, 9 ff. *R.*

27. On the day of the wedding a plain iron ring (for which one of gold was substituted in after times, *R.*) was sent to the bride, which she wore on the fourth finger of the left hand, because in that finger there was said to be a vein communicating directly with the heart. Gell. x, 10; Macr. vii, 13; Plin. xxxiii, 1. *AX. PRA.*

28. 'You always used to be considered of sound mind.' Gell. i, 6; *PRA.* [Arist. Pl. 362-365.] Α. Οὐ γαμεῖς, ἐάν γε νοῦν ἔχῃς, τοῦτον καταλιπὼν τὸν βίον· γεγάμηκα γὰρ αὐτός, διὰ τοῦτό σοι παραινῶ μὴ γαμεῖν. Β Δεδογμένον τὸ πρᾶγμ'· ἀνερρίφθω κύβος. Α. Πέραινε· σωθείης δὲ νῦν ἀληθινὸν εἰς πέλαγος αὐτὸν ἐμβαλεῖς γὰρ πραγμάτων οὐ Λιβυκὸν, οὐδ' Αἰγαῖον, οὐδ' Αἰγύπτιον, οὗ τῶν τριάκοντ' οὐκ ἀπόλλυται τρία πλοιάρια· γήμας δ' οὐδὲ εἷς σέσωσθ' ὅλως. Menand. and 'κακὸς κακῶς ἀπόλοιθ'. ὅστις γυναῖκα δεύτερον ἔγημε· τὸν γὰρ πρῶτον οὐκ ἐρῶ κακῶς· ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἦν ἄπιστος· οἶμαι, τοῦ κακοῦ ὁ δ', οἷον ἦν γυνὴ κακὸν, πεισμένος· Eubul. both in Ath. xiii, 1; [or 7 f, 559.] *R.*

29. *Tisiphone* was one of the three Furies, daughters of Acheron and Night; her sisters were Alecto and Megæra. They had snakes instead of hair, Virg. Æ. vii, 329 &c; [s. Ov. Ib. 161 ff;] *SM. PRA.* (ἀφιστολόκαμοι) and were believed to drive men mad. *R.*

30. 'A female tyrant;' (s. 43; 136; 457; with vi, 376; ix, 78; Epict. Ench. 40; 62; Tib. ii, 4, 1 ff; Tac. A. ii, 87; *R.*) 'when there are so many halters to be had, which would put you out of your misery at once.' *SM. tunc patiere pudendum, cum tibi tot mortes scelerisque brevissima tanti effugia?* V. Flacc. vii, 331-333; *ego illam (fortunam) feram, quum in manu mea mors sit?* Sen. Ep. 41. *R.* [s. *POR*, O. p. 304; ὦ φίλε, γαμεῖς σὺ σχοινίων πωλουμένων; Apollodorus? *SM. GRO*, on Sto. 59. *DB.*]

31. 'And dizzy windows.' *LUB. caligat in altis obtutus saxis*; Sil. iii, 492; *R.* [Arist. Pl. 67-70; *R.* 117-135.]

32. 'The Æmilian Bridge' was built by M. Æm. Scaurus in the Flaminian Road, *LUB.* a mile out of town. *PRA.* It is more correctly called the Mulvian Bridge. Aur. Vict. 72, 8; Sall. Cat. 45. *R.*

34. 'A stripling;' Cic. Cœl. 15; T. Q. i, 24. *R.* Juvenal is not here seriously advising the sin which he condemns elsewhere, but is using an *argumentum ad hominem*, (observe the word *dormit* not *dormiat*, and 42.) *LUB.* This is one of those passages (unfortunately of too frequent occurrence in our author) which cannot well be literally translated. *MAD.*

35. 'Who does not trouble you with curtain lectures?' see 268 f. *R.*

36. 'Who does not teaze you out of this little present and that little present.' Ov. A. A. iii, 805 f. *GRA.*

Illic 'in bed.' *R.*

37. 'Who does not complain of the little pains you take to oblige.' Sch.

Sed placet Ursidio lex Julia: tollere dulcem
Cogitat heredem cariturus turture magno
Mullorumque jubis et captatore macello.
Quid fieri non posse putes, si jungitur ulla
Ursidio? si mœchorum notissimus olim
Stulta maritali jam porrigit ora capistro,
Quem toties texit perituri cista Latini?

38. Ursidius, having sown his wild oats, has now no objection to the rigid enforcement of the Julian law against adultery, and is willing to trust to that security for the fidelity of his future spouse; at the same time he is desirous of qualifying himself for becoming an heir or legatee, by renouncing celibacy, which (according to another Julian law) incapacitated a person from receiving either an inheritance or a bequest by legacy, unless of kin to the testator. Sch. *L*, on Tac. An. iii, 25. See ii, 37; ix, 87 ff; *R. PRA.* Plin. vi, 31; Mart. vi, 7. *GIF.*

It is a common notion that a newborn infant was laid on the ground, and that the father by taking it up acknowledged it for his own: whence arose the phrase *tollere* [Cic. At. ii, 9;] or *suscipere* [a poet in Cic. D. i, 21;] *liberos*. But the latter verb is applied to the mother also: Plaut. Truc. ii, 4, 45; Ter. Heaut. iii, 5, 14 f; *R.* [Livy iv, 54.]

39. *Cogitat Ursidius, sibi dote jugare puellam, ut placeat domino, cogitat Ursidius. cogitat Ursidius, heredem tollere parvum, ut placeat domino, cogitat Ursidius. cogitat Ursidius, domino quacumque placere virgine vel puero: quam sapit Ursidius!* Epigr. in Anthol. *BU*, t. i, p. 685. *HEI.*

'Though certain of losing, on becoming a father, if not on becoming a husband, all those dainty presents with which legacy-hunters had previously plied him.' *LUB. FE.* iv, 18 ff; v, 98; 136 ff; *PRA.* x, 202. *MAD.*

'Turtle-doves' were considered great delicacies. *BRI. tu tibi istos habeas turtures, pisces, aves*; Plaut. Most. i, 1, 44; *PRA.* Mart. iii, 70, 7; 72, 21; xiii, 53. *R.*

40. 'And bearded surmullets.' iv, 15; v, 92; *PRA. mulli barba gemina insigniuntur inferiori labro*; Plin. ix, 17 s. 30. These *barbati mulli*, Cic. Att. ii, 1; Varr. R. R. iii, 17; were the most delicate. Γενέσθαι δ' ἔφη τὴν τρίγλην Σώφρων (a Syracusan writer of Mimes), ἐπεὶ αἱ τὸ γένειον ἔχουσαι ἡδίονές εἰσι μᾶλλον τῶν ἄλλων· Ath. vii, 126, 324 f; Eratosth. ib. 21, 285.] *R.*

'And all the tempting baits of the market, with which old men are caught.' *FE.* v, 95; 97; *PRA.* xi, 64. *R.*

41. *Mopso Nisa datur, quid non speremus amantes? jungentur jam gryphes equis? &c.* Virg. E. viii, 26 ff. *PRA.* Thus Benedick says, "I will not be sworn, but love may transform me to an oyster; but I'll take my oath on it, till he have made an oyster of me, he shall never make me such a fool;" and presently afterwards, "I may chance have some odd quirks and remnants of wit broken on me, because I have railed so long against marriage: But doth not the appetite alter? A man loves the meat in his youth that he cannot endure in his age:" Shaksp. Much Ado about Nothing, ii, 3.

The words *conjux* and *in matrimonio* are to be supplied. *LUB.* Virg. Æ. iv, 192. *R.*

43. *Luxuria puerilis nuptialibus pedicis colliganda*; Apul. *LUB.* 'Like a beast of burden who quietly stretches forth his head to the bridle or halter.' *MAD. det mollibus ora capistris*; Virg. G. iii, 188. See Pallad. epig. xiii, in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 409; and note on ix, 5. *R.* See also 206 ff.

44. '*Latinus*, in the farce, to escape from the incensed husband was obliged to jump into any place of concealment that came first to hand.' Sch. *T. turpi clausus in arca, quo te demisit peccati conscia herilis, contractum genibus tangis caput; estque marito matronæ peccantis in ambo justa potestas*; Hor. S. ii, 7, 59-62. *PRA.* By omitting one letter we should have *perjuri*, *VAL.* which would give us an imitation of the Virgilian cadences in Æ. ii,

Quid, quod et antiquis uxor de moribus illi
Quæritur. O, medici, mediam pertundite venam
Delicias hominis! Tarpeium limen adora
Pronus et auratam Junoni cæde juvencam,
Si tibi contigerit capitis matrona pudici.
Paucæ adeo Cereris vittas contingere dignæ,
Quarum non timeat pater oscula. Necte coronam
Postibus et densos per limina tende corymbos.
Unus Iberinæ vir sufficit? Ocius illud

195; and Æ. v, 811. Thus Roscius is said to have acted *impudentissimum et perjurissimum lenonem*; Cic. pro Rosc. 7; where it is opposed by the orator to *castum HNR.* 'You have often acted the venturous gallant, and now you are going to act the duped husband.' See note on i, 36; and Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor, iii, 3; Ov. A. A. iii, 607 ff.

45. 'And he would have forsooth one of the wives of the golden age?' *LO.* 'knowing, as he well must, that such a one is not to be got now-a-days for love or money.' *R.* ["What has such a man to do with a wife, unless he could get some sober young lady educated two hundred years ago, who has kept herself young and fresh all the while in some cave under-ground along with the seven sleepers, to start up to his hand and say, Pray, have me!" Joanna Baillie, The Country Inn, i, 1.]

Quid? quod: s. iii, 147. *MAD.*

46. Some suppose the vein in the arm, called *mediana*, to be meant. *BRI.* This calling for the doctor, as though Ursidius were labouring under a brain fever, is in the same style as xiv, 252; xiii, 97; Hor. S. ii, 3, 166. *R.*

47. *Ten', o delicias! extra communia censes ponendum?* xiii, 140 f. 'You are a pretty fellow to expect better luck than your neighbours, when you are the last man to deserve it.' *R. LUB.*

'The temple of Capitoline Jove on the summit of the Tarpeian rock,' contained three chapels, one sacred to Juno, another to Minerva, and the central one to Jupiter. *LUB.* s. x, 65 ff; [*CW*, p. 211.] *ut templi tetigere gradus procumbit uterque pronus humi gelidoque pavens dedit oscula* (*προσχυνεῖ*) *saxo*; Ov. M, i, 375 f. *R.*

48. *Auratis cornibus hostiæ majores dumtaxat immolabantur*; Plin. xxxiii, 3; xxxiv, 4; *LUB. PRA.* σοὶ δ' αὖ ἐγὼ ῥέξω βοῦν ἤνιν, χρυσὸν κέρασι περιχεύας· Hom. Od Γ 382 ff; 425 f; 437 ff; Tib. iv, 1, 15; V. Flacc. i, 89; iii, 431; Plat. Alcib. ii, p. 176. The magnitude of the blessing would not only require a larger victim, but one with gilded horns. *R.*

Junoni ante omnes cui vincla jugalia curæ; Virg. Æ. iv, 59; *LUB.* Ov. Am. iii, 13, 3 ff. *R.*

49. 'Head' for 'person,' by synecdoche. *PRA.*

50. 'To be priestesses of Ceres,' whose statue, as that of other deities, was decorated with 'fillets.' Sch. None but chaste matrons were admissible to the celebration of her rites. *FAR.* s. xv, 140 f; Callim. in Cer. 1 and 5. *conripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis virgineas ausi divæ contingere vittas*; Virg, Æ. ii, 167 f. *R.*

51. "So strong their filial kisses smack of lust." *GIF.*

52. Previously to bringing home the bride, the doorposts of the bridegroom were adorned with wreaths of flowers and boughs of evergreens, and scaffolding was erected, in front of the house and along the streets through which the new-married couple were to pass, for the accommodation of those who flocked to see the nuptial procession. The poorer classes also had their garlands and processions, on a smaller scale. *GIF.* 78 f; *MAD.* 227 f; ix, 85; x, 65; xii, 84; 91; Ov. M. iv, 759; Claud. x, 208. *R.*

53. 'Do you expect that Iberina (your wife that is to be) will rest content with one husband?' *FAR.*

Extorquebis, ut hæc oculo contenta sit uno.
" Magna tamen fama est cujusdam rure paterno
Viventis." Vivat Gabiis, ut vixit in agro;
Vivat Fidenis! et agello cedo paterno.
Quis tamen affirmat, nil actum in montibus aut in
Speluncis? Adeo senuerunt Juppiter et Mars?
Porticibusne tibi monstratur femina voto
Digna tuo? Cuneis an habent spectacula totis,
Quod securus ames quodque inde excerpere possis?
Chironomon Ledam molli saltante Bathyllo,

54. 'If such a proposal were seriously made to her, she would exclaim *Eripiet quivis oculos citius mihi!*' Hor. S. ii, 5, 85; *FAR.* Sil. iv, 758 f; *R.* [Ter. Eu. i, 2, 42; Hor. E. 14, 15 f.]

Illud and *hæc* serve only as props to the metre. *JT.* The lines are careless and unpoetical. *GIF.*

55. 'Yet Fame speaks well of a certain young lady who has spent all her life at her father's house in the country.' *PRA.* But the less Fame has to do with the female character, the better; s. Thuc. ii, 46 end; [Ar. Eth. v, 1, 6.]

56. 'Before I can admit her to be the paragon of virtue which you fondly fancy her, she must have seen some little of the world.'

Gabii, once a city of the Volsci, and Fidenæ, an ancient town of Latium, [now Castel Giubileo, *PRA. NI*, ii, 1007.] in point of populousness, were but one remove from her father's farm. s. x, 100. *Gabiis desertior atque Fidenis vicus*; Hor. Ep. i, 11, 7 f. *PRA. GIF.*

57. 'I grant what you say as to her correct conduct while under her father's roof.' *MAD.*

58. 'But she could not have been always within doors: therefore no one can answer for what may have happened.'

59. See note on 16; *PRA.* s. Tib. ii, 1, 67; *quid ergo est, quare apud poetas salacissimus Jupiter desierit liberos tollere? utrum sexagenarius factus est, et illi lex Papia fibulam* (s. 73;) *imposuit?* Seneca in Lactant. i, 16. *R.* These illicit amours were generally, in ancient times, laid to the account of the gods.

60. These 'arcades or piazzas' were the fashionable lounge of Roman ladies, where they might see and be seens without exposure to the weather. (*spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsæ*; Ov. A. A. i, 99.) There were several of these porticoes: *tu modo Pompeia, lentus spatiare sub umbra;—nec tibi vitetur, quæ porticus auctoris Livia nomen habet;—nec fuge linigeræ Memphitica templa juvencæ, &c*; ib. 50 and 67 ff. *PRA. MAD. R.*

61. The steps from bench to bench of the amphitheatres, after ascending obliquely to the uppermost row, descended at the same angle of inclination to the lowest; so as to divide the seats into the shape of 'wedges,' having the points alternately upwards and downwards, like the letter W: see *F. L.*

62. *Securus* 'without misgivings.' *MNS.*

Sed tu præcipue curvis venare theatris; illic invenies, quod ames, quodque tenere velis; Ov. A. A. i, 89 ff. *R.*

63. Before the time of Augustus, the Romans were acquainted with no intermedial amusements but mimes and farces of the lowest and most desultory kind. Buffoons from Tuscany were the performers in these pieces, which were introduced between the acts of their tragedies and comedies, and consisted of little more than coarse and licentious ribaldry, and the most ridiculous and extravagant antics. In this state the stage was found by Pylades and Bathyllus; the latter of whom was a native of Alexandria, and one of Mæcenas' slaves. He had seen Pylades dance in Cilicia, and spoke of him in such terms to his master, that he sent for him to Rome. Here these two men formed the plan of a new kind of spectacle, which pleased Mæcenas so much, that he gave Bathyllus his freedom,

Tuccia vesicæ non imperat: Appula gannit,

and recommended both him and his friend to Augustus. This new spectacle was a play performed by action alone; it was exhibited on a magnificent theatre raised for the purpose, and being accompanied by a better orchestra than Rome had yet seen, it astonished and delighted the people so much, that they forsook in some measure their tragic and comic poets, for the more expressive ballets of Pylades and Bathyllus.

To say the truth, these were very extraordinary men. The art which they introduced they carried to the highest pitch of perfection, and however skilful their followers may have been, they do not appear to have added any thing to the magnificence of the scene, or the scientific movements of the first performers. We can form no adequate idea of the attachment of the Romans to these exhibitions: it degenerated into a kind of passion, and occupied their whole souls. Augustus regarded it with complacency, and either from a real love for the art, or from policy, conferred honours and immunities on its professors. By an old law, magistrates were allowed to inflict corporal punishment on *mimi* and players; *pantomimi* (such was the expressive name given to these new performers) were exempted from this law; they were besides allowed to aspire to honours from which the former were excluded. Such protection produced its natural effects; insolence in the dancers, and parties among the people. Pylades excelled in tragic and Bathyllus in comic subjects; hence arose disputes on their respective merits, which were conducted with all the warmth of a political question. Augustus flattered himself that he should re-establish tranquillity by banishing the former; but he was mistaken; the people found they had lost one great source of amusement by his absence, and their clamours occasioned his immediate recall. The death of Bathyllus, soon after this event, left Pylades without a rival. He did not bear his faculties meekly; he frequently insulted the spectators for not comprehending him, and they endeavoured in their turn to make him feel the weight of their resentment. He had a favourite pupil named Hylas; this youth they opposed to the veteran, who easily triumphed over his adversary, though he could not humble him. We hear no more of Pylades; but Hylas fell under the displeasure of the emperor soon after, and, if I rightly understand Suetonius, was, "contrary to the statute in that case made and provided," publicly whipped at the door of his own house.

It appears from this that Augustus kept the superintendence of these people in his own hands. Tiberius left them to themselves, and the consequence of his indifference was, that the theatres were frequently made a scene of contention and blood, in which numbers of all ranks perished. A variety of regulations, as we learn from Tacitus, were now made to check the evil, which they only served to exasperate; and in conclusion the emperor was obliged to shut up the theatres and banish the performers. In this state were things at the accession of Caligula. His first care was to undo every thing that had been done. Under this profligate madman, the ballets took a licentious turn, and hastened the growing degeneracy of manners. Claudius left them as he found them; but under Nero, the bloody disputes to which they constantly gave birth, reluctantly compelled that prince to banish them once more. He was too fond of the fine arts, however, to suffer so capital a branch of them to languish in neglect, and therefore speedily brought back the exiles. From this time the *pantomimi* seem to have flourished unmolested, until Paris, the Bathyllus of Domitian's reign, raised the jealousy of that wretched tyrant, who put him, and a young dancer who resembled him, to death, and drove the rest from Rome. They were recalled the instant the emperor was assassinated, and continued through the whole of Nerva's and some part of his successor's reign; but they were now become so vitiated by the shameful indulgence of Caligula and Nero, that, if we may believe Pliny, Trajan finally suppressed them, at the unanimous desire of the people.

The *Chironomon* here mentioned, was a ballet of action founded on the well-known amour of Leda, in which some favourite dancer (probably Paris) was

65 Sicut in amplexu, subitum, miserabile, longum:
Attendit Thymele; Thymele tunc rustica discit.
Ast aliæ, quoties aulæa recondita cessant
Et vacuo clausoque sonant fora sola theatro
Atque a plebeiis longe Megalesia, tristes

the principal performer. Whether he played the Swan or the Lady cannot now be told; but in a story so wantonly framed, and in an age, where so little restraint was imposed on an actor, enough might be done in either, to interest and inflame the coldest spectator. *GIF.*

As the successors of Pylades, in the tragic ballet, were called by his name, so the successors of Bathyllus, in the comic ballet, were honoured with the name of that eminent dancer. *SM.* In like manner the name of *Roscius* has been often applied to distinguished actors.

64. 'The exhibition of these ballets is attended with danger even to the purest minds. They would excite improper emotions even in the immaculate Vestal's breast, and will fill the head of the innocent country girl with unchaste ideas.' *segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem, quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, et quæ ipsa sibi tradit spectatrix*; Hor. A. P. 180 ff.

Tuccia was a Vestal, who, when her character was impeached, cleared it by the ordeal of drawing water in a sieve. V. Max. viii, 1, 5; Plin. xxviii, 2; 8. To this story there seems an oblique allusion. s. i, 39; xi, 161. *LUB. HNN. R.*

'The modest Apulian brunette loses, for the time, all sense of decency.' *LUB. pudica mulier, Sabina qualis, aut perusta solibus pernicis uxor Appuli*; Hor. Ep. 2, 39 f; s. x, 298 f. *R.*

'Whines.' *LUB.* Apul. Met. ii, p. 119, 8; *principio tremulis gannitibus aera pulsat, verbaque lascivos meretricum imitantia cœtus vibrat*; Auson. Ep. cviii, 4 ff. *R.*

65. *Amplexu*; Sil. xi, 399. *R.* [The punctuation of this passage is emended, with the omission of *et* before *miserabile*, after *DB.*]

Subitum, miserabile, longum, according to J. Pollux, were the technical names of certain movements: *LUB.* (s. Pers. i, 33 ff; *anhelat verbisque sonat plurabile quiddam ultra aequitiam fractis*; Claud. xix, 250 ff; *R.*) corresponding perhaps to the terms *presto, adagio, &c*; in modern music.

[That is *gannitum edit subitum miserabilem longum. DB.*]

66. ['Thymele is all attention; for Thymele, though an actress, is a mere country wench compared with those Roman matrons, and takes a lesson in wickedness from their performances.' *DB.*] *Marius impigre prudenterque suorum et hostium res pariter attendere*; Sall. B. J. 93.

Saltantes Satyros imitabitur Alphesiboeus; Virg. E. v, 73.

In theatris admonetur omnis ætas, fieri posse quod factum est? exempla fiunt, quæ jam esse facinora desiterunt. adulterium discitur dum videtur; et lenocinante ad vitia publicæ auctoritatis malo, quæ pudica fortasse ad spectaculum accesserat, inde revertitur impudica. movet sensus, mulcet affectus, expugnat boni pectoris conscientiam fortiorem; Cyprian Ep. ii, 2; Lact. i, 20; Tertull. de Spect. 17; Sen. Ep. 17; Colum. pr. *PRA. R.*

67. When the theatrical season was over, 'the curtains were packed away.' By 'the curtains' we may understand 'all the stage property.' *LUB. MAD.* According to Isidore 'hangings' were called *aulaea* (Hor. A. P. 154;) from being first used in the hall of Attalus king of Pergamus. *PRA.* s. Lucr. iv, 73; Virg. G. iii, 24 f; Ov. M. iii, 111 ff. *R.*

68. Even then "Cœlebs in search of a wife" would have known where to have looked for one: *et fora conveniunt (quis credere possit!) amori; flammaque in arguto sæpe reperta foro: &c.* Ov. A. A. 79 ff.

69. From the 5th of April to the 15th of November was an interval quite long enough to exercise the patience of the ladies. *GIF.* Understand *distant. LUB.*

'The Plebeian games' were instituted

70 Personam thyrsumque tenent et subligar Acci.
Urbicus exodio risum movet Atellanæ
Gestibus Autonoes: hunc diligit Ælia pauper.
Solvitur his magno comœdi fibula. Sunt, quæ

either, *exactis regibus, pro libertate plebis; aut pro reconciliatione plebis post secessionem in Aventinum*; Ascon. in Verr. ii; Dionys. vii, 70-73; Plin. vii, 56. *AX. PRA. R.*

Brutus instituted the other games; *quos in Palatio nostri majores ante templum, in ipso Matris Magnæ conspectu, Megalensibus fieri celebrarique voluerunt: qui sunt more institutisque maxime casti, solemnes, religiosi: qui uni ludi ne verbo quidem appellantur Latino, ut vocabulo ipso et appetita religio externa, et Matris Magnæ (τῆς μεγάλης μητρὸς) nomine suscepta declaretur: servorum Megalesia fuerunt!* Cic. Har. Resp. 12; *PRA.* s. Ov. F. iv, 179 ff; 357; Liv. xxix, 14; [*(DU.)*] xxxiv, 54. *R.* During the above interval, only the greater scenic games were suspended. *ACH.* The Circensian Games in honor of Ceres were a patrician festival. s. Ov. F. iv, 353; Gell. ii, 24; xviii, 2. *HS.*

Tristes 'victims of ennui.'

70. 'The tragic mask' was the invention of Æschylus. Hor. A. P. 278; *PRA.* iii, 175. *R.*

'The spear wreathed with vine-leaves' was one of the insignia borne by the votaries of Bacchus; to whom the drama was originally sacred. *PRA.* Hor. A. P. 277. *R.*

This 'girdle' was a pair of short drawers (περίζωμα), which merely went round the hips, and left the thighs bare. *FAR.* [διαζώματα Thuc. i, 6, 5;] *scenicorum mos tantam habet a vetere disciplina verecundiam, ut in scenam sine subligaculo prodeat nemo*; Cic. Off. i, 35. *PRA.*

Accius was the name of a tragic poet and annalist, who flourished about 600 V. R: but here it is probably some pantomimic actor who is meant. *PRA. R.*

71. *Urbicus* is either the name or appellation of some buffoon engaged perhaps to amuse the ladies at their private theatricals during the recess. *PE.* s. Mart. i, 32, 11. *R.*

Exodium; iii, 174 f; *PE.* Suet. iii, 45. *PRA.* The name is perhaps derived from its immediately following the ἔξοδος, which is the last part of a tragedy; Arist. Poet. *VO.*

'[The Atellan Play' (s. note on i, 3;) had its name from Atella, a town of the Osci in Campania between Capua and Naples, now 'Aversa.' It resembled the Satyric Drama of the Greeks. *Juventus histrionibus fabellarum actu relicto, ipsa inter se more antiquo ridicula intexta versibus jactitare cœpit; quæ inde exodia postea appellata consertaque fabellis potissimum Atellanis sunt. quod genus ludorum ab Oscis acceptum tenuit juventus, nec ab histrionibus pollui passa est. eo institutum manet, ut actores Atellanarum nec tribu moveantur, et stipendia tamquam expertes artis ludicræ faciant*; Liv. vii, 2, [27.] *PRA.* It was somewhat of the same nature as the modern burletta of Midas.

72. Autonoe was one of the unfortunate daughters of Cadmus and Hermione, and the mother of Actæon. *LUB.* This was probably a burlesque of some serious ballet on the same subject; as there was little that was laughable in the tragic history of Autonoe, *GIF.* any more than in the loves of Pyramus and Thisbe; which notwithstanding become laughter-stirring in the hands of Bottom and his company.

Ælia was a lady sprung from a very poor though respectable family. [Hor. O. iii, 17, 1;] Max. iv, 4, 8; *LUB. PRA.* Liv. xxxii, 7. *R.* The object of her affections not being a vocal performer did not wear a buckle, and therefore was to be obtained at a cheaper rate. *FE.*

73. "*Il s'agit d'une opération pratiquées par les anciens pour conserver aux acteurs la voix: elle s'appelloit infibulation, son objet étoit d'empêcher ceux que l'on boucloit d'avoir commerce avec les femmes*;" *DX.* Tertullian, when he says that we ought 'to mortify our lusts,' expresses it by the words *fibulam carni imponere. GIF.* s. Cels. vii, 25; *LUB.* Mart. vii, 81; *PRA.* 378. *MAD.*

With *magno* understand *pretio. LUB.*

Chrysogonum cantare vetent. Hispulla tragœdo
Gaudet. An exspectas, ut Quintilianus ametur?
Accipis uxorem, de qua citharœdus Echion
Aut Glaphyrus fiat pater Ambrosiusque choraules.
"Longa per angustos figamus pulpita vicos:
"Ornentur postes et grandi janua lauro,—"
Ut testudineo tibi, Lentule, conopeo
Nobilis Euryalum mirmillonem exprimat infans.
Nupta senatori comitata est Hippia ludium
Ad Pharon et Nilum famosaque mœnia Lagi,

By *his* more wealthy ladies are signified. *LUB.*

74. *Chrysogonus* was a singer, who lost his voice owing to his debaucheries. *LUB.* vii, 176; s. Ath. xii, 9. *R.*

Hispulla; xii, 11. *LUB.* Her niece married the younger Pliny; Ep. iv, 19.

75. 'Quintilian' was a very virtuous as well as learned man, whom Juvenal always mentions with respect. Some say that he took lessons of him in rhetoric; see next satire. *GIF.* The name here denotes 'a man of genuine worth and talent.' *LUB.* s. 280. Postumus was probably a man of genius. *R.*

Exspectas; 239; xiv, 25; Ov. A. A. iii, 749. *R.*

76. *De qua* 'by whom.' *GRA.* Mart. vi, 39. *R.*

77. 'The choral flute-player.' *LUB.*

Glaphyrus was a celebrated performer on the flute in the Augustan age. Mart. iv, 5; Antip. epig. 28 f, in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 116. *R.* See Mart. vi, 39. *GIF.*

78. 'All these grand preparations are made; and for what end? Why, that thy chaste and exemplary wife may present thee with a fac-simile of some prize-fighter.'

'Made narrow by the crowds of spectators, *LUB.* as well as by the scaffolding erected along them, (note on 52;) from which poets recited epithalamia.' *VAO.*

79. 'With the entire tree:' *recto proceras stipite laurus*; Cat. lxiv, 290; *GRA.* s. xii, 91. *R.* [s. iii, 155.]

80. Under the canopy of a bedstead inlaid with tortoise-shell.' κωνωπεῖον is 'a fine-meshed (vii, 40;) net to keep off gnats,' 'a musquito net.' Hor. Ep. 9, 16; s. 89; xi, 94 f; Sch. *LUB. MAD.* Mart. ix, 60, 9; xii, 77, 5; xiv, 87; Anthol. iv, 32; Plut. V. xlv, p. 927; Varr. R. R. ii, 10, 8; Prop. iii, 11, 45. *R.*

Juvenal, when he gave his friend the name of *Lentulus*, had in view the following curious anecdote. The consuls Lentulus and Metellus (696 V. R.) were observed by all the spectators at a play, to be extremely like a second and third rate actor, then on the stage! V. Max. ix, 14, 4. The poet insinuates with malicious archness, that Ursidius could not complain that his 'son and heir' was of less 'noble' origin than himself. *GIF. GRA.* [but s. *CW*, p. 170 ff.]

81. *Mirmillo*; ii, 143 ff; *PRA.* viii, 200. *R.*

Exprimat is a metaphor taken from statuary. *R.* 'He is the very image of Euryalus.'

82. The 'senator' was Veiento; iv, 113. The 'gladiator,' Sergius. *LUB.* iii, 185. *MAD.*

Hippia; x, 220. *R.* A similar story is told of Alcinoe and Xanthus; Parthen. Erot. 27. *HNN.* The elopement of Hippia could not have taken place much later than the middle of Domitian's reign, about which time this Satire was composed. Paris, who is mentioned in 87, was put to death not long after; and the pantomimic performers (here spoken of as the minions of the ladies) were ignominiously driven from the city. *GIF.*

Ludius originally was limited to the signification of 'a stage-player:' but afterwards it became the proper appellation of 'a gladiator.' *SM.* s. 104. *Lu-*

Prodigia et mores Urbis damnante Canopo.
Immemor illa domus et conjugis atque sororis
Nil patriæ indulsit, plorantesque improba natos,
Utque magis stupeas, ludos Paridemque reliquit.
Sed quamquam in magnis opibus plumaque paterna
Et segmentatis dormîsset parvula cunis,
Contemsit pelagus: famam contemserat olim,
Cujus apud molles minima est jactura cathedras.
Tyrrhenos igitur fluctus lateque sonantem
Pertulit Ionium constanti pectore, quamvis
Mutandum toties esset mare. Justa pericli
Si ratio est et honesta, timent pavidoque gelantur

dium is here a spondee by *συνίζησις*, as in xi, 20; s. iv, 37; *R.* and iii, 76.

83. Pharos was a small island in the bay of Alexandria on which stood the celebrated light-house built by Sostratus, and accounted one of the seven wonders of the world. *LUB. PRA. R.*

Either 'infamous' on account of the dissolute manners which prevailed there; as *famosus Canopus*; xv, 46; or 'famous,' *R.* as Jerusalem is called *famosa urbs*; Tac. H. v, 2.

Alexandria was made the seat of government when Egypt, after the dismemberment of the empire of Alexander the great, was erected into an independent kingdom by Ptolemy Lagus founder of the Macedonian dynasty. Sch. *LUB.* Sil. i, 196. *R.*

84. *Prodigia* (iv, 97;) *et mores*, ἓν διὰ δυοῖν. *R.* s. 285.

'Even *Canopus*.' i, 26. *PRA.*

86. 'She showed no regard.' *PRA.*

87. What can mark more strongly the madness of Hippia in setting a higher value on the Circensian games than on every thing which she ought to hold most dear, and that of the Romans in being so devotedly fond of these amusements? iii, 223; x, 81; xi, 53. *LUB. PRA. R.*

Paris was a celebrated pantomimic actor, who continued a great favourite with Domitian, till the empress Domitia became enamoured of him; upon which, he was put to death. Sch. vii, 87 ff; Suet. xii, 3; 10; D. Cass. Mart. xi, 14. There was another famous actor of the same name, whom Nero put to death. Suet. vi, 54; Tac. An. xiii, 20; 22; 27. *PRA.*

88. i, 159; Ov. M. vii, 62 ff. *R.*

89. 'The cradle' was either (1) 'decorated with fringe.' Sch. ii, 124. *LUB. R.* Or (2) 'inlaid with tessellated wood,' or (3) 'veneered with tortoise-shell.' 80. *PRA. R.*

91. 'The loss of reputation never gives noble ladies the slightest concern.' *T.* ["Many of their ladies and daughters, to the intent to maintaine themselves according to their dignities, prostitute their bodies in shamefull manner;" Sir F. Grevill, Lord Brook, The Five Yeares of K. Iames, p. 4.]

Jactura [ἐκβολή· the metaphor is from a ship in a storm.]

These 'soft chairs' are either those in which they usually sat, or those in which they were carried when they went out. *T. L. FAR.* i, 65; *PRA.* ix, 52; *MAD.* Mart. iii, 63, 7; xii, 38, 1.

92. 'The Tuscan or Lower Sea.' *LUB.* [*BY*, on H. O. v, 10, 19. *K.*]

93. 'The Ionian Sea' lies between Sicily and Crete. *LUB.* As *sonantem* is masculine, *Ionium* must agree with *sinum*, as *Ionius udo remugiens sinus Noto*, Hor. Ep. 10, 19; or *fluctum*, *BY.* or *pontum*, as the Greeks call it τὸν Ἰόνιον, viz. πέντον: *R.* thus *Ægæus*; Claud. xx, 334. *HEI.*

94. 'So often' viz. the Tuscan, the Ionian, the Ægean. Sch.

95. *Timent gelanturque*, 'they are frozen with fear.' *R.* See note on i, 166.

Pectore nec tremulis possunt insistere plantis:
Fortem animum præstant rebus, quas turpiter audent.
Si jubeat conjux, durum est conscendere navim,
Tunc sentina gravis, tunc summus vertitur aer:
Quæ mœchum sequitur, stomacho valet. Illa maritum
Convomit: hæc inter nautas et prandet et errat
Per puppem et duros gaudet tractare rudentes.
Qua tamen exarsit forma? qua capta juventa est?
Hippia quid vidit, propter quod Ludia dici
Sustinuit? Nam Sergiolus jam radere guttur
Cœperat et secto requiem sperare lacerto.
Præterea multa in facie deformia, sicut
Adtritus galea mediisque in naribus ingens
Gibbus et acre malum semper stillantis ocelli.
Sed gladiator erat: facit hoc illos Hyacinthos;
Hoc pueris patriæque, hoc prætulit illa sorori
Atque viro. Ferrum est, quod amant. Hic Sergius idem

97. viii, 165; *MAD.* s. 284 f; Plaut. M. Gl. ii, 5, 54 ff. *R.*

98. 'How hard it is!' ironically. *R.*

99. 'The bilge-water is intolerable: the sky turns round and round;' i. e. 'she is sick and giddy.' *LUB.*

103. 'Her flame had neither beauty nor youth to recommend him.' *LUB.*

104. 'What did [Hippia (s. viii, 96;)] see in him?'

Ludia ['Mrs Player,'] 'the fencer's trull.' *GIF.*

105. Diminutives are used as terms of endearment: *teneo te meum palumbulum, meum passerculum*; Apul. *FE.*

Till 454 V. R. when P. Ticinius Mæna introduced barbers from Sicily, the Romans wore their beards long, and hence are called *intonsi*, *barbati*, and *capillati*. iii, 186; iv, 103; v, 30; vi, 26; xvi, 29; Hor. Od. i, 12, 41; ii, 15, 11; Tib. ii, 1, 34; Varr. R. R. ii, 11, 10; Plin. vii, 59; Tac. An. xiv, 15. [(*L.*)] Their chins after this were trimmed, either by shaving, or by clipping. Plaut. Capt. ii, 2, 16. Young lads cherished their beards till the age of twenty-one, (Ov. A. A. i, 518 ff; Mart. ii, 36, 3 ff; August. de Civ. D. iv, 1;) when it was cut and consecrated to some deity. iii, 186; xiii, 58. *Nondum barbatus* denotes 'a boy;' 15 f; *barba* denotes 'youth;' 215; viii, 166; *barbati* and *barbatuli* 'young men or lads,' xiii, 56; 58; who only clipped their beard, i, 25; x, 226; till manhood, or the age of forty, at which they began to shave: and this was the time of life 'little Sergius' had arrived at. Scipio Africanus was the first who shaved daily; afterwards depilatory applications were invented: ii, 107; Tac. An. xiv, 15; Gell. iii, 4; Plin. vii, 59. *R. FE. LUB.*

106. 'From having been almost disabled by a cut in his arm, he was not without hopes of obtaining his discharge:' the sign of which was the being presented with a wooden sword. Sch. *LUB.*

107. 'For instance.' *R.*

108. 'Galled with his helmet.' *MAD.* viii, 203. *R.*

109. 'A wen,' *MAD.* occasioned by frequent blows. *LUB.*

"And sharp rheum trickled from his blood-shot eyes." *GIF.*

110. 'The only recommendation he had was the being a gladiator.'

'All that is lovely.' *Hyacinthus* was beloved by Apollo, who accidentally killed him, and changed him into a flower of the same name. Ov. M. x, 162 ff. *PRA.* Thus *Prometheus* is used for 'a cunning artificer;' iv, 133. *R.*

112. ''Tis the steel they love.' [s.

Accepta rude cœpisset Veiento videri.
Quid privata domus, quid fecerit Hippia, curas?
Respice rivales divorum; Claudius audi
Quæ tulerit. Dormire virum quum senserat uxor;
Ausa Palatino tegetem præferre cubili,
Sumere nocturnos meretrix Augusta cucullos,
Linquebat comite ancilla non amplius una,
Sed nigrum flavo crinem abscondente galero.
Intravit calidum veteri centone lupanar

253. The unfeminine character of this propensity is the more evident, *γυνὴ γὰρ πᾶλλα μὲν φόβον πλέα, κακὴ τ' ἐς ἀλκὴν καὶ σίδηρον ἰσορᾷν* Eur. M. 265 f.] *Faustina* the elder, wife of M. Antoninus Pius, *Faustina* the younger, wife of M. Aurelius Antoninus, and *Lucilla*, the wife of L. Aurelius Verus, amongst others, degraded themselves by setting their affections on gladiators. *GRA. ACH.*

113. See vii, 171. *R.* Horace uses this metaphorically, *spectatum satis, et donatum jam rude, quæris, Mæcenas, iterum antiquo me includere ludo*; Ep. i, 1, 2 f. *PRA.*

114. 'Dost thou feel concerned?' *PRA.*

'Private' persons were so called as distinguished from the magistrates; i, 16; and, under the imperial government, from the emperors; iv, 66; xii, 107. *R.*

115. The emperors themselves may be called 'rivals of the gods:' or as the word 'rivals' generally denotes 'competitors in love,' (Ov. A. A. iii, 563; 593; &c;) it may signify 'those who intrigued with empresses,' the emperors themselves being called *divi* because it was the practice to deify them after death. Sch. *FE.*

116. 'His wife Messalina.' Sch. x, 331 ff; Suet. v, 26; 29; 36 f; D. Cass. lx, 14 ff; Aur. Vict. Cæs. 4; *R.* Tac. An. xi, 12; 26; 30; *FE.* Plin. x, 63 s 83. *PRA.*

117. 'To the imperial chamber in the palace.' *FAR. LUB.* s. Mart. xiv, 147. *MNS.*

'A coarse mattress.' Sch. v, 8. *R.*

118. *Et* is omitted. The omission of the conjunction is common in Juvenal, and is sometimes awkward, as in 604; viii, 27; xii, 46 f. *R.*

'The imperial harlot:' Augusta was the empress's title. *MAD.* Thus Cleopatra is called *meretrix regina*; Prop. iii, 11, 39; Plin. ix, 35 s 58. *R.*

'A hood' or 'calash,' which she wore to conceal her face. *LUB.* viii, 145; *PRA.* iii, 170. *MNS.*

119. 'She left her sleeping husband.' 116. *SAB.*

'She took but one attendant, that she might not be suspected of being a lady of rank, and that her depraved conduct might be known but to one confidante.' *SVL.* Hor. S. ii, 7, 53; Suet. vi, 26; iv, 11; viii, 12. *PRA.*

120. "Her dark hair conceal'd Beneath a yellow tire:" not only as a more effectual disguise; but because courtezans at Rome, if nature had not favoured them with auburn tresses, wore false hair of a golden hue; since that was the favourite colour. (s. Mart. v, 68.) This fashion was borrowed from the Greeks: and the consequence was that matrons were equally anxious to have dark hair: [s. *L*, on T. G. 4;] *νῦν δ' ἔρρ' ἀπ' οἴκων τῶνδε. τὴν γυναῖκα γὰρ τὴν σώφρον' οὐ δεῖ τὰς τριχὰς ξανθὰς ποιεῖν* Menand. fr. *GIF.* Sch. Serv. *FE. galerus* 'a wig;' *gausape*, Pers. iv, 37; vi, 46; *femina canitiem Germanis inficit herbis, et melior vero quæritur arte color. femina procedit densissima crinibus emtis, proque suis alios efficit ære suos*; Ov. A. A. iii, 163-166; s. v, 115; xi, 164. *R.*

121. 'Warm from Lycisca's having but just left it;' *FAR.* or 'which had nothing but the old patch-work quilt to keep it warm.' *MNS.*

'The stews' at Rome were constructed in the form of a gallery, along which were ranged, on each side, a number of contiguous cells, or little chambers;

Et cellam vacuam atque suam. Tunc nuda papillis
Constitit auratis, titulum mentita Lyciscæ,
Ostenditque tuum, generose Britannice, ventrem.
Excepit blanda intrantes atque æra poposcit
Et resupina jacens multorum absorbuit ictus.
Mox, lenone suas jam dimittente puellas,
Tristis abit et, quod potuit, tamen ultima cellam
Clausit, adhuc ardens rigidæ tentigine vulvæ,
Et lassata viris nec dum satiata recessit
Obscurisque genis turpis fumoque lucernæ
Fœda lupanaris tulit ad pulvinar odorem.
Hippomanes carmenque loquar coctumque venenum

GIF. like the arrangement in the wards at Greenwich Hospital or at Bedlam.

122. 'Left vacant for her own use.' *SG.* s. *jurat capillos esse, quos emit, suos Fabulla, numquid, Paulle, pejerat? nego.* Mart. vi, 12.

Nuda; s. xi, 170; *R.* ii, 71; or *nuda papillis*, as *turpis genis*; 131.

123. 'She took her station.' The simple verb is used; [x, 239;] xi, 170; Claud. xix, 95; but *prostare* is more common; i, 47; iii. 65; ix, 24. *R.*

'Gilded;' Juvenal is to be understood literally. The *papillæ* were covered with gold leaf; a species of ornament which is used by many of the dancing-girls and privileged courtezans of the East, to this day. *GIF.*

Over the door of each cell was written 'the name' and terms of the tenant; who 'stood' at the entrance, soliciting the preference of the visitors. Messalina had probably engaged 'Lycisca' to give up her apartmeut, as being one that was much resorted to. *GIF. FAR. PRA.* Sch. *LUB. inscriptæ limina cellæ*; Mart. xi, 46, 1; Sen. Contr. i, 2; s. viii, 168. *R.*

Lycisca is mentioned by Martial, iv, 17, 1. *PRA.*

124. *Matronæ nostræ ne adulteris quidem plus sui in cubiculo, quam in publico ostendunt*; Sen. de Ben. vii, 9 end; *sub clara nuda lucerna*; Hor. S. ii, 7, 48. *R.*

See ii, 145. 'The womb that gave birth to a prince of the blood.' *R. Britannicus* was the acknowledged son of Claudius by Messalina. Tac. xiii. Unless we are to take the epithet ironically on account of his mother's infamous character. *PRA. LUB.*

125. 'To pass the better for what she pretended to be, *LUB.* she' "Allured the passers by with many a wile, And ask'd her price, and took it with a smile." *GIF.*

126. 'And submitted to the embraces of many visitors.'

127. 'The man who kept the stews;' which were closed at midnight: *LUB.* the ninth (Pers. i, 133;) hour was the time, at which they were opened. *GRA.* s. note on i, 127.

128. "Yet what she could, she did." *GIF.*

129. 'Still burning with the excitement of violent lust.'

130. "With strength exhausted, but unsated fires." *GIF.*

131. "Cheeks rank with poisonous dews, The steam of lamps." *GIF. nigra fornicis oblitus favilla*; Sen. in Priap. *R.* This line may be another instance of ἓν διὰ δυοῖν.

132. *Redoles adhuc fuliginem fornicis*; Sen. Contr. i, 2 end. *R.*

'To her imperial consort's bed.' *LUB.*

133. 'Ιππομανὲς signified three things, (1) 'An Arcadian herb, which drives horses mad if they taste it.' Theocr. ii, 48 f. (2) 'A lump of flesh on the forehead of a foal just born.' See note on 616; Virg. Æ. iv, 516 f; *amoris veneficium*; Plin. viii, 42 s 66. (3) 'A humour which runs from mares.' Plin. xxviii, 11 s 80; *lentum virus, quod sæpe malæ legere novercæ, miscuerunt-*

Privignoque datum? Faciunt graviora coactæ
Imperio sexus minimumque libidine peccant.
" Optima sed quare Cesennia teste marito?"
Bis quingenta dedit; tanti vocat ille pudicam,
Nec Veneris pharetris macer est aut lampade fervet:
Inde faces ardent; veniunt a dote sagittæ.
Libertas emitur: coram licet innuat atque

que herbas et non innoxia verba; Virg G. iii, 280 ff; Ov. A. A. i, 8, 8; Tib. ii, 4, 58; Prop. iv, 5, 18; Ælian. de Anim. xiv, 18. *PRA. R.*

' The magic spell.' Virg. E. viii, 64 to the end. *LUB.*

' Mixed with food;' *LUB.* or ' boiled down to increase its strength.' *MAD.* s. Suet. vi, 33; Liv. vi.i, 18. *PRA.*

134. ' Sometimes out of incestuous love, (such as Phædra entertained for Hippolytus,) sometimes out of hatred:' *PRA.* or ' to remove him out of the way of their own children.' s. 628; *MAD.* Virg. G. ii, 128; iii, 282 (quoted above); Hor. Od. iii, 24, 17 f; Ep. 5, 9; Ov. Met. i, 147; (quoted in the note on i, 158); Tac An. xii, 2; ἐχθρὰ γὰρ ἡ 'πιοῦσα μητρυιὰ τέκνοις τοῖς πρόσθ' ἐχίδνης οὐδὲν ἥπιωτέρα Eur. Alc. 320 f. *R.*

135. ' By the ruling principles and passions of their sex;' *LUB.* or ' because the nature of their sex renders it imperative upon them so to act.'

' The least of their sins are those which arise out of lust.' *R.*

136. ' How is it then (if all you say is true) that, according to her husband's account, Cesennia is such an excellent woman?' *R.* Heiresses when they married, retained a considerable portion of their fortune, together with many slaves, at their own disposal. So that it was not mere gratitude in the husband which induced him to put up with his wife's usurpation of authority. The same was the case among the Greeks. " Menelaus, my father," says Hermione, " presented me with a considerable dowry, to the end that I might speak with freedom!" *GIF.* s. 30; 457 ff; Plaut. As. i, 1, 74; Menæch. v, 2, 15 ff; Aul. iii, 5, 60; ὦ δυστυχεῖς ἡμεῖς μὲν οἱ πεπρακότες τὴν τοῦ βίου παῤῥησίαν καὶ τὴν τρύφην, γυναῖξὶ δοῦλοι ζῶμεν ἀντ' ἐλευθέρων. ἔπειτ' ἔχειν προῖκ', οὐχὶ τιμὴν πάσχομεν; πικράν γε καὶ μεστὴν γυναικείας χολῆς. ἡ τῶν γὰρ ἀνδρῶν ἔστι πρὸς κίνην μέλι. οἱ μέν γε συγγνώμην ἔχουσ' ἀδικούμενοι· αὗται δ' ἀδικοῦσαι καὶ προσεγκαλοῦσ' ἔτι. ὧν οὐκ ἐχρῆν ἄρχουσιν, ὧν δ' ἄρχειν ἐχρῆν ἀμελοῦσιν· ἐπιορκοῦσιν· οὐδὲ ἓν κακὸν ἔχουσι, καὶ κάμνειν λίγουσιν ἑκάστοτε· Alexis in Ath. xiii, 1; or 7, 558; πένης, τὴν γυναῖκα πλουσίαν λαβὼν, ἔχει δέσποιναν, οὐ γυναῖκ' ἔτι· Anaxandr. in Stob. On the other hand, among the Scythians and Getæ, *non regit virum dotata conjux*; Hor. Od. iii, 24, 19. *R.* The high-spirited barbarians of the north could not brook the idea of being dependent on their wives, and therefore would not receive any dowry with them: *apud Gothos non mulier viro, sed vir mulieri dotem assignat, ne conjux, ob magnitudinem dotis insolescens, aliquando ex placida consorte proterva evadat, atque in maritum dominari contendat. GIF.* s. Arist. Eth. viii, 10.

137. See note on i, 92; *PRA.* i, 106; ii, 117; *MAD.* x, 335. After the time of Augustus this constituted a senatorial fortune. s. *L*, on Tac. An. ii, 86. *R.*

' She gave him (i. e. brought with her) as her dowry.' *MAD.*

' For no less a consideration.'

138. Of Cupid—*altera tela arcus, altera tela faces*; Ov. Her. 2, 40. [Spectator No 311.] *SVL. ED.*

' Not of Venus, but of Plutus.' *GIF.*

' Emaciated.' Virg. E. iii, 100 f; *PRA.* Hor. Od. i, 13, 8; Ep. 14, 16. *R.*

139. *Inde* is the same as *a dote*: *SVL.* ' from her having a thousand golden charms.'

Ferus Cupido semper ardentes acuens sagittas cote cruenta; Hor. Od. ii, 8, 14 ff; Sil. v, 19. *R.*

140. ' Liberty to act as they please.' *Uxorem accepi, dote imperium vendidi*; Plaut. Asin. i, 1; *LUB. sunt multæ*

Rescribat; vidua est, locuples quæ nupsit avaro.
" Cur desiderio Bibulæ Sertorius ardet?"
Si verum excutias, facies non uxor amatur.
Tres rugæ subeant et se cutis arida laxet,
Fiant obscuri dentes oculique minores:
" Collige sarcinulas" dicet libertus " et exi;
Jam gravis es nobis et sæpe emungeris, exi
Ocius et propera: sicco venit altera naso."
Interea calet et regnat poscitque maritum
Pastores et ovem Canusinam ulmosque Falernas;

in magnis dotibus incommoditates, sumtusque intolerabiles: nam quæ indotata est, ea in potestate est viri: dotatæ mactant et malo et damno viros; Aul. iii, 5, 58 ff. *PRA.*

' In the husband's presence,' *coram non sine conscio marito*; Hor. Od. iii, 6, 29 f; Sch. s. i, 56 ff; *PRA.* Tib. i, 2, 21; Ov. Am. i, 4, 17 ff; ii, 3, 23 ff. *R.*

' She may tip the wink to her gallant.' *GIF.*

141. ' And pen an answer to a billet-doux.' *MAD.* s. 234.

' She is as good as a widow:' i. e. ' quite as much her own mistress.' *LUB.* s. 509. *R.*

142. With the following lines compare Moore's ballad: " Believe me, if all those endearing young charms, &c."

143. *Quippe forma nostra nos amatores edunt: hæc ubi immutata est, suum animum alio conferunt*; Ter. Heaut. ii, 3, 9 ff; *LUB.* ii, 138. *R.*

Excutere is properly ' to search for something supposed to be concealed about the person.' *E. R.* [Liv. vi, 15, 8.]

144. ' Two or three.' *quam cito (me miserum!) laxantur corpora rugis, et perit in nitido qui fuit ore, color!* Ov. A. A. iii, 73 f; Plaut. M. Gl. iii, 1, 45 f. *R.*

145. ' Her teeth.' s. Ov. A. A. iii, 197; *LUB.* and 279 f; Hor. Od. ii, 8, 3. *R.*

146. ' Pack up your baggage, and march.' This is a military phrase. The proper form of declaring a divorce was " *Res tuas tibi habeto* or *agito*." *BR.*

Nullum divortium ratum est, nisi septem civibus Romanis præsentibus, præter libertum ejus, qui divortium faciet; Paulus de Div. ix, ff. *R.*

Uxor, vade foras, aut moribus utere nostris; Mart. xi, 104, 1. *SVL.* It was not till after the sixth or seventh century from the foundation of Rome that divorces became common. The facility with which the parties could repudiate each other, at last, led to the greatest abuses. *R.* Seneca complained *nullam jam repudio erubescere, postquam illustres quædam ac nobiles feminæ non consulum numero, sed maritorum, annos suos computent, et exeant matrimonii causa, nubant repudii*; de Ben. iii, 16. *LUB.*

147. *Emungeris*, another of the infirmities of age, is opposed to *sicco naso* in the next line. *minime sputator, screator sum itidem minime mucidus*; Plaut. M. Gl. iii, 1, 52. *R.*

148. *Altera* ' a younger wife.' *LUB.*

149. *Interea* ' as long as her beauty lasts.' *LUB.*

' She is fiery and imperious.' *PRA.*

' And asks whatever she fancies, without fear of denial.' *MAD.* Plaut. Aul. iii, 5, 24-61; Prop. iii, 13; (and 11, 31;) Ov. Am. i, 10; Tib. ii, 4. *R.*

150. *Canusium* in Apulia was famous for its breed of sheep. *LUB. lana laudatissima Appula: oves circa Tarentum Canusiumque summam nobilitatem habent*; Plin. viii, 48 s 73; *velleribus primis Appulia, Parma secundis nobilis; Altinum tertia laudat ovis*; Mart. xiv, 155; *PRA.* Colum. vii, 2. *R.*

' The elms round which Falernian (iv, 138; *PRA.* Sil. vii, 162-211; *R.*) vines are trained:' Virg. G. i, 2; *MAD. stratus humi palmes viduas desiderat ulmos*: viii, 78. *R.*

(Quantulum in hoc!) pueros omnes, ergastula tota;
Quodque domi non est et habet vicinus, ematur.
Mense quidem brumæ, quo jam mercator Iason
Clausus et armatis obstat casa candida nautis,
Grandia tolluntur crystallina, maxima rursus
Murrhina, deinde adamas notissimus et Beronices

151. "Trifles these!" *GIF.*

Pueros, see note on iii, 264.

'Gangs of slaves;' *ergastulum* literally 'a work-house,' 'Bridewell:' *quindecim liberi homines populus est, quindecim servi familia, quindecim vincti ergastulum*; Apul. *L.* s. xiv, 24. *R.*

152. She is so covetous as to fancy *fertilior seges est alienis semper in agris, vicinumque pecus grandius uber habet*; Ov. A. A. i, 349 f. *SVL. ED.*

153. (1) The feast of the *Saturnalia* in December was succeeded by the *Sigillaria*, a fancy fair; where seals, and other little articles, which the Romans used to send each other as presents (Macr. S. i, 10 end; Gell. ii, 3; v, 4; *BŒ*, pp. 217 f; 236 f.) were exposed for sale 'in white canvas booths' (*casis candidis*) erected both in other parts of the city and also against the walls in the portico of Neptune (D. Cass. liii, 27;) so as 'to hide' the paintings with which it was adorned, and the subject of which was the Argonautic expedition. The handsome wife would not miss her opportunity of extorting valuable fairings from her complaisant spouse. Sch. *LZ.* (2) Another interpretation is 'When the winter detains on shore the merchant (thus *Hyacinthus* and *Prometheus*, in the note on 110;) and his crew, who are equipped for starting as soon as weather will allow, but cannot yet commence their voyage; (Veget. iv, 39; Plin. ii, 47 pr; Hor. Od. i, 4, 1;) since the cabin, white with snow or hoar-frost, shows that the reign of winter is not past.' *PRA.* [s. *HA*, Chr. i, 93.]

154. Livy xxx, 26, 1.

155. ["Crystal and myrrhine cups, emboss'd with gems And studs of pearl," Milton P. R. iv, 119 f;] 'are taken from the merchant's;' *GRA.* or 'are wheedled out of the husband.' *LZ.*

The word *vasa* is understood: their being *grandia* and *maxima* would of course enhance their price. *non alibi crystallus reperitur, quam ubi maxime hibernæ nives rigent et glacies, unde et nomen Græci dedere;* (κρύσταλλος, *GV*, on Flor. iv; iii, 76.) *in deliciis feminarum aliquibus de causis præcipuum habent locum crystallina et murrhina, rigidi potûs utraque;* Plin. xxxvii, 2 s 10, 11; Prop. ii, 18, 60; iv, 3, 52; *PRA. R.* Mart. iii, 82, 25.

156. Pliny says that these vases were first introduced by Pompey after his victory over Mithridates: *eadem victoria primum in urbem murrhina induxit; primusque Pompeius sex pocula ex eo triumpho Capitolino Jovi dicavit, quæ protenus ad hominum usum transiere; excrescitque indies ejus rei luxus*; xxxvii, 2; 7 f. Propertius, who had undoubtedly seen them, says *murrheaque in Parthis pocula cocta focis*; iv, 5, 26; iii, 10, 22. This seems a very good description of what we call porcelain: *SCA.* but Pliny, who could not be ignorant of it, adds *Oriens murrhina mittit: inveniuntur enim ibi in pluribus locis, nec insignibus, maxime Parthici regni; præcipue tamen in Carmania.* It is manifest that Pliny takes them for gems: and so he elsewhere terms them, xxxiii, 2: in which he is followed by Martial, xiv, 113; xiii, 107; and others. The districts he mentions still afford a gem that answers, in some measure, to his description: it is a species of agate. *GIF. FAR.* Suet. ii, 71. *R.* The variety of conflicting accounts and opinions can hardly be reconciled without supposing two sorts of these vases; one artificial 'the porcelain,' the other a natural production. I have had in my possession a mineral, which bears the name of 'porcelain jasper,' (*Chinesischer Speckstein*; Veltheim.) but I do not know where it is chiefly found. [s. *HAR*, O. i, 5.]

Adamas; Plin. xxxvii, 4. *PRA.*

This *Beronice* was the daughter of Herod (Acts xii;) Agrippa the elder (who was son of Aristobulus and another Beronice, and grandson of Herod

In digito factus pretiosior: hunc dedit olim
Barbarus incestæ, dedit hunc Agrippa sorori,
Observant ubi festa mero pede sabbata reges
Et vetus indulget senibus clementia porcis.
" Nullane de tantis gregibus tibi digna videtur?"
Sit formosa, decens, dives, fecunda, vetustos
Porticibus disponat avos, intactior omni
Crinibus effusis bellum dirimente Sabina:
(Rara avis in terris nigroque simillima cycno)
Quis feret uxorem, cui constant omnia? Malo,

the great); he had two other daughters, Mariamne, and Drusilla (the wife of Felix. Acts xxiv, 24;) and one son, the *Agrippa* here mentioned. Acts xxv, 13; 23; xxvi. The princess was more celebrated for her beauty than for her virtue. Titus fell in love with her, and promised her marriage; but, being apprehensive of an insurrection, *dimisit invitus invitam*. The incidents which made this ring so valuable mark the capricious and profligate extravagance which characterized the ladies of Juvenal's time. *GIF. R. PRA.* [s. Paley, Ev. pt. ii, 6, 7.]

158. *Barbarus* (iii, 66;) *Agrippa dedit incestæ* ['to his paramour'] (iv, 9;) *sorori*; [iii, 116;] s. Joseph. A. J. x, p. 673; *PRA. R.* [Livy ii, 23, 2; iii, 67, q; vii, 25.]

159. Beronice presented herself at Jerusalem, barefoot and with her head shorn, to perform her vows on the restoration of her health. Jos. B. J. ii, 15; Hegesip. B. J. ii; *FAR.* See Exodus iii. 5 ff. *PRA.* This custom is now practised in the Jewish synagogues on particular days. *MAD.* s. 525; Suet. ii, 100. *CS.*

See Tac. H. v, 4; Just. xxxvi; Pers. v, 184. *PRA.* Juvenal, in his ignorance of the Jewish ritual, has confounded 'sabbaths' with fasts. Call. H. in Cer. 125; *SN.* xiv, 96; Æl. V. H. xii, 35. *R.*

160. 'Long established.' Leviticus xi, 7. *LUB.*

Not that more indulgence was shown to 'old swine' than to young ones; but because all hogs, being spared, lived to be old. Hence Augustus said: "*melius est Herodis porcum esse quam filium.*" s. xiv, 98. *R.*

161. 'Herds' of women. He had just been talking of herds of swine. *SVL.* s. 175. *R.*

162. All these excellencies will but generate pride: beauty, for instance, see Ov. F. i, 429; riches, 457 ff; fruitfulness, 172 ff; nobility and chastity, 167 ff. 'Beautiful, graceful:' *pulcer et decens*; Suet. xii, 18. *R.* The latter is a frequent epithet of Venus and the Graces. Hor. Od. i, 4, 9; xviii, 6. *JN. uxor tibi sit puella, qualem votis vix petat improbis maritus, dives, nobilis, erudita, casta;* Mart. xii, 98, 1-3.

163. It was their custom to adorn the porticoes and galleries of their mansions with the statues of their ancestors. *LUB.* viii, 1. *PRA.* It may also allude to the pictures of triumphant generals in the public porticoes. Sch.

'More chaste,' i. e. 'never approached by any but a husband:' *uxor quæ mille procos intacta fugaret;* Stat. S. iii, 5, 1 ff; *HEI. intactæ Sabinæ;* Prop. ii, 6, 21; s. Hor. Od. i, 7, 5; iii, 11, 10; S. i, 2, 54; Virg. Æ. i, 345; Calp. ii, 1; Eur. Hip. 1044. *R.*

164. *Sabinae mulieres, quarum ex injuria bellum ortum erat, crinibus passis, ... dirimere infestas acies, &c*; Liv. i, 13; *LUB.* Ov. F. iii, 201 ff. *PRA.*

'The war' between Romulus and Tatius. Sch.

The Sabines were a people of uncorrupted morals, iii, 169; *PRA.* x, 299; xiv, 180; Mart. i, 63, 1; ix, 41, 5; Liv. i, 18; Ov. M. xiv, 797; Am. i, 8, 39 f; ii, 4, 15; iii, 8, 61; Hor. Ep. ii, 39 ff; Ep. ii, 1, 25. *R.*

165. Pers. i, 46; *PRA.* s. vii, 202. *R.* "A faultless monster, which the world ne'er saw;" Sheffield, Essay on Poetry, 233.

166. 'Who will tolerate?' 30. *si*

Malo Venusinam, quam te, CORNELIA MATER
GRACCHORUM, si cum magnis virtutibus affers
Grande supercilium et numeras in dote triumphos.
Tolle tuum, precor, Hannibalem victumque Syphacem
In castris et cum tota Carthagine migra.
" Parce, precor, Pæan, et tu, dea, pone sagittas ;
Nil pueri faciunt, ipsam configite matrem !"
Amphion clamat: sed Pæan contrahit arcum.
Extulit ergo greges natorum ipsumque parentem,
Dum sibi nobilior Latonæ gente videtur

qua voles apte nubere, nube pari ; Ov. Her. 9, 32 ; *τὴν κατὰ σαυτὸν ἔλα·* Suid. Plut. t. ii, p. 13, F ; Callim. Ep. xxxvii, in *BC*, An. t. i, p. 470. *R.* [s. Spectator No. 299.]

Constare 'to be at one and the same time.' s. Virg. Æ. iii, 518. Sch.

167. 'A Venusian rustic.' s. i, 51. *PRA.*

This *Cornelia* was the daughter of P. Corn. Scipio Africanus, and the wife of Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, by whom she had twelve children. Plutarch (V. xxxix f; s. ii, 24;) says she was fond of boasting of her father's victories over Hannibal and Syphax. So great was her haughtiness, that when King Ptolemy made her an offer, after the death of her husband, she was seriously offended and rejected the alliance with the utmost scorn. A brazen statue was erected to her memory in the public portico of Metellus with the above inscription; Plin. xxxiv, 6. *Gracchorum eloquentiæ multum contulisse accepimus Corneliam matrem, cujus doctissimus sermo in posteros quoque est epistolis traditus*; Quint. i, 1; *PRA.* V. Max. iv, 4, 1; 6, 1; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 16; Cic. Brut. 27. She was not the only disdainful dame of the Cornelian house. Prop. iv, 11. *R.*

169. *Supercilium*; ii, 15 ; v, 62. *R.*

'If the triumphs of your house are to reckon as a dowry.' s. *libertas emitur*, 140. *LUB.*

170. Scipio, with the aid of Masinissa, routed Asdrubal and Syphax, (who was afterwards led by the Roman general in triumph,) and burnt both their camps in one night. Flor. ii, 6; *PRA.* Liv. xxx, 5; 11 ; 13; 17; Sil. xvii, 88 ff. *R.*

171. Carthage was destroyed by Scipio Æmilianus, (Liv. li; *PRA.*) who married Cornelia's daughter Sempronia. *R.*

See 146. *R.* " Prithee tramp !" Boileau has imitated this passage very happily : " *Ainsi donc au plûtôt délogeant de ces lieux, Allez, princesse, allez avec tous vos aïeux, Sur le pompeux débris des lances Espagnoles, Coucher, si vous voulez, aux champs de Cerizoles*;" Sat. x, 479. *GIF.*

172. Niobe, the daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, the king of Thebes so celebrated for his minstrelsy, (Plin. vii, 56; Hor. A. P. 394; *PRA.*) proud of her numerous progeny, insulted Latona; who was signally avenged by her divine offspring, for Apollo slew all the sons and Diana all the daughters of the Phrygian princess. Ov. M. vi, 146 ff; *LUB.* Cic. T. Q. iii, 63; Hor. Od. iv, 6, 1 ff; *PRA.* Hom. Il. Ω 602 ff; Schol. Eur. Ph. 160 ff; *R.* Apollod. iii, 5, 6. *HY.*

Pæan from *παίειν*, or *παύειν τὰς ἀνίας*, Macr. S. i, 17. *PRA.*

173. 'No wrong.' *GV. crimine quo parvi cædem potuere mereri ?* Luc. ii, 108. Sch. [II Samuel xxiv, 17.]

'The mother, whose haughtiness I know, from sad experience, to be most insufferable; and in mitigation of whose punishment I have nothing to allege.' s. 169; 181 ff. *DID.*

174. " Apollo bends his bow.' *GIF.*

175. 'She had to bury.' i, 72. *PRA.*

'The herd.' 161. The exact number is very doubtful: Gell. xx, 7; *PRA.* Æl. V. H. xii, 36. *LUB.*

Amphion destroyed himself. Ov. M. 271. *SVL.*

176. " *Mihi Tantalus auctor*;....

Atque eadem scrofa Niobe fecundior alba.
Quæ tanti gravitas, quæ forma, ut se tibi semper
Imputet? Hujus enim rari summique voluptas
Nulla boni, quoties animo corrupta superbo
Plus aloes, quam mellis habet. Quis deditus autem
Usque adeo est, ut non illam, quam laudibus effert,
Horreat inque die septenis oderit horis?
Quædam parva quidem, sed non toleranda maritis.
Nam quid rancidius, quam quod se non putat ulla
Formosam, nisi quæ de Tusca Græcula facta est?
De Sulmonensi mera Cecropis? Omnia Græce,
†Quum sit turpe magis nostris nescire Latine.†
Hoc sermone pavent, hoc iram, gaudia, curas,

Pleïadum soror est genetrix mihi; *maximus Atlas est avus*; . . . . *Juppiter alter avus*: . . . . *nescio quoque audete satam Titanida Coo Latonam præferre mihi*;" Ov. M. vi, 172 &c. *PRA.*

177. This 'famous white sow' (xii, 73 f; *R.*) was found by Æneas near Lavinium, on the spot where Alba was afterwards built. Sch. Ridiculous as the incident is, it makes a conspicuous figure in the Æneid, (iii, 390 ff; *LUB.* and viii, 43 ff; *MAD.*) where it is given with wonderful gravity. (See Dionys. i. *PRA.*) Juvenal disregarded the anachronism and introduces 'the sow' merely to vex Domitian, who, being much attached to Alba and interested in its glory, might be mortified at having this idle story so often put forward in a ridiculous light. *OW. GIF.*

178. *Gravitas* 'propriety of conduct:' *si te delectat gravitas, Lucretia toto sis licet usque die*; Mart. xii, 104, 21 f; [Spectator No. 306.]

179. *Imputet*; v, 14. *R.* 'To make out that you are greatly indebted to her, for her condescending so far as to become your wife.' *MAD.*

180. With *nulla* understand *est*. *PRA.*

Corrupta, 'entirely spoilt.'

181. 'More of bitterness than sweetness.' Sch. Plin. xxvii, 4; *PRA. amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus*; Plaut. Cist. i, 1, 71; *R.* Claud. x, 69 f. *KG.*

'So devotedly uxorious.' *LUB.* 206. *R.*

183. 'Seven hours a day,' i. e. 'more than half his time.' *LUB.* Pers. iii, 4. *PRA.*

184. Understand *vitia sunt*. *R.*

185. 'More nauseous.' *GIF.* Pers. i, 33; *LUB.* xi, 135; Plin. xxii, 22 end. *R.*

186. The Roman ladies were guilty of copiously interlarding their vernacular tongue with Greek words: a piece of affectation similar to that with which the British fair have been charged, of introducing French phrases upon all occasions. *MAD.*

'A Greek demoiselle:' contemptuously. *PRA.* iii, 58. *R.* [Hor. O. iii, 10, 11 f.]

187. The inhabitants of Sulmo, a town of Pelignum, (the birthplace of Ovid, *LUB.*) spoke a provincial Latin dialect: the Cecropians, (ii, 92;) or people of Athens, made use of the purest and most elegant Greek. *R.*

188. 'Our countrywomen would blush to betray ignorance of Greek: they ought rather to feel ashamed that they know so little of their native language.' *ipsum Latine loqui est illud quidem in magna laude ponendum; sed non tam sua sponte, quam quod est a plerisque neglectum, non enim tam præclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire: neque tam id mihi oratoris boni, quam civis Romani proprium videtur*; Cic. Brut. 37. *FAR.* The verse is probably spurious, and is omitted in some mss. *BA.*

189. 'They express their fears,' *FAR.*

Hoc cuncta effundunt animi secreta. Quid ultra?
Concumbunt Græce. Dones tamen ista puellis:
Tune etiam, quam sextus et octogesimus annus
Pulsat, adhuc Græce? Non est hic sermo pudicus
In vetula. Quoties lascivum intervenit illud
ΖΩΗ ΚΑΙ ΨΥΧΗ? Modo sub lodice relictis
Uteris in turba. Quod enim non excitet inguen
Vox blanda et nequam? digitos habet. Ut tamen omnes
Subsidant pennæ, dicas hæc mollius Hæmo
Quamquam et Carpophoro; facies tua computat annos.
Si tibi legitimis pactam junctamque tabellis
Non es amaturus, ducendi nulla videtur
Causa; nec est, quare cœnam et mustacea perdas,
Labente officio, crudis donanda; nec illud,
Quod prima pro nocte datur, quum lance beata

190. 'Nay more.' *R.*

191. 'You may excuse such fooleries in girls.' *LUB.*

192. *Senectus pulsat*; Sidon. Ap. Ep. v, 9; Carm. ii; Stat. Th. iv, 477. *R.* 'What? thou too whom more than fourscore winters have buffeted and battered!' Compare also *densis ictibus pulsat*; Virg. Æ. v, 459 f; Hor. Od. i, 4, 13.

195. *Cum tibi non Ephesos, nec sit Rhodos, aut Mitylene, sed domus in vico, Lælia, patricio,* ΖΩΗ ΚΑΙ ΨΥΧΗ *lascivum congeris usque, proh pudor! Hersiliæ civis et Egeriæ*; Mart. x, 68. *PRA.*

'Under the counterpane.' Mart. xiv, 148; *PRA.* s. vii, 66.

With *relictis* understand *verbis. LUB.*

196. 'In company.' Sch. Ov. Am. iii, xiv, 7 ff. *R.*

'What passion would not the endearing and wanton expression excite.' Pers. i, 20 f; *LUB.* Mart. xii, 98, 8; *nec blandæ voces cessent nec improba verba*; Ov. A. A. iii, 795 f. *R.*

197. *Nequam*; s. Gell. vii, 11; from Cic. Phil. vii. *PRA.*

Digitos habet 'it is as bad as the touch.' *MAD.*

Et would make the construction easier; the sense is plain: 'Yet Cupid's wings would droop, however soft your tones and words; your wrinkles tell your age;' 651; x, 249; *tu licet et manibus blandis et vocibus instes; contra te facies imperiosa tua est*; Mart. vi, 23, 3 f. *R.*

Hæmus and *Carpophorus* were actors who excelled in female characters from the softness of their voices. *PRA.* iii, 99. *MAD.*

200. Juvenal now reduces Ursidius to a dilemma; 'you must either love your future wife or not; if you do, you will be led a life of slavery and misery; if you do not, marriage will not augment your happiness, and you are incurring a great expense for nothing.' *BRI.*

Tabulæ; ii, 119; *R.* see note on 25.

201. 'For taking to yourself a wife.' *R.*

202. 'Bride-cakes,' which were distributed among the guests at their breaking up. Sch. *Mustaceos sic facito: farinæ siliginee modium unum musto conspergito; anisum, cuminum, adipis p* II, *casei libram, et de virga lauri deradito, eodem addito; et ubi definxeris, lauri folia subtus addito, quum coques*; Cato R. R. 121; Cic. Att. v, 20; *PRA.* Plin. xv, 30. *R.*

203. 'Which you will have to distribute among your friends, (who have done you the honour of waiting upon you at your wedding-feast,) before they have half digested what they have already crammed.' Sch. *PRA.* s. Mart. xiv, [1 &c;] *PC*, iv, 20 end. *R.*

204. A considerable sum of money

Dacicus et scripto radiat Germanicus auro.
Si tibi simplicitas uxoria, deditus uni
Est animus; submitte caput cervice parata
Ferre jugum: nullam invenies, quæ parcat amanti.
Ardeat ipsa licet, tormentis gaudet amantis
Et spoliis. Igitur longe minus utilis illi
Uxor, quisquis erit bonus optandusque maritus.
Nil umquam invita donabis conjuge: vendes
Hac obstante nihil; nihil, hæc si nolet, emetur.
Hæc dabit affectus: ille excludetur amicus

was put into a plate, and presented by the bridegroom to the bride on the wedding-night as a sort of purchase of her person. Sch. This custom was not peculiar to Rome; it obtained among the Greeks (ὄξύριον δῶρον) likewise, as among the Jews, and is found among many eastern nations. (Parkh. Heb. Lex. מֹהַר, No. 3.) It also prevailed under the name of *Morgengabe*, or 'morning present,' over a great part of the North of Europe (*morgantica*; Legg. Longobard.) where some faint traces of it are still to be found: and something of the kind was customary in many parts of England, and perhaps is so still, under the name of 'dow-purse.' *BR. PLA. MAD. GIF.*

Beatæ: i, 39. *R.*

205. Juvenal enjoyed this allusion (see note on 177;) to Domitian's boasted victories in the Dacian war, which was one of the most dishonourable circumstances of his reign. He aspired to the conduct of it in person; and, as might have been anticipated, his cowardice kept him aloof from danger, and his voluptuousness ruined the discipline of the camp: thus every thing went on ill under his aupices. Happily for the army, he left it at last, having previously despatched his laurelled letters to Rome; where the obsequious senate decreed that medals should be struck, and statues raised to commemorate his success; and that he should come among them at all times in triumphal robes. *GIF. LUB.* Suet. x, 2; 6; 13; Tac. Agr. 39 ff; Mart. ii, 2; viii, 26; 65; Stat. S. i, 1; 2, 180 f; iv, 1, 2; 2, 66 f. *R.*

Understand *numus*, which took its name from the person represented thereon, as *Philippus* and *Darius*; Auson. Ep. v; and xvi; *Jacobus, Louis d'or, Napoleon*, &c. *R.* Having never met with any medal of Domitian with these titles, which are common on Trajan's coins, I rather think the latter are here meant, and, consequently, that the satire was not written till Trajan's reign. *ACH.* See *CW*, L. ix, p. 215. Martial dedicates his eighth book, *Imp. Cæs. Aug. Germanico Dacico. GIF.* [s. *U*, on L. ii, 21, 7.]

'On the legend of the gold.' *ACH. scriptus æterno Juppiter auro*; Mart. xi, 5, 3; s. xiv, 291. *R.*

206. 'If you are so very simple as to devote your whole soul to your wife, and to her alone.' φιλογυνίᾳ· Cic. T. Q. iv, 11. *BRI.*

Uxorius; (s. 181;) Virg. Æ. iv, 266; Hor. Od. i, 2, 20. *R.*

207. See note on 43. *MAD.* Love is often compared to a 'yoke:' xiii, 22; Hor. Od. i, 33, 12; 35, 28; ii, 5, 1. *R.*

209. 'However much a woman may love a man, still she delights to torment him and to fleece him.' Sch.

210 *Amica spoliatrix*; Mart. iv, 29, 5; *SVL.* s. 149 ff. *R.*

'Less useful' (by the figure χαριεντισμός) for 'more pernicious:' see note on ἀχρεῖος· Her. iii, 81.

211. 'The better and kinder her husband, the more does she impose on him and abuse his good-nature:' *PRA.* so that good honest men get the worst off. *MAD.*

212. See Plaut. Men. i, 2, 5 ff. *R.*

214 'She will prescribe to you,

Jam senior, cujus barbam tua janua vidit
Testandi quum sit lenonibus atque lanistis
Libertas et juris idem contingat arenæ;
Non unus tibi rivalis dictabitur heres.
" Pone crucem servo." " Meruit quo crimine servus
Supplicium? Quis testis adest? Quis detulit? Audi.
Nulla umquam de morte hominis cunctatio longa est."
" O demens, ita servus homo est? Nil fecerit, esto:
Hoc volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas."
Imperat ergo viro; sed mox hæc regna relinquit
Permutatque domos et flamea conterit: inde
Advolat et spreti repetit vestigia lecti.

whom you are to like and whom you are to dislike.' *MAD.*

'Will be shut out' of your house. *LUB.* Ov. A. A. iii, 587 f.

215. 'Whose beard:' see note on 105. *R.*

216. 'While pimps, fencing-masters, (iii, 158; *PRA.*) and even prize-fighters' "Have power to will their fortunes as they please, She dictates thine, and impudently dares To name thy very rivals for thy heirs." *GIF.*

217. 'The arena,' (ii, 144; *PRA.*) [for 'the ampitheatre,' *OW*, and that] for 'the combatants in the amphitheatre.' *LUB.*

218. See 115. Literally 'persons living on the opposite banks of the same river.' *SVL.*

219. A pithy dialogue now follows, showing the high hand with which she carries her arbitrary measures.

Crucifixion, as is well known, was the peculiar punishment of slaves, *L.* and the lowest malefactors. s. Cic. Verr. v, 6; *R.* (xiii, 105; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 20; de V. B. 19) It was abolished by Constantine on his conversion. *PRA.*

The husband mildly ventures to suggest, that it might be humane, at least, to have legal evidence of the culprit's guilt. *BR.* 'What is the charge? What is the evidence? Who laid the information?' *LUB.* s. 552; x, 69 f. The following piece of advice is among D. Cato's wise sayings: *nil temere uxori de servis crede querenti*; Dist. iv, 45. *R.*

220. 'Hear all there is to be said,' or 'what he has to say for himself.' *R. audi alteram partem.*

221. Among the Romans the execution of offenders was delayed, by decrees of the senate, for ten days. *PRA. potest enim pœna dilata exigi, non potest exacta revocari*; Senec. *LUB. de vita et spiritu hominis laturum sententiam diu multumque cunctari oportere, nec præcipiti studio, ubi irrevocabile sit factum, agitari*; Amm. Marcell. But this humane sentiment was anticipated by the Grecian legislator: *νόμος ἄλλος περὶ θανάτου, μὴ μίαν μόνον ἡμέραν κρίνειν ἀλλὰ πολλάς* Plat. Ap. Socr. *GIF.* [Rambler No 114.]

222. 'Thou driveller! So, a slave is a man!' *MAD. servi sunt, imo homines; servi sunt, imo conservi; et ex iisdem tecum elementis constant alunturque, atque spiritum eumdem ab eodem principio carpunt, &c.* Macr. S. i, 11; Sen. Ep. 47; *PRA.* s. xiv, 16 f; Flor. iii, 20; *R.* [Liv. iv, 56, 5; Bp Porteus L. viii, 8, p. 231 f.]

223. [Sermons by A. W. Hare, ii, 14, 6.]

224 'Even this absolute tyranny will not long content her wanton caprices: but she abdicates her despotic sway, where her word was a law, and sallies forth in search of new conquests.' *MAD.* s. Prop. ii, 16, 28; iv, 7, 50; Cic. Ep. ix, 18, n. 6; *R.* See also Pope Mor. Ess. ep. ii, 217 ff.

225. 'And by her frequent weddings wears out her bridal veil.' Sch. ii, 124. *PRA.*

226. 'Returns to her first husband.' *LUB.* Livy i, 58.

Ornatas paulo ante fores, pendentia linquit
Vela domus et adhuc virides in limine ramos.
Sic crescit numerus; sic fiunt octo mariti
Quinque per auctumnos: titulo res digna sepulcri.
Desperanda tibi salva concordia socru.
Illa docet spoliis nudi gaudere mariti;
Illa docet, missis a corruptore tabellis,
Nil rude nec simplex rescribere: decipit illa
Custodes aut ære domat: tunc corpore sano
Advocat Archigenen onerosaque pallia jactat.

227. 'Before the expiration of the last honey-moon.' See 79; *PRA.* and 52. *MAD.*

228. In the interior of their houses they had few doors: the entrances to the apartments were closed by hangings of tapestry; ix, 105; Poll. x, 32. *R*

229. See 146. 'Eight husbands in five years.' *Julia lex ex quo renata est, certe non plus tricesima lux est, et nubit decimo jam Thetesina viro. quæ nubit toties, non nubit; adultera lege est*; Mart. vi, 7; *inscripsit tumulo septem celebrata virorum* SE FECISSE *Chloe: quid pote simplicius?* Id. ix, 16. *PRA.* In the former epigram there would be little point unless *lege* is taken to mean 'not indeed according to the letter of the law, but unquestionably according to the spirit of it.' As the dervise told the king of Tartary that he ought not to consider the mansion, which had experienced such a succession of occupants, in the light of a palace, as it was to all intents and purposes no better than a caravansary. Hor. S. ii, 122 ff; [Pignotti, F. xxix. An English lady declared to an intimate friend, that she had never known, in the course of all her life, what it was to have an hour's uneasiness or unhappiness. She was then married for the third time!]

230. As to the latter epigram it may be observed that, although it was customary for ladies to have their husbands' names recorded on their monuments, yet virtuous matrons prided themselves on having been the wife of but one man, and would naturally wish to have this honourable distinction specified on their tomb: *in lapide huic uni nupta fuisse legar*; Prop. iv, 11, 36; and again: *filia, tu fac teneas unum, nos imitata virum*; id. 68. This passage then is a bitter, perhaps an overcharged, sarcasm on the wives of his time, who were so lost to all sense of decorum, as to be nothing loath to have their incontinence blazoned on their tombstones; *R. GIF.* just in the same way, as Chloe was of such brazen effrontery, that she would not have cared if her epitaph (*titulus*) had not only enumerated her husbands, but also stated the fact that she had been instrumental to their deaths.

231. *Salva* 'as long as she lives.' *SVL.*

232. See 149; 210; *R.* and note on *parentes*, 13.

"With savage joy, to fleece A bankrupt spouse." *GIF.*

233. 'By the seducer.' s. 277 f; xiv, 25-30; and the quotation from Lucian at 434 ff; *R. scriptæ tabellæ*; Ov. A. A. iii, 621 ff.

234. 'To write back.' 141. *R.*

235. 'The spies set on her daughter's conduct by the suspicious husband.' *PRA. MAD.* s. Ov. A. A. iii, 601 ff; 611 ff; 652 ff; *LUB.* see also 347 f. *R.*

'Though her daughter is perfectly well;' *fallax ægrotat*; Ov. A. A. iii, 641 ff. *LUB.*

236. 'She calls in Archigenes:' a first-rate physician in the reigns of Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan. Sch. *LUB.* xiii, 98; xiv, 252. He was a native of Apamea in Syria, and the author of many medical works. By *Archigenes* here is meant any medical man; as by *Heliodorus*, 373. *BŒ.* The mother's object is to get her son-in-law removed from his wife's room, on the pretence of keeping her quite

Abditus interea latet et secretus adulter,
Impatiensque moræ pavet et præputia ducit.
Scilicet exspectas, ut tradat mater honestos
Atque alios mores, quam quos habet? Utile porro
Filiolam turpi vetulæ producere turpem.
Nulla fere causa est, in qua non femina litem
Moverit. Accusat Manilia, si rea non est.
Componunt ipsæ per se formantque libellos,
Principium atque locos Celso dictare paratæ.
Endromidas Tyrias et femineum ceroma
Quis nescit? Vel quis non vidit vulnera pali?

quiet. *R.* It may be thought that the lover was to be introduced in a doctor's disguise. Sch. Our author perhaps hints at the immorality of the physicians themselves, as being either principals or accessories in the crime. Plin. xxix, 1; Mart. xi, 72. *HNN.*

'Tosses off the bed-clothes as too heavy.' *LUB.* Ov. Am. i, 2, 2; Her. 21, 169 f; Prop. iv, 3, 31; 8, 87; s. Plaut. Truc. ii, 5, 26. *R.*

238. 'Is all in a tremor.' *lætusque per artus horror iit*; Stat. Th. i, 493 f; *spesque audaxque una metus et fiducia pallens: nil fixum cordi: pugnant exire paventque: concurrit summos animosum frigus in artus*; ib. vi, 393 ff; *it membris gelidus sudor: lætoque pavore promissa evolvit*; Sil. iii, 215 f; xvi, 432. *HS.*

239. See xiv, 25 ff. *R.*

'Do you expect forsooth?' 75; ii, 104. *R.*

240. 'Lucrative:' the old beldame makes money by it. *R.*

241. 'To bring forth;' viii, 271; Cic. Verr. i, 12; Sil. i, 112; or 'to bring up;' xiv, 228; Plaut. Asin. iii, 1, 40; Bac. iii, 3, 51; *R.* or 'to prostitute;' Sch. [or 'to bring out.']

Κακοῦ κόρακος κακὸν ὠόν. *LUB.*

242. 'Where a woman has not a finger in the pie.'

243. 'If she be not defendant, she will be plaintiff.' *MAD.*

Manilia. There was a common woman of this name, who was prosecuted for wounding a magistrate with a stone: Gell. iv, 14; *PRA.* V. Max. viii, 3; αὕτη ἀδικοῦσα καὶ πρωτιγκαλοῦσ' ἔτι· Alex. quoted at 136. *R.*

244. 'They draw up and frame indictments without any help from the attorney.' *LUB.* In our civil-law courts the term *libellus* is still in use, and answers to 'a declaration' at common law, which contains the complaint. *MAD.*

245. 'Both the exordium and the topics to be used;' *LUB.* or 'the title and section of the law on which the stress of the action rests:' *PLA.* 'both chapter and verse,' as we say.

A. Corn. Celsus, who died in the reign of Tiberius, left behind him seven books of Institutes. Sch. He also wrote both on rural and military affairs: but he is best known as a physician. Quint. xii, ult. *PRA.* It is customary with our author to give the name of some well-known professor of a former age to some contemporary master of the art. *GIF.* There was also a *P. Juventius Celsus*, who was prætor (854 v.r.) under Trajan, and consul for the second time (882 v.r.) under Hadrian. He was an eminent lawyer, and wrote Commentaries, and Books of Letters, Digests, and Questions. His father bore the same name, and is occasionally mentioned in the Digests. *GRA. HEI. R.*

'To dictate' as a master to his scholar. *R.* s. v, 122.

246. See i, 23; iii, 68; 103. *T. SM.* Out of vanity they had these rugs lined with purple silk. *FE.* i, 27; *PRA.* iii, 283. *R.*

From the epithet *femineum*, we may suppose that they used a more delicate unguent than the common gladiators.

247. *Antiqui ad palos exercebant tirones: scuta de vimine in modum*

Quem cavat adsiduis sudibus scutoque lacessit
Atque omnes implet numeros, dignissima prorsus
Florali matrona tuba; nisi si quid in illo

cratium corrotundata texebant, ita ut duplum pondus cratis haberet, quam scutum publicum habere consuevit: iidemque clavas ligneas, dupli aeque ponderis, pro gladiis tironibus dabant. palorum autem usus non solum militibus, sed etiam gladiatoribus plurimum prodest. a singulis tironibus singuli pali defigebantur in terram, ita ut nutare non possent et sex pedibus eminerent. contra illum palum, tamquam contra adversarium, tiro cum crate illa et clava velut cum gladio se exercebat et scuto; ut nunc quasi caput aut faciem peteret: in qua meditatione servabatur illa cautela, ut ita tiro ad inferendum vulnus insurgeret, ne qua parte ipse pateret ad plagam; Veget. i, 11. *LUB. R.*

The words *sudes* 'stakes' (iv, 128;) and *rudes* 'wooden foils' are sometimes confounded. Probably *rudibus* is the correct reading here. Sch. *L. vibrare sudem*; Sil. viii, 554; i, 321; s. Liv. xl, 6; 9; xxvi, 51 f; Ov. A. A. iii, 515; Veget. ii, 43; Prop. vi, 1, 29; *vectes*; Veget. i, 9; ῥάβδους παχείας· Xen. Cyr. ii, 3; 17 ff; *R. ED.* Ov. F. ii, 367. *HS.*

249. 'Goes through all the movements of the exercise,' *MAD.* or 'performs the whole exercise with precision at the word of command.' *LUB.* s. Plin. Ep. ix, 38; Pan. 71; Cic. Div. i, 13. *R.*

250. 'The trumpet which assembled (iii, 34 f;) the courtezans at the festival of Flora.' Lactant. i, 20; *LUB.* Pers. v, 178; Ov. F. v, 183-378; *PRA.* V. Max. ii, 10, 8; Sen. Ep. 97; Plin. xviii, 29; Varr. L. L. iv, 10; vi, 3; *R.* see also x, 214; Virg. Æ. v, 113. *L.*

The *Floralia* were first sanctioned by the government, in the consulship of Claudius Centho and Sempronius Tuditanus, (513 U.C.) out of the fines then exacted for trespasses on the grounds belonging to the people: (this is Ovid's story:) even then, they were only occasional; but about eighteen years afterwards, on account of the unfavourable spring, the senate decreed that they should be celebrated annually, as the most effectual method to propitiate the goddess of the season. They probably had their rise in a very remote age, and, like the *Lupercalia*, were the uncouth expressions of gratitude of a rude and barbarous race, handed down by tradition, adopted by a people as yet but little refined, and finally, degenerating into licentiousness amidst the general corruption of manners. These games were celebrated on the last day of April, and the first and second day of May; and with an indecency hardly credible amongst civilized people. The lowest women appeared upon the stage, and exhibited a variety of obscene dances, feats of agility, &c. These miserable wretches assembled at the sound of a trumpet; and the leader of this immodest band must have certainly required all the impudence, and all the profligacy, which Juvenal sees in his female fencer. The people claimed a privilege of calling upon them, to strip themselves; which was regularly done with immense applause! Val. Maximus says, that when Cato once happened to be present at these games, the spectators were ashamed to call upon the ladies as usual. Cato, who seems to have expected it, asked his friend Favorinus, why they delayed; and was answered, out of respect to him; upon which he immediately left the theatre, to the great joy of the people, who proceeded to indemnify themselves for their reluctant forbearance. Martial has an epigram on this anecdote, in which he puts a very pertinent question: "Why," says he to Cato, "since you knew the nature of these games, did you go into the theatre? was it merely that you might come out again?" By the way, among many other puzzling circumstances in the Roman history, how are we to account for the high character which Cato obtained from his countrymen. A parent without affection, a husband without attachment, a master without humanity, and a republican without political honesty, he has yet come down to us, as one of the most virtuous men of his age! In his actions, there would seem little more than proofs

Pectore plus agitat veræque paratur arenæ.
Quem præstare potest mulier galeata pudorem,
Quæ fugit a sexu? Vires amat. Hæc tamen ipsa
Vir nollet fieri: nam quantula nostra voluptas?
Quale decus rerum si conjugis auctio fiat?
Balteus et manicæ et cristæ crurisque sinistri
Dimidium tegimen; vel, si diversa movebit
Prœlia, tu felix, ocreas vendente puella.
Hæ sunt, quæ tenui sudant in cyclade, quarum
Delicias et panniculus bombycinus urit.
Adspice, quo fremitu monstratos perferat ictus

of a hard heart, a wily head, and an impudence that would have scandalized a Cynic. *GIF.* [s. also J. Earl of Orrery, L. xiii, p. 167 f.]

The word 'matron' is used with indignation. *R.*

Nisi si; Ov. Her. 4, 111. *HS.* 'Unless she meditates some more masculine feat.' Mart. Sp. vi. *PRA.*

252. 'What sense of shame can there be in a woman, who is so forgetful of her sex as to assume the helmet?' *MAD.* [Heraldry does not allow ladies either helmets or crests.]

253. 'Robust and manly exercises.' *LUB.* [s. 112.]

254. 'How little is our pleasure in comparison with theirs!' Ov. M. iii, 320 ff; *BRO.* s. xi, 166 f; Ov. A. A. i, 342; Prop. iii, 19. *R.*

255. 'Of your wife's wardrobe.'

256. These arms are those of the Samnite, according to Livy; *duo exercitus erant: scuta alterius auro, alterius argento cælaverunt: spongia pectori tegumentum* (i. e. *balteus*); *et sinistrum crus ocrea tectum*; *galeæ cristatae, quæ speciem magnitudini corporum adderent*; *tunicae* (this is the reading here according to Sch.) *auratis militibus versicolores, argentatis linteæ candidæ.* (And after the slaughter of the Samnites) *Romani ad honorem deûm insignibus armis hostium usi sunt: Campani, ab superbia et odio Samnitium, gladiatores eo ornatu armarunt Samnitiumque nomine compellarunt*; Liv. ix, 40. Perhaps *manicæ* may mean 'sleeved tunics,' which would be better suited to women. Gell. vii, 12; Suet. i, 45; *tunicæ manicas habent*; Virg. Æ. ix, 616. The *retiarii* wore only a tunic: s. ii, 143; viii, 200-208; and note on 263. *R.*

'The left leg' was advanced when they fought, and but half-covered with a plate of iron, both that it might be less cumbrous and because the rest of the leg was protected by the shield. *LUB.* Macr. S. v, 18. Virgil on the contrary, describes the Hernici as having the right leg protected and the left bare; Æ. vii, 689 f. *PRA.*

257. 'If your young wife (ii, 59;) engages as a *retiarius* or *secutor*, you may think yourself a lucky fellow, for she will then have a pair of boots to sell.' Sch. *LUB. PRA. R.*

259. 'In a thin muslin frock.' *LUB.* It had a border of gold: Prop. iv, 7, 40; Virg. Æ. i, 649. *R.* India muslin has a golden selvedge.

260. 'To whose charms even a thin silken half-handkerchief is insupportably hot.' Sch. s. i, 27-29; ii, 65 ff; viii, 101. *R.*

261. See 267; and viii, 200 ff; *R. vir fortis ingemiscit, ut se intendat ad firmitatem; ut in stadio cursores exclamant, quam maxime possunt: faciunt idem, quum exercentur, athletæ: pugiles vero, etiam quum feriunt adversarium, in jactandis cæstibus ingemiscunt; non, quod doleant animove succumbant, sed quia profundenda voce omne corpus intenditur, venitque plaga vehementior*; Cic. T. Q. ii, 23 sq. *PRA.* "Mark, with what force, as the full blow descends, She thunders HAH!" *GIF.* Buchanan has a Latin epigram on this subject.

Et quanto galeæ curvetur pondere, quanta
Poplitibus sedeat, quam denso fascia libro,
Et ride, scaphium positis quum sumitur armis.
Dicite vos neptes Lepidi cæcive Metelli,
Gurgitis aut Fabii, quæ ludia sumserit umquam
Hos habitus? quando ad palum gemat uxor Asyli?
Semper habet lites alternaque jurgia lectus,
In quo nupta jacet: minimum dormitur in illo.
Tunc gravis illa viro, tunc orba tigride pejor.
Quum simulat gemitus occulti conscia facti
Aut odit pueros aut ficta pellice plorat,
Uberibus semper lacrumis semperque paratis

'Which she has been shown by her fencing-master.' Sch.

'She thrusts home.' *PRA.*

263. "How close tucked up for fight, behind, before." *GIF.*

Fascia 'a roll of clothes (s. Mart. vii, 66, 4;) in a thick mass.' *PRA.*

264. Plaut. Bac. i, 1, 35 ff. 'You will laugh to find what a mistake you had made with regard to the sex of the combatant.'

The *scaphium* was an oblong 'pot' used by women; Mart. xi, 12, 26; that which men used was called *lasanum.* *R.*

265. 'High-born dames now assume a garb and play a part which a gladiator's wife or an actress would once have been ashamed of.' Sch. *LUB.*

M. Æm. Lepidus, censor 584 Y. R. twice consul, chief pontiff, and prince of the senate One of the second triumvirate and many consuls bore the same name. *LUB. PRA.*

Metellus; iii, 138 f. *LUB.*

266. *Q.* or *M. Fab. Gurges*, (son of Fab. Max. Rullianus,) was consul 462 and 478 Y. R. and prince of the senate. He was named *Gurges* from having squandered his fortune during his youth: in later life he reformed and was exemplary in his conduct. *LUB.* Macr. S. ii, 9; iii, 13; Plin. vii, 41; Plut. V. x; Liv. x. 31, 1. *R. PRA.*

Ludia; s. 104; *MAD* 82. *R.*

267. See 247; 261. *R.*

Asylus was a prize-fighter. *LUB.*

268. The Satirist now touches upon the comforts of a curtain-lecture. *MAD.* *hoc decet uxores, dos est uxoria lites*; Ov. A. A. ii, 155 &c; iii, 373 ff; Am. ii, 2, 35 ff; *dies ac noctes cum cane ætatem exigis*; Plaut. Cas. ii, 5, 9 ff. *LUB. R.*

270. *Tigris Indica fera velocitatis tremendæ est, quæ, vacuum reperiens cubile, fertur præceps odore vestigans. raptor appropinquante fremitu, abjicit unum e catulis. tollit illa morsu et pondere etiam ocyor facta reportat: et mox redit, iterumque consequitur; donec regresso in navem raptore, irrita feritas sævit in littore*; Plin. viii, 18 s 25. *PRA.* [This mode is still followed: Peter Parley, Asia, p. 98.] Mela iii, 5; Solin. 17; Sen. Med. 861 ff; Luc. v, 405; Mart. iii, 44, 6 ff; viii, 26; *R.* Proverbs xvii, 12; Hosea xiii, 8. *MAD.*

271. "When, conscious of her guilt, she feigns to groan, And chides your loose amours, to hide her own." *GIF.* The duped husband sets down her grief and jealousy to the score of her excessive love. Ov. A. A. iii, 677 ff: Am. i, 8, 79 f: ὑπὸ δὲ τοῦ τυχόντος παιδισκαρίου καὶ δακρύων ἐπιπλάστων καὶ στεναγμῶν ἑάλως ὁ γενναῖος Luc. D M. xxvii, 7. ἁλώσεσθαι ὑπὸ γυναικὸς καλῆς καὶ πρὸς ἡδονήν τε ὁμιλῆσαι ἐπισταμένης καὶ ἐν καιρῷ δακρῦσαι. καὶ μεταξὺ τῶν λόγων ἐλεεινῶς ὑποστενάξαι· id. Tox. 15. *R.*

272. 'The servant lads.' *PRA.*

Pellex: 627; ii, 57.

273. *Ut flerent oculos erudiere suos*; Ov. R. A. 690. See xiii, 133 f; Ov. Am. i, 8, 83 f; A. A. iii, 291 f; Her. 2, 51 f; *jussæ prosiliunt lacrumæ*; Mart. i, 34, 2; Prop. iv, 1, 144 *R.*

The metaphor is taken from troops well-disciplined and trained to move here or there at command. Sch.

In statione sua atque exspectantibus illam,
Quo jubeat manare modo: tu credis amorem,
Tu tibi tunc curruca places fletumque labellis
Exsorbes, quæ scripta et quot lecture tabellas,
Si tibi zelotypæ retegantur scrinia mœchæ!
Sed jacet in servi complexibus aut equitis. Dic,
Dic aliquem, sodes, hic, Quintiliane, colorem!
"Hæremus: dic ipsa." "Olim convenerat," inquit,
"Ut faceres tu, quod velles, nec non ego possem
Indulgere mihi: clames licet et mare cœlo
Confundas, homo sum." Nihil est audacius illis
Deprensis: iram atque animos a crimine sumunt.
Unde hæc monstra tamen vel quo de fonte, requiris?
Præstabat castas humilis fortuna Latinas
Quondam nec vitiis contingi parva sinebant
Tecta labor somnique breves et vellere Tusco

"Tears, that marshall'd at their station stand, And flow impassion'd as she gives command" *GIF.*

274. On the hiatus, see i, 151. *R.*

Illam for *illa*, is a Grecism. *R.* An accusative dependent on a preceding verb, is often used where one would expect a nominative. Hyg. fab. 34; Cæs. B. G. i, 39. *HEI.*

276. 'Like the hedge-sparrow' which sits on the cuckoo's eggs; so you rear a brood, of which you are not the parent, though they are hatched in your own nest. Plin. x, 9; Arist. H. An. vi, 7; xi, 29; 57. *PRA. R.*

Et videat flentem; nec tædeat oscula ferre; et sicco lacrumas combibat ore tuas; Ov. A. A. ii, 325 f; *lacrumasque per oscula siccat*; Ov. F. iii, 509; Her. 11, 54. *R.*

277. "Could you now examine her scrutore, What amorous lays, what letters would you see." *GIF.* s. 233. *R.*

279. 'But suppose you catch her lying.' *PRA.* Petr. 126. *R.*

'Slave or knight, for to her it matters little which.' *R.*

280. 'Quintilian, with all his rhetoric, could find no colourable excuse for such flagrant misconduct:' Sch. ['he would throw up his brief.'] s. vii, 155; *MAD.* and 186; *colorem dare rebus deformibus*; Quint. iii, 8, 3; a metaphor from painting. *R.*

Sodes is formed from *si* and *audes*, (which occur separately in Plautus,) Cic. Orat. 45; Festus; Non. 2. It qualifies an imperative. *F.* Livy xxiii, 47, d.

281. 'We are aground, quite at a stand-still; the lady must speak for herself.' *LUB.*

283. See ii, 25; *R.* and 75.

284. 'I am a mortal, therefore frail by nature.' *nihil est jam quod tu mihi succenseas; fecere tale ante alii spectati viri: humanum amare est humanum autem ignoscere est. ne sis me objurga, hoc non voluntas me impulit*; Plaut. Merc. ii, 2, 46 ff; Ter. Heaut. i, 1, 25; Cic. Off. i, 9. *LUB. R.*

286. *Monstra*; ii, 122; *prodigia*; 84; *R.* 645. [*forsitan et Priami fuerint quæ fata requiras*, Vir. Æ. ii, 505.]

The good old times are again described, in xi, 77-180. *R.* Compare Ezekiel on the profligacy of the Jewish women; xvi, 49. *MAD.*

287. See 5-24; and, on the happy effects of industrious poverty, Hor. Od. i, 12, 41-44; iii, 2, 1 ff; 6, 17 ff; Ov. R. Am. 136-168; 745 ff; *R.* Aristoph. Pl. 467 ff.

288. 'To be contaminated.' *R.* v, 128.

289. 'Lowly roofs:' *humiles casas*; Virg. E. ii, 29; when *Romuleo recens horrebat regia culmo*; Æ. viii, 654. *LUB.*

Vexatæ duræque manus ac proximus Urbi
Hannibal et stantes Collina turre mariti.
Nunc patimur longæ pacis mala. Sævior armis
Luxuria incubuit victumque ulciscitur orbem.
Nullum crimen abest facinusque libidinis, ex quo
Paupertas Romana perit. Hinc fluxit ad istos
Et Sybaris colles, hinc et Rhodos et Miletos
Atque coronatum et petulans madidumque Tarentum.
Prima peregrinos obscœna Pecunia mores
Intulit et turpi fregerunt sæcula luxu

290. Lucretia was found by Tarquin thus employed. *SVL.*

Metus hostilis in tantis artibus civitatem retinebat; Sall. B. J. 41 s 45; *LUB.* s. Liv. xxvi, 10; *PRA.* Sil. xii, 541 ff. *R.*

291. *Hannibal*; 170. *PRA.*

'On guard at the Colline gate.' Sch.

292. i, 87; *ille diu mites populus, qui præfuit orbi, qui trabeas et sceptra dabat; nunc inhonorus, egens, perfert miserabile pacis supplicium, nuloque palam circumdatus hoste obsessi discrimen habet*; Claud. xv, 96, &c. *KG. R.*

293. See x, 218. *R. nova febrium terris incubuit cohors*; Hor. Od. i, 3, 30 f. *MAD.*

'The world' *τὴν οἰκουμένην*: the subjugated provinces of the Roman empire.' *R. orbem nam totum victor Romanus habebat. SVL.* s. *SS*, on *οἰκουμένη*, 3. [s. Ov. F. i, 85 f.]

294. See ix, 131 ff; *MAD.* Hor. Od. iii, 24, 42 ff; Liv. prf. end. *R.*

Defluxit; iii, 62; s. ib. 60 ff; 69 ff. *R.*

295. *Hinc* 'from opulence, power, and luxury:' *PLT. PRH.* or 'henceforth.' *R.*

296. 'The seven hills on which Rome was built.' *PLT. PRH.* ix, 131. *R.*

Sybaris (which gave rise to the proverbs *Sybaritica sus, mensa, &c*;) was a voluptuous city of *Magna Græcia*, *FAR. R.* founded by the companions of Philoctetes. Sch.

Rhodos, in the Carpathian sea, off the Carian coast. *FAR.* Pind. Ol. vii; Strab. xiv; Plin. v, 31; Hor. Od. i, 7, 1; Ath. xiii, 2; Gell. vii, 3; s. viii, 113. *PRA.*

Miletos, the chief city of Ionia, on the confines of Caria and Lydia. *FAR.*

297. *Tarentum*, a town of Messapia, on a gulf of the same name. *PRA.* The epithets denote the dissolute manners of its inhabitants. 'Crowned with flowers:' v, 36. 'Wanton and insolent,' as persons are when in their cups. 'Wet and soaked' either in wine (*βεβρεγμένος, ὑπομεθύων*· Hesych.) or with ointments: it is called *unctum*; Sidon. v, 430; (as *uncta Corinthus*; viii, 113;) *molle*; Hor. S. ii, 4, 34; *imbelle*; Ep. i, 7, 45. *huc vina et unguenta et nimium breves flores amœnæ ferre jube rosæ*; Od. ii, 3, 13 f; s. ix, 128; xi, 122. *R. MAD.* ["Welcome joy and feast, Midnight shout and revelry, Tipsy dance and jollity! Braid your locks with rosy twine, Dropping odours, dropping wine:" Milton, Co. 102-106.]

298. "Wealth first, the ready pander to all sin, Brought foreign manners, foreign vices in." *GIF. luxuriæ peregrinæ origo ab exercitu Asiatico invecta in Urbem est: inde primum lectos æratos, &c.* Liv. xxxix, 6. *R.* Juvenal had perhaps in his mind the words of Phocyllides, and those of Creon; Soph. Ant. 301 ff; *τὰ χρήματ' ἀνθρώποισι τιμιώτατα δύναμίν τε πλείστην τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἔχει* Eur. Ph. 449 f; *HNN.* s. i, 113; Sall. B. C. 11.

299. *Fregerunt* 'have enervated' or 'rendered effeminate:' in this sense we have *τὰ ὦτα κατειαγότες* Phot. 242; and *τὰ κατεκλασμένα μέλη* and *ἡ κατεωγυῖα μουσικὴ* are opposed to *ἡ ἀνδρώδης*. Plut. M. lxxx, Opp. t. ii, p. m. 1136; 1138. *frangitur ipsa suis Roma superba bonis*: Prop. iii, 13, 60. *R.*

Divitiæ molles. Quid enim Venus ebria curat?
Inguinis et capitis quæ sint discrimina, nescit,
Grandia quæ mediis jam noctibus ostrea mordet,
Quum perfusa mero spumant unguenta Falerno,
Quum bibitur concha, quum jam vertigine tectum
Ambulat et geminis exsurgit mensa lucernis.
I nunc et dubita, qua sorbeat aera sanna
Maura, Pudicitiæ veterem quum præterit aram,

300. 'A woman who adds drunkenness to lewdness.' *DO. omne vitium ebrietas et intendit et detegit, obstantem malis conatibus verecundiam removet*; Sen. Ep. 83; *SVL.* V. Max. ii, 1, 5; s. 418 ff; Prop. ii, 33, 25 ff. *R.*

301. "Take head or tail, to her 'tis much the same." *GIF.* Suet. iii, 44 f; Arist. Eq. 1281 ff; *R.* Hor. Ep. viii, 19 f. Sch.

302. 'Fat oysters, as provocatives.' *LUB.* Their size renders *mordet* [s. note on 9; iv, 142;] preferable to the other reading *sorbet*.

Noctes medias, quum pulmo Falerno arderet; iv, 137 ff. *PRA.*

303. *Si calidum potas, ardenti murrha Falerno convenit et melior fit sapor inde mero*; Mart. xiv, 113; 110; *μύρῳ οἶνον μιγνύντες οὕτως ἔπινον*: this wine was called *οἶνος μυρρίνιτης* or *μυρρίνης*· Æl. V. H. xii, 31; Plin. xiii, 3 s 5; xiv, 3; xxxi? *BRO. R.* This most extravagant custom was, in the days of the elder Pliny, confined to a few: in the time of Martial it was common enough; and it continued in fashion to the decline of the empire: *te foliis Arabes ditent*; Claud. xix, 226. Savage nations will have recourse to the most nauseous mixture for the sake of procuring a temporary delirium: strong infusions of aromatic ointments in wine are said to produce giddiness; and it is not altogether improbable, that this profligate people (as the extremes of barbarism and refinement sometimes meet) might be influenced by considerations of a similar nature, and adopt this monstrous expedient for the mere purpose of accelerating and heightening the effects of intoxication. *GIF.* [s. Horne on the Scriptures, iii, 443.]

To drink the wine 'sheer' was the characteristic of drunkards. *R. continuis vexata madet vindemia nimbis: non potes ut cupias, vendere, caupo, merum*; Mart. i, 57; *callidus imposuit nuper midi copo Ravennæ; cum peterem mixtum vendidit ille merum*; iii, 57; i, 12; &c. [s. xii, 8, note; Job ix, 2; 5.]

304. *Concha* is either a capacious drinking-vessel formed like 'a shell,' or the vessel which held the unguent. *LUB.* 419. *MAD.* [Hor. O. ii, 7, 22 f.]

305. "Απαντα εὐθὺς ἐδόκει μοι περιφέρεσθαι πίνοντ. καὶ τὸ σπήλαιον αὐτὸ ἀνεστρέφετο· Luc. D. Mar. ii, 2; *οἰνοβαρῶ κεφαλήν, τόδε δῶμα περιτρέχει* Theogn. 503 ff; Eur. B. 916 ff; Sen. Ep. 83; V. Flac. iii, 65 ff; Virg. Æ. iv, 469 f; Sen. Ag. 728; *R. quæ sunt singula, bina videt*; Ov. A. A. iii, 764.

306. 'Go now!' a common expression of censure or derision; x, 166; 310; xii, 57; *LUB. R.* [Vir. E. i, 74; (*MY.*) Ov. H. 9, 105; 17, 57; L. Au. 363.]

From *sanna* comes *subsannare*. See note on Pers. i, 58; 62; iii, 86 f; v, 91; *R. turpi sono rugosis naribus introrsum reducto spiritu concrepantes*; Amm. xiv, 6; *τὴν ῥῖνα σιμώσαντες, ψόφον ἀσελγῆ διὰ τῶν μυκτήρων μακρὸν καὶ (ἵν' οὕτως εἴπω) ὡς ἀπὸ κρουνοῦ προχέοντες*· Petr. Alex. in Theodor. E. H. iv, 22; *naribus corrugatis aerem sorbens inhonestos strepitus promit*; Sever. Ep. in Baron. Ann. t. v. *VAO.*

307. There were two temples of Chastity at Rome; one of Patrician Chastity in the *Forum Boarium* or 'Cattle-market,' the other of Plebeian Chastity in the *Vicus Longus* or 'High Street.' The former was the more ancient. *LUB. GIF.* Liv. x, 23. *R.*

'She passes the temple, not only without saluting it, but even with a sneer.' *R.* They are not content with

Tullia quid dicat notæ collactea Mauræ.
Noctibus hic ponunt lecticas, micturiunt hic
Effigiemque deæ longis siphonibus implent
Inque vices equitant ac luna teste moventur.
Inde domos abeunt: tu calcas luce reversa
Conjugis urinam magnos visurus amicos.
Nota Bonæ secreta Deæ, quum tibia lumbos
Incitat et cornu pariter vinoque feruntur
Adtonitæ crinemque rotant ululantque Priapi
Mænades. O quantus tunc illis mentibus ardor
Concubitus! quæ vox saltante libidine! quantus
Ille meri veteris per crura madentia torrens!
Lenonum ancillas posita Saufeia corona

every variety of wantonness, unless they show their contempt of the goddess of Chastity at her antiquated and neglected altars. *SPY.*

308. *Quid* 'what impious jeers.' *GIF.*

'Well-known;' x, 224. *GIF.*

'Her foster-sister;' ὁμογάλακτος. *LUB.*

309. 'Here they alight from their litters: and the very first thing they do, is to show their thorough contempt of the deity within whose precincts they assemble.' i, 131. *R.*

310. 'And bedew the image of the goddess with copious irrigations.' *LUB.*

311. 'The chaste Moon (Hor. C. S.) is witness (s. viii, 149 f; Manil. i, 283;) to their filthy orgies.' vii, 240; Romans i, 26 f. *LUB. R. MAD.*

313. 'On your way to see.' i, 33; iii, 127 ff; 184; v, 76 ff. *MAD. R.*

314. See ii, 86 ff: *LUB.* πιλισταὶ δὲ ἀπόῤῥητοι καὶ χωρὶς ἀνδρῶν ὕστατα μυστήρια· Luc. Am. 42. *R.*

Quum carmina lumbum intrant; Pers. i, 20 f; *GRA.* s. i, 45; ix, 59; Pers. iv, 35. *R.*

'The flute—the horn;' ii, 90 ff. *FE.*

315. 'With wine:' *magno cratere*; ii, 87. *R.*

Ferri is said of those who 'rush wildly' under the impulse of some irresistible stimulus: *illuc mentis inops, ut quam furialis Erichtho impulit in collo crine jacente, feror*; Ov. Her. 15, 139 f; (*BU.*) *R.* notes on φέρεσθαι· Her. vii, 210, [68;] viii, 87, [83;] 91.

316. 'Bewildered:' Liv. xxxix, 15; Hor. Od. iii, 19, 14. *R.*

Caput jactare et comas rotare fanaticum est; Quint. xi, 3. Our author seems to have borrowed Lucan's description of the priests of Cybele; *crinemque rotantes sanguineum populis ululârunt tristia Galli*; i, 566. The *Gallus* is elsewhere similarly represented as ῥομβητοὺς δονίων λυσσομανεῖς πλοκάμους, and ἰδίνησι δ' ἰυγροφάλιγγα κόμαν· Antip. Sid. Ep. xxvii, 2; 18. *R.* The priests of Isis also, as *demisso capite cervices lubricis intorquentes motibus crinesque pendulos rotantes in circulum*; Apul. Met. viii, p. 214; s. Ep. xxv, p. 246; Eur. B. 150; 864; Iph. A. 758; Cat. lxiii, 23 ff. *HUS.*

Ululant 'howl or yell' (ἰλολύζουσιν) is applied to sounds of frantic mirth or woe indiscriminately. Mart. v, 42, 3; Luc. i, 567; Virg. Æ. iv, 609; Stat. Th. iii, 158; Call. H. in Del. 258. *R.*

'Of Priapus;' ii, 95; *PRA.* and vi, 75; i. e. 'devoting themselves to the god of obscenity.' Sch. *R.*

317. Μαινὰς 'a frantic female,' denotes properly a Bacchante. *GV.* The addition of the god's name is an instance of the metaphor by analogy mentioned by Aristotle, Rh. iii, 4, 2; xi, 4.

318. 'As lust dances in their veins.' s. Arist. N. 1393; Aristæn. Ep. ii, 5; Theocr. iii, 37; Cal. H. in Cer. *E. R.*

319. 'They have drunk so much, that they cannot retain the liquor.' *GV.*

320. 'Saufeia, or Laufella,' ix, 117;

Provocat et tollit pendentis præmia coxæ.
Ipsa Medullinæ fluctum crissantis adorat:
†Palmam inter dominas virtus natalibus æquat.†
Nil ibi per ludum simulabitur: omnia fient
Ad verum, quibus incendi jam frigidus ævo
Laomedontiades et Nestoris hernia possit.
Tunc prurigo moræ impatiens, tunc femina simplex,
Et toto pariter repetitus clamor ab antro:
" Jam fas est: admitte viros!" Jam dormit adulter,
Illa jubet sumto juvenem properare cucullo.
Si nihil est, servis incurritur. Abstuleris spem
Servorum, veniet conductus aquarius. Hic si
Quæritur et desunt homines; mora nulla per ipsam,

xii, 45; Mart. iii, 72; a matron, challenges the common prostitutes (*lenonis puellæ*, 127;) to contend with her, and, by throwing each antagonist, bears off the prize: *GV. R.* which was a gammon of bacon. Sch. *furca levat ille bicorni sordida terga suis nigro pendentia tigno*; Ov. M. viii, 647 f; s. vii, 119; xi, 82. *HS. RIG.*

Posita corona 'a prize being proposed:' compare *primam merui laude coronam*; Virg. Æ. v, 355; with *tres praemia primi accipient flavaque caput nectentur oliva: primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto:* 308 ff; imitated by Silius xvi, 300 ff; 506; τιθέναι ἄεθλα· Hom. Il. Ψ 653; 740. It might also mean 'her chaplet being laid aside.' *R.* s. iii, 56.

321. [Posid. in Ath. iv, 154, B. *DB.*]

322. 'Extols to the skies the graceful motion of the wanton Medullina.' *Fluctum* is a metaphor taken from the billows of the sea: thus αἰστὸς κνώσσων ὑγρὸν νῶτον αἰωρεῖ· Pind. P. iv, 16 f. [Pers. i, 20, note.]

323. 'Manly prowess raises the victorious fair to the level of high-born dames.' *LUB. R.* [Probably a spurious line. *DB.*]

324. "Nothing is feign'd in this unnatural game." *GIF.*

325. 'To the life.' *R.*

Illius ad tactum Pylius juvenescere possit, Tithonusque annis fortior esse suis; Ov. Am. iii, 7, 41 f; Mart. vi, 71, 3 f; xi, 60, 5 f; xiv, 203. *R.*

'Frozen with age' opposed to 'warm youth;' 369. *R.* [1 Kings i, 1 f.]

326. Priam, son of Laomedon. *LUB.* Virg. Æ. viii, 158. *R.*

Another periphrasis: s. iv, 107. 'The ruptured Nestor.' *GIF.* Ov. M. xii; *PRA. pondus Nestoris*; Plaut. s. x, 205; Cels. iii, 24, 9; v, 18; Mart. xi, 84, 5. *R.*

327. 'The woman peeps out simple and undisguised.' *GRA. BRI.* [s. Spectator No 217.]

328. 'The den;' probably some vaulted cellar in which their gross rites were carried on. *R.*

329. These words are addressed to the female porter. *R.*

'The gallant is not yet up.'

330. 'The mistress tells her maid to go and bid the young man put on a hood, and come without delay.' *R.* s. 118. *MAD.* See also Tib. i, 9, 71; quoted at 462.

331. 'If nothing of the kind is to be found.' *LUB.* Arist. Th. 491 f. *L.*

'They fall foul of slaves.' s. 279. *LUB.*

332. 'The attendant who drew water to fill the baths.' This class of men had got a bad name from being often hired by the ladies to carry letters to their sweethearts: Festus. *HNN.* The persons employed about the baths, we may conclude, would not be very attractive: and the office itself was looked upon as very degrading. note on Her. iii, 14, [54].

333. 'There would be no hesitation

Quo minus imposito clunem submittat asello.
Atque utinam ritus veteres et publica saltem
His intacta malis agerentur sacra: sed omnes
Noverunt Mauri atque Indi, quæ psaltria penem
Majorem, quam sunt duo Cæsaris Anticatones,
Illuc, testiculi sibi conscius unde fugit mus,
Intulerit, ubi velari pictura jubetur,

on her part to follow the foul example of Pasiphae.' xii, 111 twice. *R.*

335. 'If such impurities must be, would they were restricted to modern rites and private occasions, that we might avoid the scandal which now arises from them.' Sch.

336. 'It is known all over the world:' *omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse*, 'to be known all over the city;' Hor. S. i, 7, 3; *R.* 'to be matter of public notoriety.' ii, 58.

337. "What a gang-wench produced his ware Vast as two Anticatos." *GIF.*

This was Clodius; who, when a very young man, had an intrigue with Pompeia, the wife of Julius Cæsar. As the lady was narrowly watched by her mother-in-law, Aurelia, they had few opportunities of meeting; this irritated their impatience, and forced them upon an expedient, as flagitious as it was new. The mysteries of the *Bona Dea* were so respected by the Romans, that none but women had the privilege of officiating at them; every male, even of animals, was driven from the house, and every statue, every picture of the masculine kind scrupulously veiled. Clodius dressed himself like a woman, and knocked at the door of Cæsar's house, where the mysteries were then celebrating. One of Pompeia's maids, who was in the secret, let him in; but unluckily, while she was gone to acquaint her mistress with his arrival, the impatient Clodius advanced towards the assembly. On the way, he was met by another domestic, who, taking him for one of her own sex, began to toy with him. Clodius was confused; which the other perceiving, insisted on knowing who and what he was. His voice, and still more his agitation, betrayed him. The women, struck with horror at such a profanation, covered the altar and the implements of sacrifice with a veil, and drove the intruder from the house. Immediately after, they left it themselves, and went to acquaint their husbands with the unprecedented abomination. Clodius was instantly accused, and would have been condemned; but for the clandestine influence of Pompey and Cæsar, (of whom he was a necessary tool,) and a species of bribery almost too infamous for belief, though asserted as a fact by Cicero. *GIF.* ["In the Villa Pamphilia stands the statue of a man in woman's cloaths. A learned medallist in Rome has lately fixed it to *Clodius*, for one sees the same features and make of face in a medal of the Clodian family;" *ADD*, R. p. 114.]

338. The inference is that Pompeia loved Clodius, because he was more than twice the man that Cæsar was. Cæsar had not only seduced Servilia, the sister of Cato and mother of Brutus, x, 319; but had written two books, against Cicero's work entitled 'Cato,' which he named 'Anticato.' Suet. i, 56; Plut. V. xxxiv, Op. t. i, p. 733, c; Gell. iv, 16; Cic. Att. xii, 41; xiii, 48; Div. ii, 9; Top. 94. *R.*

The volumes of the ancients were so called from their cylindrical form. Sch. *GRA. PRA.* There is also an insinuation that Cæsar's honour was more touched by his wife's infidelity, than Cato's was disparaged by all the obloquy with which Cæsar had assailed it. *LUB.*

339. 'Rites held so sacred that the presence of any male (were it the very least animal) would be a profanation.' Sch. [s. MUSCA in Ainsworth's L. D.]

340. *Submotis extra conspectum omnibus viris, ut picturae quoque masculorum animalium contegantur, &c*; Sen. Ep. 97. *R.* Such extreme delicacy is not very unlike that of the maiden lady, who carried

Quæcumque alterius sexus imitata figuram est.
Et quis tunc hominum contemtor numinis? aut quis
Simpuvium ridere Numæ nigrumque catinum
Et Vaticano fragiles de monte patellas
Ausus erat? Sed nunc ad quas non Clodius aras?
Audio, quid veteres olim moneatis amici:
"Pone seram; cohibe." Sed quis custodiet ipsos
Custodes? Cauta est et ab illis incipit uxor.
Jamque eadem summis pariter minimisque libido,
Nec melior, silicem pedibus quæ conterit atrum,
Quam quæ longorum vehitur cervice Syrorum.
Ut spectet ludos, conducit Ogulnia vestem,

her notions of propriety so far as never to allow of male and female authors occupying the same shelf in her library.

342. *Quis*; see note on iii, 49.

'Even in those days, bad as they were, gross profaneness had never reached the height it now has.' s. xiii, 53. *LUB.* Juvenal is always *laudator temporis acti*; Hor. A. P. 173. *SVL.* Or 'then' may refer to *quondam*, 288; and 'now,' 345; to *nunc*, 292. *R.*

343. *Simpuvium* from *simul bibere*, because 'all the priests drank from it:' Sch. probably the same as *simpullum* or *simpulum; vas parvum, non dissimile cyatho, quo vinum in sacrificiis libabatur*; Fest. *quo vinum dabant, ut minutatim funderent, a guttis guttum appellarunt; et quo sumebant minutatim, a sumendo simpulum nominavere: in hujusce locum in conviviis e Græcia successit epichysis et cyathus, in sacrificiis remansit guttum et simpulum*; Varr. L. L. iv, 26; *R. in fictilibus probatur simpuviis* (or *simpullis*); Plin. xxxv, 12 s 46; Cic. de Legg. iii, 36; *paupertas imperium populo Romano fundavit a primordio, proque eo in hodiernum diem diis immortalibus simpuvio et catino fictili sacrificat*; Apul. Ap. p. 285, 41. *PRA.*

'Of Numa,' who was the founder of religious rites at Rome. Flor. i, 2. *PRA.*

'The dish of dark earthen-ware.' *PRA.*

344. 'Brittle,' because they were not of gold or silver. *R. in Vaticanis condita musta cadis*; Mart. i, 19, 2. The Vatican was one of the seven hills, which produced clay used in the manufacture of pottery; and its name was derived from *vaticinium*: Gell. xvi, 17; Fest. *PRA.*

345. "Now daring Clodii swarm in every fane." *GIF.*

346. 'Old-fashioned friends:' but 'the times are long gone by, when such precautions would have been of avail.' *MAD.*

Olim; iv, 96. *R.*

347. *Apposita sera*; Ov. Am. iii, 14, 10. *HS.*

'Restrain her by surrounding her with spies and keepers,' after the Greek custom. *PC*, iv, 13. *R.*

348. 'She is cunning:' *decipit illa custodes aut ære domat*; 234 f; Tac. A. xi, 35; Ov. Am. iii, 4; A. A. iii, 611-658; Prop. ii, 6, 37 ff. *R.*

350. 'The poor woman who tramps afoot over the muddy pavements.' *LUB.* Prop. ii, 23, 15; Prud. c. Sym. 582. The pavement at Rome consisted of hard lava. *WK*, on Lucr. i, 316 f. *R.*

351. 'Tall Syrians:' s. i, 64 f; *PRA.* iii, 240. *MAD.*

352. *Ogulnia*, a poor but ambitious matron, whose character appears no better than that of any other lady of those days. *LUB. PRA.* s. iii, 180-183. *R.*

'In order to appear in style, she is obliged to hire every requisite.' ibid. and vii, 143. It is mentioned as characteristic of meanness: μὴ τρίπασθαι βεραπαίνας, ἀλλὰ μισθοῦσθαι εἰς τὰς ἐξόδους· Theoph. xxii. *CS. R.*

Conducit comites, sellam, cervical, amicas,
Nutricem, et flavam, cui det mandata, puellam.
Hæc tamen argenti superest quodcumque paterni
Levibus athletis ac vasa novissima donat.
Multis res angusta domi: sed nulla pudorem
Paupertatis habet, nec se metitur ad illum,
Quem dedit hæc posuitque modum. Tamen utile quid sit,
Prospiciunt aliquando viri; frigusque famemque
Formica tandem quidam expavere magistra.
Prodiga non sentit pereuntem femina censum
Ac, velut exhausta recidivus pullulet arca
Numus et e pleno semper tollatur acervo,
Non umquam reputat, quanti sibi gaudia constent.
Sunt, quas eunuchi imbelles ac mollia semper

353. Matrons seldom went out without 'a large retinue of waiting-women' to accompany them. *CS.*

'A chair and cushion;' i, 65; in which she was carried to the Circus, and in which she sat while there. *L. LUB.*

'Female clients:' *nec Laconicas mihi trahunt honestae purpuras clientae*; Hor. Od. ii, 18, 6. f. *R.*

354. 'A nurse,' that she may appear to have a family. *LUB.*

'A yellow-haired girl, to pass for her confidante,' *PRA.* and to attract notice, (see note on 120;) as it was considered a beauty to have such hair: *Phyllis flava*; Hor. Od. ii, 4, 14; *flava Chloe*; Od. iii, 9, 19; *MAD.* s. v, 115. *R.*

355 f. See 82 ff; *MAD.* Mart. iv, 28. *R.* "She wastes the wreck of her paternal store On smooth-faced wrestlers: wastes her little all, And strips her shivering mansion to the wall." *GIF.*

356. *Levis*; iii, 111. *R.*

Novissimus; xi, 42. *R.*

357. *Pudor paupertatis* (1) 'a dread of the disgrace of poverty, especially as it is owing to her own folly and extravagance.' *MAD. R.* or (2) 'the modest frugality which is, or should be, attendant upon poverty,' *FAR. MAD. R.* or (3) 'a fear of being ridiculed for the notorious discrepancy between her means and her expenses.' *BRI. FAR. paupertatis pudor et fuga*; Hor. Ep. i, 18, 24. *R.*

358. See xi, 35 ff. *R.*

359. *Mensura census*; xiv, 316. *R.*

360. *Parvula* (*nam exemplo est*) *magni formica laboris &c*; Hor. S. i, 1, 33 ff; *FAR.* Proverbs vi, 6-8.

362. [Hor. O. iii, 11, 27.]

363. They act as if the money chest was like Fortunatus's purse in the story. *FAR.*

"As if the gold, with vegetative power, Would bloom afresh, and spring from hour to hour." This is a plain allusion to a notion very generally received among the ancients, that mines, after being exhausted, sometimes reproduced their ores. *GIF. recidiva arborum sunt, quæ aliis sectis repullulant*; Isidor. *SC.* Virg. *Æ.* iv, 344; Ov. F. iv, 45; Sen. Tro. 472; Claud. xliv, 66. *HS. G. R.*

364. *Suave est ex magno tollere acervo*; Hor. S. i, 1, 51. *R.*

365. 'Their sensual indulgences.' *PRA.* Tib. i, 5, 39, &c. *R.*

366. See i, 22; *aiunt illos maximos mulierum amatores, sed nihil potesse*; Ter. Eun. iv, 3, 23 f; Mart. vi, 67. *BRO. M. SCA.*

Sunt quas delectent: Hor. Od. i, 1, 3 &c.

'Unwarlike,' a metaphor derived from the same source as *prœlia*; Virg. G. iii, 98; Hor. Od. i, 6, 17 f; Sch. Claud. xx, 271-283. *R.*

Oscula delectent et desperatio barbæ
Et quod abortivo non est opus. Illa voluptas
Summa tamen, quod jam calida matura juventa
Inguina traduntur medicis, jam pectine nigro.
Ergo spectatos ac jussos crescere primum
Testiculos, postquam cœperunt esse bilibres,
Tonsoris damno tantum rapit Heliodorus.
Conspicuus longe cunctisque notabilis intrat
Balnea, nec dubie custodem vitis et horti
Provocat, a domina factus spado. Dormiat ille
Cum domina: sed tu jam durum, Postume, jamque
Tondendum eunucho Bromium committere noli.
Si gaudet cantu; nullius fibula durat
Vocem vendentis prætoribus: organa semper
In manibus: densi radiant testudine tota

'Soft' i. e. 'beardless:' *mollia basia* are opposed to *duro ore*; Mart. xi, 22, 1 f. *R.*

368. See ii, 32. *R.*

369. Domitian, merely out of opposition to his brother Titus, prohibited the making of eunuchs, and was followed in this by other emperors. Suet. xii, 7; Mart. vi, 2; ix, 7; 9; Stat. S. iii, 4, 53-80; S. iv, 3, 13 ff; Xiph. lxvii, 2; Philost. V. Ap. vi, 17; Phot. Bibl. p. 509? Amm. Marc. xviii, 4 f. *R.*

370. 'Complete adults, in glowing youth, (325; *R.*) with every sign of manhood.' *MAD.*

Medicis 'to the surgeons who are to perform the operation.' *LUB.*

371 ff. "When every part's to full perfection rear'd, And nought of manhood wanting, but the beard." *GIF.* Therefore the barber is the only (i, 136; *VAL.*) loser: *LUB.* as the shoemaker was the only sufferer by the Socratic philosophers going barefoot; Arist. N. 104. *HNN.*

373. *Heliodorus* is 'the surgeon.' Sch. Paul. Ægin. iv, 49; *R.* [s. 236.]

374. *Ingens semivir*; 512 f; *grandes Galli*; Pers. v, 186. *R.*

375. The baths were the scene of much wickedness. ix, 35; xi, 156; Mart. i, 97, 11 ff. *R.*

'He challenges, without hesitation, Priapus himself.' ii, 95; *PRA.* Antip. Ep. iv, in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 7; Tib. i, 5, 27; *HY.* Cat. xix, 15; Diodor. iv, 6. *R.*

376. *Domina*; 30. *R.*

378. *Bromius*, a favourite youth of Ursidius, named perhaps after Bacchus from his beauty. *LUB.* The origin of the epithet may be found in Ov. M. iii, 288 ff.

Committere noli 'do not allow this lad to enter the lists with the eunuch.' See note on i, 163. *R.* In what way, or why, neither does Juvenal say nor are the commentators agreed; therefore it is needless to enquire.

379. *Uxor* is understood. *LUB.*

'No singer, but what she completely tires out by her unconscionable demands upon his vocal powers.' There is here a double periphrasis: (1) *vocem vendentis prætoribus* for *cantoris*; (as *sua funera celsi praetoris vendere ludis*, viii, 192; 194; means 'to become gladiators;' *R.*) because the prætor, who exhibited the games, hired the performers: and (2) *fibula* (73; *PRA.*) *cantoris* for *cantor*. *BRI. LUB.* The object of infibulation was frustrated by their singing in private till they were hoarse, to please the ladies. *MAD.*

380. 'Musical instruments.' *LUB.*

381. On the invention of the lyre by Mercury, see Hor. Od. i, 10, 6; iii, 11, 3. *R.* Of Phœbus it is said,

Sardonyches: crispo numerantur pectine chordæ,
Quo tener Hedymeles operas dedit: hunc tenet, hoc se
Solatur gratoque indulget basia plectro.
Quædam de numero Lamiarum ac nominis alti
Cum farre et vino Janum Vestamque rogabat,
An Capitolinam deberet Pollio quercum
Sperare et fidibus promittere. Quid faceret plus
Ægrotante viro? medicis quid tristibus erga
Filiolum? Stetit ante aram, nec turpe putavit

instructam fidem gemmis et dentibus Indis sustinet a læva; tenuit manus altera plectrum; Ov. M. ii, 167. *MAD.* Some understand 'the sparkling of the jewels in the rings of the fair amateur.' *LUB.*

382. 'The sardonyx;' Pers. i, 16; *PRA.* s. xiii, 138 f; *R.* a gem of the colour of the human nail. *MAD.*

Crispo is to be taken transitively, 'causing vibrations.' Sch. It is more commonly neuter, as *linguæ bisulcæ jactum crispum*; Pacuv. in Nonn. *crispum movere latus*; Virg. Cop. 2; Æ. i, 313. *R.*

'The quill' was made of ivory. Sch. *obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno*; Virg. Æ. vi, 646 f. *MAD.*

'Are run over in order.' *MAD. LUB.*

383. *Tener*; 'soft;' *LUB.* i, 22; xii, 39. *R.*

Hedymeles (ἡδὺ 'sweet' μέλος 'melody') the fictitious name of her favourite harper. *LUB.*

384. 'She consoles herself in his absence' or, perhaps, 'when he is no more.' *SVL. cava solans ægrum testudine amorem*; Virg. G. iv, 464.

'Dear' for its former owner's sake. *SVL.*

385. 'The Lamian family' was mentioned, iv, 154. *LUB.*

'High' i. e. 'noble;' viii, 40; 131; *R.* Ov. F. iv, 305; *HS.* s. 607.

386. "With the usual offerings, meal and wine." *GIF.* ix, 122; *PRA.* note on οὐλαί· Her. i, 160, [62.]

Janus and *Vesta* were very ancient Roman deities. *LUB. quum in omnibus rebus vim habeant maximam prima et extrema*, [Revelation xxii, 13;] *principem in sacrificando Janum esse voluerunt:.... Vestæ vis ad aras et focos pertinet; itaque in ea dea, quæ est rerum custos intimarum, omnis et precatio et sacrificatio extrema est*; Cic. N. D. ii, 67; s. Dion. H. ii. *PRA.* As to *Janus* s. 393; Ov. F. i, 172 ff; Macr. S. i, 9; and on *Vesta*, Paus. v, 14; *R.* Call. H. in Cer. 129. *SN.*

387. 'The Capitoline oak' i. e. the crown awarded to the victorious competitor for the musical prize in the Capitoline games. This festival was celebrated every fifth year, in honour of Jove, and was instituted by Domitian. Sch. *LUB. Tarpeias quercus*; Mart. iv, 54, 1 f; *SCA.* Suet. xii, 4; and Schol. Gell. v, 5; Plin. xvi, 4. *PRA.* There were also prizes for horse-racing and gymnastics: s. vii, 86; Mart. iv, i, 6; viii, 82, 7; ix, 4, 8; 41, 1. *R.*

Pollio was an eminent musician· *MAD.* vii, 179; Mart. iv, 61, 9. *R.*

389. *Tristibus* not only means 'if the doctors shook their heads and gave over their patient;' *MAD.* but also that 'the physicians would show more feeling than the unnatural mother.' *R.*

390. This description of the mode of consulting the *aruspex* (ii, 121;) is very minute and accurate. Pliny says that the stated forms of prayer were observed with the most scrupulous exactness, and that a monitor (probably a minor priest) stood by the suppliant to prevent the slightest aberration, xxviii, 2; V. Max. i, 1. Tertullian finely contrasts the practices of the Christians with those of their pagan adversaries: *illuc suspicientes Christiani, manibus expansis, quia innocuis; capite nudo, quia non erubescimus; denique sine monitore, quia de pectore oramus!* It was

Pro cithara velare caput; dictataque verba
Pertulit, ut mos est, et aperta palluit agna.
Dic mihi nunc, quæso, dic, antiquissime divûm,
Respondes his, Jane pater? Magna otia cœli:
Non est, ut video, non est, quod agatur apud vos.
Hæc de comœdis te consulit; illa tragœdum
Commendare volet: varicosus fiet haruspex.
Sed cantet potius, quam totam pervolet urbem
Audax et cœtus possit quam ferre virorum
Cumque paludatis ducibus præsente marito
Ipsa loqui recta facie strictisque mamillis.

the custom first to touch the altar, Sil. iii, 82; standing before it with the head veiled, to prevent interruption from any ill omen; Mart. xii, 77, 1 f; Virg. Æ. iii, 405 ff; Plut. M. xx, 2; 10; 13; Macr. S. i, 8; iii, 6; then to wheel round to the right in a circle, and also to fall down and perform adoration by kissing the hand. Suet. ix, 2. *PRA. GIF. R.*

391. 'A harp' for 'a harper.' *LUB.*

392. 'Went through;' *peregit*; v, 122; *R.* or 'put up.' Sch. Plin. xviii, 4. *G.*

"And trembled, and turn'd pale, as he explored The entrails, breathless for the fatal word." *GIF.* s. Plin. xxviii, 2; Liv. Cic. Div. i, 16; ii, 29; 32; *PRA. pecudum reclusis pectoribus inhians, spirantia consulit exta*; Virg. Æ. iv, 63 f. *R.*

393. Here the poet indignantly apostrophizes the god. Sch. s. ii, 126-132. *R.*

394. 'Father' was a title of reverence used towards deities in general, but to Janus in particular. *BR.* Macr. S. i, 9; *PRA. HY*, Exc. v, on Virg. Æ. vii; s. xiii, 81; Virg. Æ. i, 155; V. Flacc. i, 11; Petron. 41. *R.* [St Matthew xxiii, 9.]

'There must be many idle hours in heaven.' Juvenal here, as elsewhere, ridicules the popular mythology; *DO.* and, at the same time, the Epicurean notion of the quiescent leisure of the gods; Lucr. vi, 57; Hor. S. i, 5, 101 ff; Sen. Ben. iv, 4; D. Laert. x, 77; but insinuates that they had better not meddle at all with human affairs, than concern themselves about such indecent follies as were now referred to them. *R.*

397. 'The soothsayer will find his legs swell, from being kept standing so constantly.' *Varicosus* denotes 'having the veins swollen.' Hippocr. Aph. vi, 21; *DO.* Pers. v, 189; *PRA.* Plaut. Epid. v, 2, 5; *G.* Cels. vii, 8; 17; 31; Paul. Æg. vi, 82; Avicenn. often. *Cicero*, (Quint. xi, 3, 143; Macr. S. ii, 5; Sidon. Ep. v, 5;) *Marius*, (Cic. T. Q. ii, 15; Plut. V. xxii, pr. Plin. xi, 45 s 104;) and many others suffered from this cause. *R.* Ov. A. A. iii, 304. *HS.*

398. 'She had better be musical, than be addicted to gadding and gossiping.' *PRA.* [Livy iv, 40.]

399. "Oh these Encounterers! so glib of tongue, They give a coasting welcome ere it comes; And wide unclasp the tables of their thoughts To every ticklish reader: set them down For sluttish spoils of opportunity And daughters of the game;" Shaksp. Tro. and Cress. iv, 5. *GIF.*

400. 'With generals in full uniform.' *MAD.* The *paludamentum* was the military robe of commanders when they went to put themselves at the head of their troops. *LUB.*

401. 'Looking them right in the face,' i. e. 'boldly;' x, 189; *BY*, on Hor. Od. i, 3, 18. *R.* [Eur. Hec. 959 f; (nn.) Soph. Œ. R. 247 ff.]

Strictis 'exposed from the dress being tightly laced round the body.' *BRI.* Lucian. Am. 41; Mart. xiv, 66; 134, 1; Cat. lxiv, 65; *R.* Ov. A. A. iii, 274. *HS.*

Hæc eadem novit, quid toto fiat in orbe;
Quid Seres, quid Thraces agant: secreta novercæ
Et pueri: quis amet, quis diripiatur adulter.
Dicet, quis viduam prægnantem fecerit et quo
Mense, quibus verbis concumbat quæque, modis quot.
Instantem regi Armenio Parthoque cometen
Prima videt; famam rumoresque illa recentes
Excipit ad portas: quosdam facit: isse Niphatem
In populos magnoque illic cuncta arva teneri

402. *Id quod in aurem rex reginæ dixerit, sciunt; quod Juno fabulata cum Jove; quæ neque futura neque facta sunt, tamen sciunt*; Plaut. Trin. i, 2, 168 ff; *CNT.* Theoph. Ch. 8; Theocr. xv, 64; Mart. ix, 36. *R.*

403. *Seres.* Ammian. xxiii, end. *PRA.* See note on ii, 66.

Thraces 'the people of Romania.' *PRA.*

'The clandestine amours.' *PRA.*

404. 'Her young step-son.' *LUB.*

'What gallant is in high request, so as to be the bone of contention among the ladies.' Mart. vii, 75, 1; Sen. Br. V. 7; de Ira, iii, 23; *RU. GV.* Stat. Th. v, 722; S. v, 3, 129. *R.*

406. Juvenal seems to have had before his eyes, Ov. Am. ii, 8, 27 f. *R.*

'Whether she talks Latin or Greek.' 191; *GV.* 195. *PRA.*

407. *Mutantem regna cometen*; Luc. i, 529 &c; *LUB. magnum terris adstare cometem;* Id. Sch. *cometas Græci vocant, nostri crinitas; horrentes crine sanguineo et comarum modo in vertice hispidas*; &c; Plin. ii, 25 f; *stella crinita, quæ summis potestatibus exitium portendere vulgo putatur*, &c; Suet. vi, 36; v, 46; Cic. N. D. ii, 5 s 14; Sen. N. Q. vii; Plut. M. lxii, 3, 2; *PRA.* Tac. A. xiv, 22; xv, 47; Virg. G. i, 488; V. Flac. v, 367; 370 f; *R.* Sil. viii, 638.

Armenia, the kingdom of Tigranes the ally of Mithridates, and *Parthia*, Pers. v, 4; were countries in the vicinity of Mount Taurus. *PRA.*

Trajan undertook an expedition against the Parthians and Armenians; and, about the same time, an earthquake occurred at Antioch and the vicinity, in which mountains subsided and rivers burst out. D. Cass. lxviii, 24 ff; Xiph. lxviii, 17-23. *L. LUB.* But if this satire was written before Trajan's reign, we should rather understand our author to be speaking of what occurred in Vespasian's reign: *ne in metu quidem ac periculo mortis extremo abstinuit jocis: nam quum inter prodigia cetera mausoleum Cæsarum derepente patuisset et stella in cælo crinita apparuisset; alterum ad Juliam Calvinam, e gente Augusti, pertinere dicebat, alterum ad Parthorum regem, qui capillatus esset*; Suet. xii, 23. (Both the Armenians and the Parthians wore their hair very long. *HNN.*) After all, perhaps, Juvenal is but amusing himself with the ignorance of this tittle-tattle-monger, whom he introduces confounding what she had heard and fabricating what she had not. *R. GIF.* s. Theoph. Ch. 8. *CS.*

408. 'Fame,' what is generally and confidently reported; 'rumour,' what can be traced to no authority, but originates in mischief and is propagated by credulity. Quint. I. O. v, 2. *R.*

409. *Excipit* 'catches by lying in wait,' (Liv. ii, 4; xl, 7.) *R.* 'intercepts.' *GIF.* putting the question μή τι καινόν; [Acts xvii, 21;] to every one who arrives from abroad. *LUB.* Livy xxii, 12, 7.

Ire is applied to the fierce attack of an enemy; Virg. Æ. ix, 424; Ov. F. v, 713. *R.*

Niphates, Hor. Od. ii, 9, 20; Virg. G. iii, 30; is properly a mountain of Armenia, part of the Tauric chain, from which the Tigris takes its rise. Plin. v, 27. The geographers do not notice any river of this name: that which the poets mention (Luc. iii, 245; Sil. xiii, 765;) is perhaps merely the Tigris in the early part of its course. *R. GIF.*

Diluvio, nutare urbes, subsidere terras,'
Quocumque in trivio, cuicumque est obvia, narrat.
Nec tamen id vitium magis intolerabile, quam quod
Vicinos humiles rapere et concidere loris
Exorata solet. Nam si latratibus alti
Rumpuntur somni; "Fustes huc ocius" inquit
"Afferte!" atque illis dominum jubet ante feriri,
Deinde canem. Gravis occursu, teterrima vultu
Balnea nocte subit; conchas et castra moveri
Nocte jubet; magno gaudet sudare tumultu,
Quum lassata gravi ceciderunt brachia massa,
Callidus et cristæ digitos impressit aliptes
Ac summum dominæ femur exclamare coegit.

411. 'Sink down.' s. Tac. A. ii, 47, 3; *R.* Plin. ii, 69 f. *PRA.* [*CW*, L. on C. p. 193.]

412. 'The places where three ways met,' 'places of public resort.' *MAD.*

414. 'To have her poor neighbours taken up and cut to pieces.' *LUB.*

415. 'After listening to their prayers and entreaties;' had it not been for which, she would have had them flogged to death. *LUB.* In this and the following lines Juvenal is probably alluding to some recent and well-known transaction. *R.* [iii, 300.]

From her 'sound slumbers' we may infer that she was not an invalid, so as to be seriously disturbed 'by the barking of the dog.'

417. 'The owner of the dog.' *LUB.*

418. *Nec visu facilis*; Virg. Æ. iii, 621. Sch.

419. *Conchas*; see note on 304. *MAD.* It would appear from the following epigram to have been a vessel to bathe in, formed in the shape of a shell: *transferat huc liquidos fontes Heliconia Nais et patulo conchæ divitis orbe fluat: namque latex, doctæ qui laverit ora Serenæ, ultra Pegaseas numen habebit aquas*; Claud. lv; *BA.* s. Colum. xii, 5; 50; Cato R. R. 13; 66. *R.*

Castra moveri; a military metaphor, *LUB.* as in 273 ff; 'the camp equipage:' *MAD.* from the parade with which she moves. *PRA.*

Balnea; see note on i, 49; *MAD.* i, 143. Before the dynasty of the emperors, the time for a bath was the ninth hour, and the tenth hour was supper-time. Afterwards, however, the time of bathing was, in summer, changed to the eighth hour. xi, 204 ff; Tac. A. xiv, 2; *L.* Exerc. Pl. 648; *SM.* Spart. Hadr. 22; Lampr. Sev. 24; Plin. Ep. iii, 1, 8; Vitr. v, 10; Artemid. Oneir. i, 66; Mart. iii, 36; iv, 8; vii, 1; x, 48, 1 ff; lxx, 13; xi, 53. *R.*

420. There was a small room connected with the bath, where they excited perspiration by violent exercise previously to bathing. *R.*

421. 'The dumb bells.' Sen. Ep. 57; *LUB. supra balneum habito: cum fortiores exercentur et manus plumbo graves jactant, gemitus audio, audio crepitum illisæ manus humeris, quæ, prout plana pervenit aut concava, ita sonum mutat*; id. 56; *sunt exercitationes et faciles et breves, quæ corpus sine mora laxent* [*lassent?*]; *cursus et cum pondere aliquo manus motæ et saltus, &c*; id. 15; *PRA.* *L.* ἀλτῆρας μολυβδίνας χειροπληθεῖς· Luc. de Gymn. ὁ δὲ μολυβδαίνας χειραδίους ἀράγδην ἴχων ἐχειροβόλει· id. Lexiph. 5; Mart. vii, 66, 6; xiv, 49; Sen. Ep. 58; Arist. de Anim. Inc. 3; Probl. v, 8; Paus. Eliac. i, 26 f; Mercur. de Art. Gymn. ii, 12. *R.*

422. 'So sly as to know how far he might venture without offence.' *LUB.*

'The anointer (iii, 76; Ter Eun. iii, 5, 29 ff; Claud. xix, 106 f. *R.*) has rubbed in the oil on every part of her body.'

423. 'And produces a sound by ap-

Convivæ miseri interea somnoque fameque
Urguentur. Tandem illa venit rubicundula, totum
Œnophorum sitiens, plena quod tenditur urna
Admotum pedibus, de quo sextarius alter
Ducitur ante cibum, rabidam facturus orexim.
Dum redit et loto terram ferit intestino,
Marmoribus rivi properant aut lata Falernum
Pelvis olet: nam sic, tamquam alta in dolia longus
Deciderit serpens, bibit et vomit. Ergo maritus
Nauseat atque oculis bilem substringit opertis.
Illa tamen gravior, quæ, quum discumbere cœpit,

plying it to her flesh smartly with his hollow hand.' *FAR.* See Seneca quoted above. *PRA. uncti verbere vapulat magistri*; Mart. vii, 66, 8. *R.* [" I became famous for my skill in the offices of the bath. No one understood better than I (*neu quis callidior*, Per. iii, 51; *ED.*) the different modes of rubbing or shampooing, as practised in India, Cashmere, and Turkey; and I had an art peculiar to myself of making the joints to crack, and my slaps echo;" Morier, Hajji Baba, i, 1.]

Exclamare intimates that if the lady had proper feelings of delicacy, she herself would have 'cried out,' when the fellow presumed to take such liberties. Sch.

424. 'All this while she has been keeping a party waiting, who were engaged to sup at her house.' *LUB.*

425. 'Glowing from her exercise at the bath.' *LUB.* s. Mart. iii, 51; vii, 34; xi, 48; Plut. V. xviii,. 22; Xiph. Hadr. Spartian. *R.*

426. Mart. vii, 66, 9 ff. *R.* 'Thirsting for whole flagons.' They used to drink off a large quantity of wine at one draught, that it might operate as an emetic. 429; [v, 96;] Cic. for Deiot. 7; *LUB.* Cels. i, 3; Ath. xv, 1; Mart. v, 79, 16 ff; vii, 66, 10; Parrh. Ep. 36; *R.* Suet. ii, 77; *E.* id. ix, 13; *CS,* xiii, 216; iv, 67; Mart. xii, 83. *MAD.*

Tenditur 'is filled.' *GRA.* v, 80, note.

The *urna* was a wine-measure holding somewhat more than three gallons and a half. *GRA.*

427. It was 'put at her feet,' because it was too large to be set on the table. *R.*

'A second pint.' Mart. vi, 79. *LUB.* At one time, to drink wine was considered a heinous offence in a woman. The Italian women were generally abstemious; the women of Greece were the reverse. 300 ff; Ath. x, 11; Plin. xiv, 13. *R.*

428. 'Is tossed off.' Sch. xii, 9; Hor. Od. i, 17, 22; iv, 12, 14. *trahitur* and ἕλκεται are the same. *R.*

'A ravenous appetite:' *LUB. rabies edendi*; Virg. Æ. ix, 63 f. *R.*

429. 'After rinsing her stomach, the wine returns and falls in a cascade on the floor.' *PRA. non minus pervigilant, non minus potant, et oleo et mero virus provocant; atque invitis ingesta visceribus per os reddunt et vinum omne vomitu remetiuntur*; Sen. Helv. 9; *GIF.* Lucian. Tim. 45. *R.*

430. 'Rivers gush over the marble pavement of the saloon.' *LUB.* xi, 173; *natabant pavimenta mero, madebant parietes*; Cic. Phil. ii, 41; *heres mero tinguet pavimentum superbum pontificum potiore cœnis*; Hor. Od. ii, 14, 26 ff; *R.* see Hâfiz in Sir W. Jones's Pers. Gram. p. 37.

431. *Pelvis*; iii, 277.

432. Serpents are said to be very fond of wine. Plin. vii; x, 72 s 93; xxii, 23; Arist. H. A. viii, 8; *ER,* prov. iii, 10, 98. *LUB. R.*

433. " The husband turns his head, Sick to the soul, from this disgusting scene, And struggles to suppress his rising spleen." *GIF.*

434. In this passage Messalina is glanced at, who, after the assassination

Laudat Virgilium, perituræ ignoscit Elissæ,
Committit vates et comparat; inde Maronem
Atque alia parte in trutina suspendit Homerum.
Cedunt grammatici, vincuntur rhetores, omnis
Turba tacet; nec causidicus nec præco loquatur,
Altera nec mulier: verborum tanta cadit vis,
Tot pariter pelves, tot tintinnabula dicas
Pulsari. Jam nemo tubas, nemo æra fatiget:

of Nero her fifth husband, followed up the study of rhetoric so as to be able to declaim with great fluency: Sch. but see note on 448.

Αἱ δὴ οὖν γυναῖκες (καὶ γὰρ αὖ καὶ τόδε ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν σπουδάζεται, τὸ εἶναί τινας αὐταῖς πεπαιδευμένους, μισθοῦ ὑποτελεῖς ξυνόντας καὶ τῷ φορείῳ παρεπομένους) ἔν γάρ τι καὶ τοῦτο τῶν ἄλλων καλλωπισμάτων αὐταῖς δοκεῖ, ἢν λέγηται, ὡς πεπαιδευμέναι τέ εἰσι καὶ φιλόσοφοι, καὶ ποιοῦσιν ᾄσματα οὐ πολὺ τῆς Σαπφοῦς ἀποδέοντα· καὶ διὰ δὴ ταῦτα μισθωτοὺς καὶ αὗται περιάγονται ῥήτορας καὶ γραμματικοὺς καὶ φιλοσόφους ἀκροῶνται δ' αὐτῶν πηνίκα ἥτοι μεταξὺ κοσμούμεναι καὶ τὰς κόμας περιπλεκόμεναι, (483:) ἢ παρὰ τὸ δεῖπνον· ἄλλοτε γὰρ οὐκ ἄγουσι σχολὴν πολλάκις δὲ καὶ μεταξὺ τοῦ φιλοσόφου τι διεξιόντος, ἡ ἄβρα προσελθοῦσα ὥρεξέ παρὰ τοῦ μοιχοῦ γραμμάτιον οἱ δὲ περὶ σωφροσύνης ἐκεῖνοι λόγοι ἵστανται περιμένοντες, ἕως' ἂν ἐκείνη ἀντιγράψασα τῷ μοιχῷ ἐπανελθοῦσα πρὸς τὴν ἀκρόασιν· Luc. π. τ. ἐ. μισθ. συν. 36; s. 233 ff; and Moliere in '*les Femmes savantes*.' *R.*

'To take their places at table.' *LUB.* Pers. i, 30 f. *R.* At their entertainments, and especially between the courses, it was the fashion, in imitation of the Greeks, to discuss literary topics. 448 ff; xi, 177 ff; Petr. 55; 59; *R. WO*, on Plat. Symp. iv, 1.

435. 'Vindicates the poet for his having made Dido (called Elissa; Æ. iv, 335; Ov. Her. vii, 193; *HS.*) fall by her own hand.' Or 'justifies the queen for having destroyed herself, considering all the circumstances of the case.' August. Conf. i, 13 f; Suet. vi, 31; Anson. Epig. cxviii; *PRA. HY*, Exc. i, on Virg. Æ. iv. *R.*

Claudian tells his royal patroness Serena, who was another of these blue-stocking dames, *Pierius labor et veterum tibi carmina vatum ludus erant: quos Smyrna dedit, quos Mantua, libros percurrens, damnas Helenam nec parcis Elissæ*; xxix, 146-148.

436. *Committere*; 378; *R.* i, 163. *MAD.*

"Adjusts her scales, And accurately weighs, which bard prevails." *GIF.* Among the ancient and modern critics, who have engaged in a similar task, may be mentioned, Prop. ii, 34, 61 ff; Macr. S. i, 24; v f; Plut. M. lxxxiv; and elsewhere; Quint. x, 1; Gell. iii, 11; ix, 9; xvii, 10; *SCA*, Poet. v, 2; *U*; and *HY*, in two preliminary Disquisitions; [and Dr. Trapp.] *PRA. R.*

437. *Trutina* is, properly, 'the hole in which the tongue of the balance moves.' s. vii, 113 f; Pers. i, 6 f; iv, 10; v, 100; (*KG.*) Tib. iv, 1, 40 ff; (*HY.*) Hor. S. i, 3, 72; Ep. ii, 1, 39; Cic. de Or. ii, 38. *R.*

439. *Loquatur* 'can put in a word edgewise.'

440. 'No, nor even another woman!' this is the climax.

'Such is her volubility,' *torrens dicendi copia*; x, 9.

441. Understand *ut, quot verba. LUB.*

He alludes to the proverb Δωδωναῖον χαλκεῖον, *ER*, i, 1, 7; Call. H. in Del. 286; *SN.* Virg. Æ. iii, 466; Serv. comparing the lady's tongue to the clapper: s. Hor. S. ii, 3, 274; *ære rigens curvo patulum componor in orbem, mobilis est intus linguæ crepitantis imago; non resonat positus, motus quoque sæpe resultat*; Sympos. Ænig. lxxix; s. Xenarch. in Ath. xiii, 1. Of a like kind are the expressions *tympana eloquentiæ*; Quint. v, 12, 21; τύμπανον φυσᾶν· Theodor. in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 43; ἄνδρα κρόταλον· Eur. Cy. 104; *R.* 'that rattle of a fellow.'

442. This custom originated from the notion that witches caused eclipses of

Una laboranti poterit succurrere Lunæ.
Imponit finem sapiens et rebus honestis.
Nam quæ docta nimis cupit et facunda videri,
Crure tenus medio tunicas succingere debet,
Cædere Silvano porcum, quadrante lavari.
Non habeat matrona, tibi quæ juncta recumbit,
Dicendi genus aut curtum sermone rotato

the moon, by bringing its goddess down from her sphere by their incantations, in order that she might communicate magic potency to certain herbs. To prevent the spells of these sorceresses from being heard and taking effect, the superstitious heathens used to make a great noise by the beating of brass, sounding of trumpets, whooping and hollowing, and the like. *COWLEY.* Plin. xi, 22; ii, 12 s 9; *aera auxiliaria Lunæ*; Ov. M. iv, 334; *T.* Virg. E. viii; Sen. Med. 794; Hip. 787; Luc. vi; Apul. As. i; *FRA.* Tac. An. i, 28; *L.* Sil. viii, 500; Tib. i, 8, 21 f; Ov. M. vii, 207; *R.* Claud. iii, 147. *KG.*

443. 'Suffering an eclipse.' Sch. Livy xxvi, 5, marg.

444. 'The education of females ought not to be neglected, but still there is a medium in all things, and it will be wise not to make a woman so overlearned as to unfit her for the domestic duties which devolve on her sex.' s. Hor. S. i, 1, 106 f; ii, 111 ff. *R.* The other interpretation, however good in itself, seems to require *sed* instead of *nam* in the next line: it is this; 'She becomes a philosopher; Sch. and, hence, even lays down her theories on the chief good as the grand end (*τὸ τέλος*) of all moral action:' *BRI. LUB. GIF.* or 'gives the definitions and distinctions of right and wrong.' *MAD.*

445. 'Too great a scholar;' Tib. iv, 6, 2. *HY.*

446. 'To wear the short tunic of the men.' Sch. The following directions are given for the dress of an orator: *tunicæ prioribus oris infra genua paulum, posterioribus ad medios poplites usque perveniant: nam infra mulierum est, supra centurionum. togæ pars anterior mediis cruribus optime terminatur, &c*; Quint. xi, last; *PRA.* Gell. vii, 12; Plaut. Pœn. v, 5, 24. *R.*

447. Men, only, sacrificed to Silvanus; Sch. Cato R. R. women to Ceres, *BRI.* and to Juno. *FE.* s. [ii, 98;] Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 143. *R.*

According to the ms glossaries, ladies did not usually frequent the public baths; if they did go thither, they were admitted gratis, as they were then expected not to be niggardly of their favours. *FE.* s ii, 152; Vitruv. v, 10; *R.* Hor. i, 3, 37; *BRI. nisi forte mulier potens quadrantaria illa permutatione familiaris facta erat balneatori*; Cic. for Cœl. *PRA.*

448. *Non sit doctissima conjux*; Mart. ii 90, 9; *LUB.* *σοφὴν δὲ μισῶ· μὴ γὰρ ἔν γ' ἐμοῖς δόμοις εἴη φρονοῦσα πλεῖον ἢ γυναῖκα χρή· τὸ γὰρ πανοῦργον μᾶλλον ἐντίκτει Κύπρις ἐν ταῖς σοφαῖσιν* Eur. Hip. 655 ff. *GRA.* The following stanza is much superior in just and liberal thinking, "Give me, next good, an understanding wife, By nature wise, not learned by much art; Some knowledge on her side, with all my life More scope of conversation impart: Besides, her inborn virtues fortify; They are most firmly good, who best know why:" Sir Thomas Overbury, The Wife. *GIF.* Here again our author has an eye to some literary lady of that age: *R.* (see note on 434;) very probably Sulpicia the female satirist, with whom the particulars closely agree. *HNN.*

'Let her not use,' or 'let her not have at her fingers ends;' i.e. 'let her not be a rhetorician.'

'Joined in wedlock.'

449. 'A set style of diction.' *PRA.* Or 'each kind of oratory,' viz. the demonstrative, deliberative, and judicial; or the Asiatic, Rhodian, Attic, and Laconic. *R.*

'And let her not be a logician.' *PRA.*

Curtum because 'curtailed of one premise.'

Torqueat enthymema nec historias sciat omnes:
Sed quædam ex libris et non intelligat. Odi
Hanc ego, quæ repetit volvitque Palæmonis artem,
Servata semper lege et ratione loquendi,
Ignotosque mihi tenet antiquaria versus
Nec curanda viris Opicæ castigat amicæ
Verba. Solœcismum liceat fecisse marito.
Nil non permittit mulier sibi, turpe putat nil,
Quum virides gemmas collo circumdedit et quum
Auribus extentis magnos commisit elenchos.
Intolerabilius nihil est, quam femina dives.
Interea fœda aspectu ridendaque multo

'In well-rounded period:' or *sermo rotatus* may be that which Cicero calls *versum dicendi genus*; Part. 5. *M.*

450. 'Let her hurl:' the metaphor is taken from a dart. *FAR.* s. vii, 193; *eadem illa sententia, velut lacerto excussa, torquetur*; Sen. Ep. *Demosthenis vibrant fulmina*; Cic. Or. 70; *jacutari dicta et sententias*; Petr. 109; and Quint. xi, 3, 120; Lucian Pisc. 6. *R. M.* Pindar has a similar metaphor: πολλά μοι ὑπ' ἀγκῶνος ὠκέα βέλη ἔνδον ἐντὶ φαρέτρας φωνᾶντα συνετοῖσιν· Ol. ii, 149 ff; s. Psalm lxiv, 3.

'Ἐνθύμημα' Arist. Rh. i, 2, 4; Cic. Top. 13 f; Quint. v, 10, 1; 14, 24; viii, 5, 9. *PRA. R.*

451. *Neque ullum verbum faciat perplexabile, neque ulla lingua sciat loqui nisi Attica*; Plaut. Asin. iv, 1, 47. *SVL.*

452. *M.* or *Q. Remmius Palæmon*, an eminent grammarian in the reigns of Tiberius and Claudius, and Quintilian's preceptor; he was so conceited as to say that literature was born with him and would die with him. He also said that Virgil had predicted, in the third eclogue, that he should be the critic of all poets: Varro he used to call a learned pig. *LUB.* He was, in fact, an arrogant, luxurious, and profligate pedant, rendered infamous by vice of every kind, and one, to whom no youth could with safety be trusted. *GIF.* Suet. de Ill. Gr. 23; *PRA.* viii, 215 ff. *R.*

454. 'An antiquary.' Suet. ii, 86. *R.*

455. 'Which men would never trouble their heads about.' *FAR.*

Opicæ: see iii, 207. *FAR.*

456. 'Let a husband, at any rate, commit a solecism without the certainty of being taken to task for it.' Solœ, a maritime town of Cilicia, to which Pompey transported a colony of pirates: these people corrupted the purity of the Greek dialect. *Solœcismus est cum pluribus verbis consequens verbum superiori non accommodatur*; Cic. to Her. iv, 12; Gell. v, 20; *PRA.* Mart. xi, 20; *LUB.* s. Plin. xxix, 1 s 7; *R.* but s. Her. iv, 117.

458. 'Green gems,' i. e. 'emeralds or beryls.' v, 38; Tib. i, 1, 51; Phæd. iii, 18, 7. *R.*

459. 'The ears being stretched downwards by the weight of the pearls.' *FAR. gemmiferas detrahit aures lapis eoa lectus in unda*; Sen. H. Œ. 661. *R.*

These 'large pearl ear-rings' (s. ii, 61;) were pear-shaped. Plin. ix, 35 s 56; *PRA.* Isid. Or. xvi, 10. *R.* They consisted probably of a large drop formed of several pearls; for such pendants were worn and admired in Juvenal's time. *video uniones non singulos singulis auribus comparatos; (jam enim exercitatæ aures oneri ferendo sunt;) junguntur inter se, et insuper alii bini suppanguntur. non satis muliebris insania viros subjecerat, nisi bina ac terna patrimonia singulis auribus pependissent!* Sen. Ben. *GIF. margarita tribacca*; Petr. 55. *BŒ.*

460. See 30; 136 ff; *R.* 224. *FAR.*

461. See Lucian Am. 38 f. *R.* 'While she stays at home her skin is covered

Pane tumet facies aut pinguia Poppæana
Spirat et hinc miseri viscantur labra mariti:
Ad mœchum veniet loca cute. Quando videri
Vult formosa domi? mœchis foliata parantur.
His emitur, quidquid graciles huc mittitis Indi.
Tandem aperit vultum et tectoria prima reponit:
Incipit agnosci, atque illo lacte fovetur,
Propter quod secum comites educit asellas,
Exsul Hyperboreum si dimittatur ad axem.

with poultices and plasters, that it may be kept fair and soft for going out.' *SM.* I remember to have heard, many years ago, of one Mrs G., a widow lady, who (while in weeds) used to sleep with her arms in bread-and-milk poultices. She married for her second husband Sir Charles D., in whose family she had originally lived as cook. s. Her. iv, 75.

'The pomatum brought into fashion by Poppæa,' the mistress, and afterwards the wife, of Nero; the emperor avenged the cause of two husbands, whom she had abandoned, by a violent kick which occasioned her death. Sch. *GIF.* Suet. vi, 35; Tac. An. xiii, 45 f; xiv, 1, 60; xv, 23; xvi, 6. *R.*

462. See ii, 107. *LUB.* In the following passage, Juvenal had Lucilius in view: *quum tecum est, quidvis satis est: visuri alieni sint homines, spiram, pallas, redimicula promit*; xv. *L.* But the more immediate subject of his imitation seems to have been a passage of Tibullus: *tune putas illam pro te disponere crines aut tenues denso pectere dente comas? ista hæc persuadet facies auroque lacertos vinciat et Tyrio prodeat apta sinu? non tibi sed juveni cuidam vult bella videri, devoveat pro quo remque domumque tuam*; i, 9, 67. *GIF.*

463. 'The husband's lips are glued with this viscous paste, if he attempts to kiss her.' *FAR.*

464. 'She will not go to see her gallant, till she has washed her skin from all these detestable cosmetics.' *SM. LUB.* ii, 105. *R.*

465. 'Fragrant ointments, prepared from the leaves of spikenard and other costly ingredients.' Sch. *Nardinum sive foliatum constat omphacio, balanino junco, nardo, amomo, myrrha, balsamo*; Plin. xiii, 1 end; *LUB.* and 2; *PRA.* and 3 end; xii, 26 s 59; Mart. xi, 28, 9; xiv, 110, 2; 146, 1; Claud. xix, 226; (*GES. BA.*) Hor. Od. ii, 7, 8; *R.* St Mark xiv, 3; St John xii, 3. *MAD.*

466. *Quidquid*, i. e. 'not only perfumes but jewels.' *R.* See Esther ii, 12. *MAD.*

'Slender,' from being 'unencumbered with fat.' *LUB.* Herodotus iii; *PRA.* s. v, 53. *R.* Owing to this circumstance, Lascars are considered excellent subjects for anatomical demonstrations.

467. "For him, at length, she ventures to uncase, Scales the first layer of rough-cast from her face." *GIF. SM*, on Spartian. *formosam faciem nigro velamine celas: detege vel faciem, &c*; Mart. iii, 3, 1; 4. *R.*

Reponit 'removes.' *LUB.*

468. *Agnosci* 'to look like herself.' *MAD.*

469. Poppæa, 462; Plin. xi, 14. *SM.* See note on ii, 107. *PRA.* Ἡ δὲ Σαβίνη αὕτη οὕτως ὑπερετρύφησεν ὥστε τάς τε ἡμιόνους τὰς ἀγούσας αὐτὴν ἐπίχρυσα σπάρτια ὑποδεῖσθαι, καὶ ἵνους πενταχοσίας ἀρτιτόκους καθ' ἡμέραν ἀμέλγεσθαι, ἵν' ἐν τῷ γάλακτι αὐτῶν λούηται· Xiph. lxii, 28. *GIF.*

470. The 'exile' is merely hypothetical.

'The Hyperborean clime:' Plin. iv, 12; Virg. G. iii, 196; (*HY.*) so called as being beyond the north wind. *SM.* To a person standing at the north pole, every wind would be southerly, as his face, his back, and both his hands would be turned due south. It was a delightful spot according to Pindar, πνοιᾶς ὕπιθεν Βορέα ψυχροῦ· Ol. iii, 56 f.

Sed quæ mutatis inducitur atque fovetur
Tot medicaminibus coctæque siliginis offas
Accipit et madidæ, facies dicetur an ulcus?
Est pretium curæ penitus cognoscere, toto
Quid faciant agitentque die. Si nocte maritus
Aversus jacuit; periit libraria, ponunt
Cosmetæ tunicas, tarde venisse Liburnus
Dicitur et pœnas alieni pendere somni
Cogitur: hic frangit ferulas, rubet ille flagellis,
Hic scutica: sunt, quæ tortoribus annua præstent.
Verberat atque obiter faciem linit; audit amicas
Aut latum pictæ vestis considerat aurum,
Et cædit; longi relegit transversa diurni,
Et cædit; donec lassis cædentibus EXI
Intonet horrendum, jam cognitione peracta.

471. *Mutatis* 'various.' *SM.* The fathers of the Church were very severe in their invectives against these meretricious cosmetics. *HNN.*

472. *Siligine*; v, 70. *PRA.*

Offas 'poultices;' Plin. xv, 7. *GRA.*

473. "But tell me yet; this thing, thus daub'd and oil'd, Thus poulticed, plaister'd, baked by turns and boil'd, Thus with pomatums, ointments, lacker'd o'er, Is it a face, Ursidius, or a sore?" *GIF.*

474. *Pretium* [Sen. E. 22;] *curæ* is the same as *operæ pretium* 'worth while.' Sch. [Livy iii, 26, 4; Hor. E. ii, 1, 229.]

475. 'If her husband turn his back towards her, and go to sleep.' *MAD.* καθεύδει ἀποστραφείς· Luc. D. Merc. *R.*

A similar description is given of Circe: Petr. 132. *R.*

476. *Periit* 'is half-killed.' *BRO.*

Libraria 'the housekeeper,' *MAD.* 'the woman who weighed out the wool, or flax, for the maids to spin.' Sch.

477. 'The lady's maids strip to be flogged.' *BRO.* s. 490 ff; *PRA.* Pers. iii, 1; 35; Ov. Am. i, 6, 19. *R.* [Frederick of Prussia, father of the Margravine of Bayreuth, flogged the maids of honour.]

'The Liburnian;' iii, 240. *PRA.*

478. 'He is punished, because the husband slept.' *LUB.*

The phrase *pendere pœnas* is derived from the custom of paying a certain weight of money as a mulct. Festus.

479. *Frangit* i. e. 'has them broken about his back.' viii, 247. *R.*

Ferulas; i, 15. *PRA.* These were the mildest instruments of punishment, and the *flagella* the most severe; Hor. S. i, 3, 119 f. *MAD.*

480. 'Some pay so much a year to the beadle for flogging their servants when required.' Festus.

481. *Verberat—cædit—et cædit*; iii, 37; 116; 186. *R.*

Obiter; iii, 241. *PRA.*

'Enamels her face.' *GIF.*

'Chats with her friends.' Festus.

482. Plin. viii, 48; *PRA.* s. x, 27; Ov. Her. 9, 127. (*HS*) *R.*

483. 'Reads over the items in a long memorandum-book,' in which were entered her daily accounts. *GRA.* Gell. v, 18; Lucian quoted at 434 ff; C. Nep. xxv, 13. *R.*

485. 'Thunders out.' *imitari verborum fulmina*; Cic. *LUB.* [Liv. iii, 48.]

Horrendum is put adverbially: 517; Virg. Æ. xii, 700. *R.*

Jam cognitione peracta: either 'having finished looking over her memoranda.' *BRI.* or 'having gone through the trial and punishment of her slaves.' *LUB.*

Præfectura domus Sicula non mitior aula.
Nam si constituit solitoque decentius optat
Ornari et properat jamque exspectatur in hortis
Aut apud Isiacæ potius sacraria lenæ ;
Disponit crinem laceratis ipsa capillis
Nuda humero Psecas infelix nudisque mamillis.
" Altior hic quare cincinnus ?" Taurea punit
Continuo flexi crimen faciusque capilli.
Quid Psecas admisit ? Quænam est hic culpa puellæ,
Si tibi displicuit nasus tuus ? Altera lævum

486. ' The government of the family is more tyrannical than any of the courts of Sicily :' *SG.* alluding to Phalaris tyrant of Agrigentum, and Dionysius and Agathocles tyrants of Syracuse. Pers. iii, 39 ; Cic. T. Q. v, 57 ; Just. xx ff; Sch. *PRA.* Hor. Ep. i, 2, 58 f. *MAD.*

487. ' She has made an assignation.' *LUB.* iii, 12. *MAD.*

488. ' And is in a hurry, as her gallant must be now waiting for her.' *MAD.*

' In the gardens of Lucullus,' which were a favourite promenade and rendezvous. *MAD.*

489. ' The sacred precincts of the temples of Isis' were prostituted to the same purpose : therefore the priestess is here called ' the procuress.' Sch. Plut. M. xxvii ; Joseph. A. J. xviii, 4 ; 10. *AX. PRA.* The women resorted to these temples under the pretext of observing religious vigils. *BŒ.* ix, 22 ff; Ov. A. A. i, 77 ff; iii, 635 ff; Mart. xi, 48, 4. *Isis* herself might be called *Isiaca lena* by periphrasis : *multas illa facit, quod fuit ipsa Jovi* ; Ov. 78 ; *R. MAD.* [id. Am. ii, 2, 25.]

490. See Ov. M. iii, 155 ff. Juvenal gives to the waiting-maid the name of one of the chaste Dian's nymphs, ib. 72 ; who attended on the person of the goddess, and assisted at her toilet in the grotto of the vale Gargaphie. This is very humorous, if we consider the character of the lady here spoken of ; she is attended at the toilet by her filles de chambre, who have each, like those nymphs, a several office in adorning her person ; while all these pains, to make herself look more handsome than usual, were because she was going to meet a gallant. The sad condition of poor *Psecas* bespeaks the violence which she suffered, from her cruel mistress, on every the least offence. However, this circumstance of her torn and dishevelled locks seems a farther parody of the account which Ovid gives of one of the attendants, who dressed the goddess's hair : *doctior illis Ismenis Crocale, sparsos per colla capillos colligit in nodum, quamvis erat ipsa solutis* ; ib. 168-170 ; Sch. *FAR. MAD.* See also Lucian. Am. 39 f ; Sen. Br. Vit. 12 ; Claud. x, 99 ff ; Call. H. in Pall. 22. (*SN.*) *R.* The dishabille of this girl might also be owing to her being obliged to run and dress her impatient mistress, without having time to arrange her own hair or dress. *DX. ACH.* A rhyme occurs in this and the following line ; it is not a solitary instance : in Ovid quoted in the note on iii, 19 ; [the first two lines are not consecutive ; but s. Arist. R. 796 f ; Lucr. iv, 476 f ; Vir. E. viii, 80.]

491. *Psecas* from ψιχάζειν ' to bedew' Sch. with fragrant essences : *BŒ.* as *Plecusa* in Martial (see next note) from πλέκειν. *R.*

492. *Unus de toto peccaverat orbe comarum annulus*, [' ringlet'] *incerta non bene fixus acu. hoc facinus, Lalage speculo, quo viderat, ulta est, et cecidit sectis icta Plecusa comis. desine jam, Lalage, tristes ornare capillos, tangat et insanum nulla puella caput* ; Mart. ii, 66, 1-6. *PRA.*

Taurea ' the thong of bull's hide.' *PRA.*

495. *Lævum* ' on the left ;' Virg. Æ. ii, 693 ; ix, 631 ; *R.* V. Flac. i, 156. *HEI.*

Extendit pectitque comas et volvit in orbem.
Est in consilio matrona admotaque lanis
Emerita quæ cessat acu: sententia prima
Hujus erit; post hanc ætate atque arte minores
Censebunt, tamquam famæ discrimen agatur
Aut animæ: tanta est quærendi cura decoris.
Tot premit ordinibus, tot adhuc compagibus altum
Ædificat caput. Andromachen a fronte videbis:
Post minor est: credas aliam. Cedo, si breve parvi
Sortita est lateris spatium breviorque videtur
Virgine Pygmæa, nullis adjuta cothurnis,
Et levis erecta consurgit ad oscula planta?
Nulla viri cura interea, nec mentio fiet

497. 'An elderly dame is sitting in council,' *dum de singulis capillis in consilium itur*; Sen. Br. Vit. 12; s. iv, 72 ff. *GRA.*

Admota lanis, i. e. *libraria*; 476. *R.*

498. *Emerita* is a metaphor from a soldier who has earned his discharge, by having served the time for which he enlisted. *BRI.*

'From the crisping-pin;' *FAR.* or 'from the needle,' owing to the failure of her eyesight. *LUB.*

Sententia..censebunt is a metaphor taken from the proceedings of the senate. *SVL.*

501. [Spectator No 98.]

502. "So high they build her head, such tiers on tiers With weary hands they pile." *GIF.* In women this toque was called κόρυμβος, in men κρώβυλος, in boys σκόρτιος Schol. on Thuc. *BŒ.* xiii, 165; *celsæ procul aspice frontis honores suggestumque comæ;* Stat. S. i, 1, 113 f; *turritaque premens frontem matrona corona*; Luc. ii, 358; *alienis capillis turritum verticem struere;* Hieron. to Demetr. cxxx, 7; *turritum tortis caput accumulare in altum crinibus;* Prud. Psych. 183; Manil. v, 147; *R.* Tertull. de Cult. Fem. and M.; Capell. de Nupt. iv. *HNN.* Juvenal's meaning is well illustrated by the coins of Trajan and Hadrian, and hence this satire would seem to have been written during one of those reigns. *ACH.* Such, for instance, is the head-dress of Trajan's wife Plotina, of his sister Marciana, of his niece Matidia, of Hadrian's wife Sabina, and of his daughter Matidia. This preposterous fashion did not continue at court above forty years, being exploded by Annia Galeria Faustina, the wife of Antoninus Pius. *VAL. J. SM.*

503. *Andromache*; Eurip. And. *R. omnibus Andromache visa est spatiosior æquo: unus, qui modicam diceret, Hector erat:* Ov. A. A. ii, 645 f. *MAD.* In another place Ovid calls her *longissima*; A. A. iii, 777. *LUB.*

'Andromache before; a dwarf behind.' *GIF. si solum spectes hominis caput, Hectora credas; si stantem videas, Astyanacta putes:* Mart. xiv, 122. *R.*

504..507. 'What, if Nature has given her but a short allowance of waist, and if, without her high-heeled shoes, she is no taller than a Lilliputian miss, so that she must spring lightly on tiptoe in order to catch her sweetheart's kiss?' s. xiii, 210. But the sense is obscure. *R.*

505. *Spatium*; s. *spatiosior* in the note on 503.

506. 'Pygmy,' πυγμαῖος. 'half-a-yard high.' *SC.* xiii, 167 ff; Plin. vii, 2; Gell. ix, 4; Ath. ix, 11. *PRA.*

'Buskins' were boots with high cork-heels which tragedians wore; *SC.* (as comedians wore the sock:) hence *cothurnus* is sometimes put for 'tragedy' or 'a tragic style.' 634; vii, 72; xv, 29. *R.*

Damnorum: vivit tamquam vicina marito.
Hoc solo propior, quod amicos conjugis odit
Et servos, gravis est rationibus.
Ecce furentis
Bellonæ matrisque deùm chorus intrat et ingens
Semivir, obscœno facies reverenda minori,
Mollia qui rupta secuit genitalia testa
Jam pridem, cui rauca cohors, cui tympana cedunt
Plebeia et Phrygia vestitur bucca tiara.
Grande sonat metuique jubet Septembris et Austri

509. See 141; *R.* αὐτῷ γείτων· Longus iii, p. 77, 20; p. 92, 67. *BOI.*

510. 'The only difference is this, that she hates her husband's friends and servants, and plagues him with her bills; which his neighbour does not.' Sch. *LUB.*

511. The transition is very abrupt: and we now come to the most curious part of the Satire, and one which the author has laboured with uncommon care; nor is there any portion of his works in which his genius is more conspicuous. *GIF.*

512. The frantic votaries of *Cybele* have been already spoken of; ii, 111; *LUB.* iv, 123 ff; Lactant. i, 21. Those of *Bellona*, sister of Mars and goddess of war, were not more sane. They ran up and down, lancing their arms with sharp knives, (like the priests of Baal, I Kings xviii, 28;) on the 23d or 24th of March, which was her festival, and, in allusion to those sanguinary rites, was called The day of blood. *PRA. MAG.* s. Tib. i, 6, 43 ff; *HY. nec turba cessat entheata Bellonæ*; Mart. xii, 57, 11.

'Enters the house:' the sudden transition seems as though the poet had caught the contagion of their enthusiasm, and started off from his former subject unintentionally. *R.* See note on Her. i, 55, [92;] and 174, [57].

513. 'The lusty eunuch' who officiated as their high priest. *PRA.* 374; *ibunt semimares et tympana tundent*; Ov. F. iv, 183; *R. grandes Galli*; Pers. v, 186. *GIF.*

'A personage to be reverenced by his obscene inferior.' *femineæ voces et mota insania vino obscoenique greges et inania tympana*; Ov. M. iii, 536 f; *viri molles, obscœni, et semiviri*; Liv. xxxiii, 28; *R.* s. ii, 9.

514. 'Who has emasculated himself with a broken shell.' s. ii, 116; xvi, 6; *testa*; Plin. xxxv, 12 s 46; xi, 49; *ferro*; Lactant. v, 9; *saxo acuto*; Ov. F. iv, 237 ff; *acuto silice*; Cat. lxiii, 5; *R.* [*POL*, on Exodus iv, 25.]

515. 'Hoarse' either from continual singing and shouting, see note on i, 2; viii, 59; or from having a cracked voice; Macr. vii, 10. *FAR. R.*

'Drums' for 'drummers,' *LUB.* by metonymy. *PRA.* [Her. i, 27, 83.]

516. 'His cheek is covered with the lappets of a Phrygian turban. Sch. *GRA. tiara, verbum Græcum est, usu versum in Latinum; de quo et Virgilius "sacerque tiaras"* (Æ. vii, 247;) *genus pileoli, quo Persarum et Chaldæorum gens utitur*; Hieron. on Daniel iii; *quartum vestimenti genus est rotundum pileolum, quale pictum in Ulyssæo conspicimus, quasi sphæræ media sit divisa, et pars una ponatur in capite. hoc Græci* τιάραν, *nonnulli galerum vocant. non habet acumen in summo, nec totum usque ad comam caput tegit, sed tertiam partem a fronte inopertam relinquit, atque ita in occipitio vitta constrictum est, ut non facile labatur ex capite. est autem byssinum et sic fabre opertum linteolo, ut nulla acûs vestigia extrinsecus appareant*; id. de Vest. Sac. *PRA.* viii, 259; x, 265; *Paris, cum semiviro comitatu, Mæonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem subnixus*; Virg. Æ. iv, 215 ff; *juvat indulgere choreis, et habent redimicula mitræ*, id. ix, 615 f; (*HY.*) V. Flac. vi, 700; (*BU.*) Claud. iii, 198 (*GES.*) *R.* See note on κυρβασίας· Her. v, 49, [40].

517. *Grande sonat*; s. 485; ὁ δὲ μάγος δῆδα καιομένην ἔχων οὐκ ἔτ' ἠρεμαίᾳ τῇ φωνῇ. παμμέγεθες δὲ, ὡς οἷός τε ἦν, ἀνακραγὼν, Δαίμονάς τε ὁμοῦ πάντας

Adventum, nisi se centum lustraverit ovis
Et xerampelinas veteres donaverit ipsi,
Ut, quidquid subiti et magni discriminis instat,
In tunicas eat et totum semel expiet annum.
Hibernum fracta glacie descendet in amnem,
Ter matutino Tiberi mergetur et ipsis
Vorticibus timidum caput abluet: inde Superbi

ἐπεβοᾶτο καὶ Ποινὰς καὶ Ἐριννύας· Luc. Νεκυομ. 9. The *Archigallus*, consulted by the superstitious woman, now delivers an oracle, big with menaced evils from the gods to guilty sinners, and urges her to propitiate the wrath of heaven by offerings and penances and expiatory rites. In like manner the priestess of Bellona utters her predictions in Tib. i, 6, 51 ff; see also the oracles delivered in Arist. Eq. 1010 ff. *quum sistrum aliquis concutiens ex imperio mentitur, quum aliquis secandi lacertos suos artifex brachia atque humeros suspensa manu cruentat, quum aliqua genibus per viam repens ululat* (525) *laurumque linteatus senex et medio lucernam die præferens conclamat, iratum aliquem deorum; concurritis et auditis et divinum esse eum, invicem mutuum alentes stuporem, affirmatis;* Sen. de V. B. 27. *R.* [Livy iv, 30, 5.]

'He predicts that danger is to be apprehended from the sultry and damp blasts of autumn.' *BRO.* iv, 56 ff. *MAD.* It needed no very sapient conjuror to anticipate such perils; but he exaggerated them, no doubt, with all his art. *R.*

518. 'Eggs' were commonly used in expiations, especially in those connected with the worship of Isis; *BRO.* s. v, 85; Ov. A. A. ii, 330; Hor. Ep. v, 19 ff; Pers. v, 185. (*KG.*) *R.* τὰ ἐκ τῶν καθαρσιῶν ὠὰ were on no account to be eaten, but to be thrown away out of doors. *GRA.* The priests undertook to see that this was done, and were indebted for many a good omelet to this superstitious notion. *ACH.*

519. *Xerampelinas* 'dresses' so called from being 'of the colour of a faded leaf.' Sch. ξηρὸς 'sere' and ἄμπελος a 'vine-leaf.' *PRA.* ['Philemot or feuille morte,' Ainsworth.] ἐν ταῖς ἑορταῖς καὶ τοῖς ἐπινικίοις, καὶ παρόντων πρέσβεων, ἐνεδύοντο χιτῶνας καὶ χλαμύδας ποικίλας, ἀπὸ χρυσοῦ καὶ πορφύρας καὶ ἄλλως πως πολυτελεῖς· ἐν δὲ ταῖς κοιναῖς συνόδοις ξηραμπελίνας τὸ χρῶμα, ἃς ἐκάλουν ἀπραβατικὰς ἀπὸ τοῦ χρώματος τὸ γὰρ μέλαν, ἄτρον καλοῦσιν ἢ ὅτι μετὰ τραβαίας ταύταις εἰώθασι χρῆσθαι τραβαῖαι δὲ λέγονται αἱ πολυτελεῖς χλαμύδες Suid. *R.*

Veteres 'cast-off,' modestly insinuating that they were of no further use to the lady.

'She gave him,' in order to be suspended in the temple; *PRA.* or for him and the other priests to wear. *MAD.* The *Galli* in ancient sculptures are always represented in the female dress: and they used to wear sad-coloured raiment, and Pliny interprets the colour *xerampelinus* to be *pullus. VO.*

520 and 521. See Herod. ii, 39.

522. This kind of penance was one in which much faith was put: Pers. ii, 15 f; *LUB.* Hor. S. ii, 3, 290 ff. *PRA.*

523. Ὁ μάγος μετὰ τὴν ἐπῳδὴν τρὶς ἂν μου πρὸς τὸ πρόσωπον ἀποπτύσας, περὶ μέσας νύκτας ἐπὶ τὸν Τίγρητα ποτεμὸν ἀγαγὼν ἐκάθηρέ τέ με καὶ ἀπέμαξε· Luc. Νεκ 7. 'Thrice:' the number three and three times three were thought much of in all magical and superstitious rites: Pers. Ov. M. vii, 261; Virg. E. viii, 73 ff; Æ. vi, 229. *R.* The manner in which toasts are received at our public dinners is one vestige of this very prevalent notion. See also Shaksp. Macbeth [i, 3; iv, 1.]

Mane; Hor. [S. ii, 3, 282;] and Pers. [ii, 16; v, 188;] Prop. iii, 10, 13. *R.*

524. *Vortex* is the ancient form of *vertex*, i. e. *contorta in se aqua, vel quidquid aliud similiter vertitur*; Quint. viii, 2, 7. *R.* In this and many other words the fuller and more ancient sound was softened down; and Ovid was the author who took the lead in this refinement of the language. *WC.*

'Timid,' either from nature, *MAD.*

525 Totum regis agrum nuda ac tremebunda cruentis
Erepet genibus. Si candida jusserit Io,

or *timore deorum*; Hor. S. ii, 3, 295. *PRA.*

'Ablutions' were performed to pacify the celestials: 'respersions' to deprecate the wrath of the infernal deities. *MRC.* [Macr. S. iii, 11. *PRA.*]

When the kings were expelled, the land, between the city and the Tiber, belonging to Tarquin 'the Proud,' was consecrated by Brutus to Mars, and thenceforth called *Campus Martius.* Sch. Liv. ii, 5. *PRA.*

525. This superstitious rite is mentioned, Tib. i, 2, 85; *R.* Sen. quoted at 517. *PRA.* John Mabilius, in his Travels in Italy, mentions having often seen women crawling on their knees not only to 'the Holy Stairs,' to which they seldom go up in any other way, but even, from the neighbouring houses, to St Mary the Greater, and to the Basilica which is called 'the Altar of Heaven;' p. 50. *VAO.* See also Ov. F. vi, 397-412. *CS.*

526. *Candida*; Ov. [M. i,] 743. *R.*

'If the priest asserts that Isis so commanded in his visions of the past night.' s. 530 f. *R.*

Io, the daughter of Inachus, was beloved by Jupiter; who endeavoured to conceal her, under the form of a 'white' heifer, from Juno's jealousy. That goddess, however, contrived to obtain possession of her rival, and committed her to the custody of Argus, with whose hundred eyes, after he was slain by Mercury, the queen of heaven adorned her peacock's tail. The Argive princess, after many wanderings, reached Egypt; she was there restored to her human form, and was subsequently deified under the name of Isis. Sch. Ov. M. i, 588-750; *LUB.* Plut. M. xxvii; Diod. i, 2. *PRA.* [Æsch. P. V. 577-911.]

The absurd and contemptible ceremonies of the priests of Isis are described with admirable spirit and humour. It is not easy to say by what criterion the Romans judged of the admissibility of foreign divinities into their temples. Cybele, with all her train of wild and furious enthusiasts, found an easy admittance; while Isis and Osiris, deities not more detestable, were long opposed, and still longer regarded with distrust and aversion. Of a truth, however, this was confined to the men; the women seem to have found something peculiarly fascinating in the worship of Isis, and to have been, from the first, her warmest devotees. Either because the envy of the priests of Cybele, and other exotic divinities, was excited by this marked predilection, or because the attendance on the rites of Isis was made (as it certainly was in aftertimes) a cloak for intrigue; in the consulship of Piso and Gabinius, a furious persecution was raised against her; and she was banished, with all her ridiculous mummery, from the territories of the republic. Some years afterwards, however, her worship was re-established, when Tiberius, on account of an impious farce which was played in one of her temples, (Joseph. A. J. xviii;) rased it to the ground, hanged or crucified the priests, and flung the statue of the goddess into the Tiber. Again the temple was rebuilt, again destroyed by a decree of the senate, and again, and again, re-constructed, till the vigilance of the government was finally remitted, or its obstinacy overcome. It was then, that these fanes rose on all sides, and became (what too many of the Roman temples were) the favourite spots for forming assignations. Whenever Juvenal has occasion to mention these Egyptian divinities, he does it with a contemptuous sneer; but in this he is not singular, since almost every ancient writer on the subject does the same. Lucan conveys a bitter reproach to his countrymen for their partiality to them, in a pathetic and beautiful apostrophe to Egypt, on the murder of Pompey: *nos in templa tuam Romana accepimus Isin, semideosque canes et sistra jubentia luctus et quem tu plangens hominem testaris Osirim: tu nostros, Ægypte, tenes in pulvere manes: tu quoque &c*; viii, 831 ff. But it would be endless to quote all the indignant ridicule that has been poured on these brutal superstitions. With all this, however, they continued in full vigour from our au-

Ibit ad Ægypti finem calidaque petitas
A Meroe portabit aquas, ut spargat in ædem
Isidis, antiquo quæ proxima surgit ovili.
Credit enim ipsius dominæ se voce moneri.
En animam et mentem, cum qua dî nocte loquantur!
Ergo hic præcipuum summumque meretur honorem,
Qui grege linigero circumdatus et grege calvo

thor's time to that of Commodus, who, as Lampridius says, enrolled himself among the priests of Isis, and condescended to carry her son (the dog-headed Anubis) upon his shoulders. Constantine abolished them, with the other heathen rites: they were again revived, and for the last time, by that frivolous pedant Julian, (so liberally dubbed a philosopher by our Christian historians,) who laboured to enforce the observance of them in some of his epistles. But however severe the satirists may have been on these follies, they fall infinitely short of the prophets. See Isaiah xliv, 14 ff; xlvi, 6 f. These passages prove the great antiquity of such idolatrous and mendicant processions. In conclusion it may be observed, that they are sneered at by Menander with an arch and elegant simplicity, only to be found in the writers of his school: *οὐδεὶς μ' ἀρέσκει περιπατῶν ἔξω θεὸς μετὰ γραός· οὐδ' εἰς οἰκίας παρεισίων ἐπὶ τοῦ σανιδίου· τὸν δίκαιον δεῖ θεὸν οἴκοι μένειν σώζοντα τοὺς ἱδρυμένους·* Aurig. *GIF.* s. Cic. Div. i, 58; Suet. xii, 1. *R.*

527. 'She will go on a pilgrimage afoot to the further end of Egypt, to fetch the waters of the Nile: as though the priests used none but the genuine waters of the Nile to sprinkle in that fane.' *GRA.* Virg. Æ. iv, 512; s. Her. i, 188. *R.*

Calida 'scorched beneath a vertical sun.' *BRO.* xv, 28. Thus *Nilus tepens*; x, 149; Prop. ii, 33, 3; *tepidus*; Luc. iii, 199; Claud. xv, 476. *R.*

528. *Meroe*, in Ethiopia, is the largest island formed by the Nile, with a city of the same name, which was the capital of a kingdom. Strab. i, 75; Herod. ii, 29; Diod. i, p. 38; Ptol. iv, 8; Plin. ii, 75; v, 9; vi, 29; 35; Heliod. x. Though insulated during the rainy season, it is at other times only a peninsula; its modern name is 'Atbar,' and it comprises the greatest part of the kingdom of Sennaar and the smaller portion of Abyssinia. *HEE. R. PRA.*

'To sprinkle.' Thus we read of water being fetched from the neighbouring sea, with which *templum et simulacrum deæ (Junonis) prospersum est*; Tac. An. xv, 44. *R.*

529. 'The ancient sheepfold;' 'the spot where Romulus and his shepherds penned their flocks;' or 'the palace of Romulus.' Sch. Some take it to mean the boarded partitions within which the people were shut when they went to vote: *septa*; Mart. ii, 14, 5; lvii, 2; x, 80, 4; *FAR.* Liv. xxvi, 22; *PRA.* Luc. ii, 197. These were afterwards built of fine marble with elegant porticoes. *AX.* Others again suppose that the sheepfold of the Tarquins stood there. *BRI. R.*

'Rises' is more expressive than 'is.' vii, 183; *R.* Ov. M. ii, 264; *BU.* Liv. xxv, 21; *D.* see note on *κεῖται·* Her. vii, [198, 18].

530. 'She is so credulous as to believe that the goddess herself speaks by the mouth of her priest.' Sch.

The gods and goddesses were styled *domini* and *dominæ*; *δεσπόται* and *δέσποιναι* in Greek. *GRA.* Ov. A. A. i, 148; Virg. Æ. iii, 113; 438; Prop. iii, 3, 31; *R.* see note on Her. i, 212, [89].

Monere 'to reveal their will:' *R.* s. Ov. M. xiii, 216; *HS.* Tib. i, 6, 50; *BKH.* V. Flac. i, 29; 231; Ov. M. ii, 639. *BU.*

531. *Anima, qua vivimus; mens, qua cogitamus*; Lactant. *MAD.*

532 The preceding line is parenthetical; *ergo* refers to 530.

533. The inferior priests were all clad in linen, in imitation of Isis, who appears to have been a queen of Egypt, and to have first taught her subjects the use of linen. *linigeri fugiunt calvi*

Plangentis populi currit derisor Anubis.
Ille petit veniam, quoties non abstinet uxor
Concubitu sacris observandisque diebus,
Magnaque debetur violata pœna cadurco,
Et movisse caput visa est argentea serpens:
Illius lacrumæ meditataque murmura præstant,
Ut veniam culpæ non abnuat, ansere magno

sistrataque turba; Mart. xii, 29, 19; *R.* Tib. i, 3, 30; *BKH.* Ov. A. A. i, 77. *HS.*

Those who were going to celebrate the rites of Isis had their heads shaved. J. Lampr. Comm. 9. *CS. FE.*

534. *Bos in Ægypto numinis vice colitur: Apim vocant. non est fas eum certos vitæ excedere annos; mersumque in sacerdotum fonte enecant quæsituri luctu alium, quem substituant; et donec invenerint, moerent; derasis etiam capitibus, &c. insigne ei, in dextro latere candicans macula, cornibus lunæ crescere incipientis; et nodus sub linguâ quem cantharum appellant*; Plin. viii, 46; Diod. ii, 4 ff; Cic. N. D. 83; Macr. i, 22; Ammian. xxii. *PRA.*

Anubis, the son of Osiris or Typhon, was the constant companion of Osiris and Isis (the sun and moon); he is represented as a man with a dog's head, from which he is called *canis*; xv, 8; *latrans Anubis*; Prop. iii, 11, 41; *latrator*; Virg. Æ. viii, 698; *PRA.* s. Diod. i, 18; 87; Herod. ii, 66 f. 'The chief-priest who personates Anubis laughs in his sleeve at the credulous folly of the people bewailing their lost god.' viii, 29. In the expression *currit derisor*, [Psalm lix, 6; 14;] there may be an allusion to the appearance of a dog 'lolling out his tongue and grinning when fatigued with running.' Pers. i, 60. *CS. HNN. R. LUB.*

535. These gloomy and fantastic processions in quest of Osiris continued for several days; during which the female votaries of Isis, in sympathy for her loss, abstained from intercourse with their husbands. *GIF. SM.* This abstinence was generally for a period of nine days. Prop. ii, 33, 1 ff; iv, 5, 34; Tib. i, 3, 23 ff; Ov. Am. iii, 10, 1. The priest intercedes with his god for the offender. *LUB.*

537. 'For having profaned the snowy sheeting;' vii, 221; *cadurcis destituta fasciis, nuda*; Sulp. Sch. Tib. iv, 2, 1. *BKH. nullum est candidius linum lanæve similius, sicut in culcitis præcipuam gloriam obtinent Cadurci*; Plin. xix, 1; a people of Aquitain in Gaul, now 'le Quercy,' with a town, of which the ancient name was *Cadurcum*, the modern 'Cahors.' *PRA. R.*

538. 'To have shaken in his anger.' ii, 130; *FAR.* Hor. S. i, 5, 58; Virg. Æ. vii, 292; *κινήσας κάρη·* Hom. Od. E 285. *R.* [Livy v, 22, 2.]

The serpent is the asp (Hor. Od. i, 37, 26 f;] wreathed round the head of the deity, as the symbol of eternity. Ælian. *GRA.* Diod. i; Macr. i, 20; Ov. Am. ii, 13, 13; M. ix, 693; (*HS.*) V. Flac. iv, 418. (*BU.*) *R.* "I recollect that when I was in Italy, a bust of Isis was found thus incircled; and was then thought, by the literati, to give light to this very passage." *GIF.* [Deane on S. W. p. 149.]

539. 'Of that priest.' Sch.

Meditata 'studied.'

'Mumbled prayers.' x, 289 f; *haud cuivis promptum est murmurque humilesque susurros tollere de templis, et aperto vivere voto*; Pers. ii, 6 f &c; *GRA.* Soph. El. 638 ff; *ὁ μάγος τὴν ἐπῳδὴν ὑποτονθορύσας·* Luc. Nec. 7; Hor. Ep. i, 16, 59 ff. The precept of Pythagoras was *μετὰ φωνῆς εὔχεσθαι*: because the person, who is *vera simplicitate bonus, recti custos, mirator honesti*, is one—*nihil arcano qui roget ore deos*; Mart. i, 40, 4-6; *tunc scito, te esse omnibus cupiditatibus solutum, quum eo perveneris, ut nihil deum roges, nisi quod rogare possis palam. nunc enim quanta dementia est hominum? turpissima vota diis insusurrant: si quis admoverit aurem, conticescent et, quod scire hominem nolunt, deo narrant*; Sen. (from Athenodorus) Ep. 10; Tib. ii, 1, 83 ff. *R. KG.*

540. 'The goose' is not mentioned at

Scilicet et tenui popano corruptus, Osiris.
Quum dedit ille locum ; cophino fœnoque relicto
Arcanam Judæa tremens mendicat in aurem,
Interpres legum Solymarum et magna sacerdos
Arboris ac summi fida internuntia cœli.
Implet et illa manum, sed parcius : ære minuto
Qualiacumque voles Judæi somnia vendunt.
Spondet amatorem tenerum vel divitis orbi
Testamentum ingens, calidæ pulmone columbæ

random: that bird was usually sacrificed to Isis, and in Egypt constituted the chief food of her priests. The Romans were at first a little scandalized at this treatment of the ancient guardian of their capitol, but use soon reconciled them to it. *GIF.* Herod. ii, 45; *GRA.* ib. 37.

541. 'The thin cake,' λαγαρόν Philostr. V. Ap. v, 9; Ov. F. i, 453 f; (*HS. BU.*) Philip. Ep. x, in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 214. *BŒ*, p. 217. *R.*

It is *Osiris*, and not *Isis*, who is offended. The goddess understood her trade too well, to be offended seriously with a peccadillo of this kind; but then it was necessary that her husband should be represented as extremely delicate on the subject; otherwise, no goose for the priest. *GIF.* Macr. i, 20 f; *PRA.* viii, 29. *R.*

542. See iii, 14 ff; *PRH.* Domitian laid a heavy poll-tax on this people; and, that they might not evade it, they were enjoined not to appear abroad without the basket and hay, the badges of their condition. To avoid being detected and insulted by the rabble when they entered the city, these poor persecuted wretches laid aside their degrading accompaniments. This accounts for the epithet *tremens*, which Juvenal applies to the female fortune-teller; who, if she had been discovered, would, in spite of her lofty pretensions, have been severely punished for contempt of the imperial regulations. *GIF.* Mart. vii, 55; *SVL.* Suet. xii, 12; Joseph. B. J. vii, 7. *PRA.*

543. *Tremens* may also mean 'shivering,' as beggars do, to excite compassion. v, 11. *GRA. a matre doctus rogare Judæus*; Mart. xii, 57, 13.

544. 'Expounder of the laws of Jerusalem.' *BRI.* Plin. v, 14. *PRA.*

By the words 'high-priestess of the tree' is probably meant 'of the Egerian grove,' the degradation of which is so indignantly deplored in the third Satire. Like the Norwood of our metropolis, it might be frequented by such of the vulgar as were anxious to enquire their fortunes. In that case some favourite tree might be the place of rendezvous, and this Betty Squires its most infallible oracle. *GIF.* Sen. Med. 349. *FAR.*

545. *Nil præter nubes et coeli numen adorant*; xiv, 97. *R.*

'The trustworthy agent by whom the will of heaven is revealed.' Augurs and birds are called *Jovis internuncii et interpretes*; Cic. Phil. xiii, 5; Div. ii, 34. *R.*

546. The Jews appear then to have held the same place in society, as Gipsies at the present day. *GRA.*

547. See Ezekiel xiii, "Have ye not seen a vain vision, and have ye not spoken a lying divination, whereas ye say, The Lord saith it: albeit I have not spoken?" 7; "Will ye pollute me for handfuls of barley and for pieces of bread?" ibid. 19 &c; *MAD.* Pers. ii, 57. *KG.*

548. *Spondet*, 'solemnly engages,' is a stronger word than *promittit*; iii, 43; Cic. for Mur. 41 end; Sen. Ep. 19; Ov. Her. 16, 114; V. Flac. vi, 117; (*BU.*) *de infante Scribonius mathematicus præclara spopondit*; Suet. iii, 14; viii, 4. *R.*

549. 'The lungs,' the liver, and the heart were the parts chiefly examined in divinations. Luc. i, 621 ff; Cic. de Har. Resp. 9; Dio 39; 58. *R.*

'Doves' were sacrificed to Venus, and from the preceding line this ap-

Tractato, Armenius vel Commagenus haruspex;
Pectora pullorum rimatur et exta catelli,
Interdum et pueri: faciet, quod deferat ipse.
Chaldæis sed major erit fiducia: quidquid
Dixerit astrologus, credent a fonte relatum
Hammonis; quoniam Delphis oracula cessant

pears to have been a love affair. *SVL.*

550. *Commagene* was a part of Syria between Mount Amanus and the Euphrates. *R.*

Haruspex; ii, 121. *PRA.*

551. Virg. Æ. iv, 64; quoted in note on 392. Sch. The mention of these smaller animals is to throw ridicule on the pretensions of such fortune-tellers. *R.*

Catelli; see Paus. vi, 2, 2. *PRH.*

552. 'Of a child.' s. Psalm cvi, 37 f; Plut. M. lxi, (near the beginning); Macr. iii, 7; *PRA.* Ammian. xxix, 2, 17; Eus. H. E. viii, 14; Cassiod. H. Tr. vi, 48; Theodoret. iii, 21. *LB. R.*

Egnatius (iii, 116;) is here again alluded to, who, after instigating the daughter of Soranus to magical arts, denounced her to the emperor Nero; by whose order, she suffered at the same time with her father. Sch. This anecdote may be genuine, though Tacitus does not mention it; An. xvi, 32. *GIF.*

Deferat; 220; *R.* i, 33; iv, 48. *MAD.*

553. Chaldæa and its capital Babylon were famous for the astrological skill of the inhabitants. In that city there was the temple of Belus said to be the inventor of the science. Plin. vi, 26; Cic. Div. i, 2; 92; Gell. i, 9; xiv, 1; Diod. ii, 3; iii, 8; xvii, 11 f. See *KG*, and *CS*, on Pers. v, 46 ff. These 'Chaldæans' among other names were called 'astrologers' 554; and 'mathematicians:' 562. Among the benign stars they reckoned Venus; 570: among those of malignant aspect were Saturn, 569 f; and Mars, x, 313, f; Ov. Am. i, 8, 29. From casting a person's nativity, 579; or observing his horoscope, Suet. ii, 94 end; they predicted future events, and the hour and day at which any affair of importance ought to be transacted, 575 ff. For this purpose they used books, 578; or tables, 558; and diaries, 574; which contained the positions &c of the stars at any given time, iii, 43 ff. The calculations which were requisite in judicial astrology were called *numeri Thrasylli*; 576; *Babylonii numeri*; Hor. Od. i, 11, 2; *Chaldaicæ rationes*; Cic. Div. ii, 47; 42 ff; s. vii, 194 ff; ix, 33; xiv, 248 ff; xvi, 4; Manil. iii, 160 ff; iv, 122 ff; 294 ff; Ov. Ib. 209 ff; Macr. Plin. ii, 8 ff; vii, 49; Prop. iv, 1; Hor. Od. ii, 17, 17-24; (*MI. JN.*) Tac. An. iv, 58; (*E.*) Ammian. xxviii, 4, 24. (*LB.*) *R. PRA.* [The Theologian, v. ii, p. 31 &c.]

554. See viii, 125. *R.*

555. It is fabled that Bacchus being distressed for water, in his Libyan expedition, a ram suddenly appeared from the sand and led him to a 'fountain.' Bacchus regarded this ram as Jupiter, and, accordingly, built a magnificent temple to Jupiter Hammon on the spot where the water was found: the name of Hammon being derived from ἄμμος 'sand,' and ram's horns being attributed to the deity. Hygin. P. Astr. ii, 20. This temple is environed by a thick forest, the only one in those parts, Luc. ix, 522-527; Curt. iv, 7, 16; and by several springs, among others 'the celebrated fountain of the sun' (which is here put for the oracle itself): Herod. ii, 42; iv, 181; Diod. i, 13; xvii, 50; Plin. ii, 103; v, 5; vi, 29; Curt. iv, 7, 22; Lucr. vi, 848 ff; Ov. M. xv, 309 ff; Sil. iii, 669 ff. *R. FAR. PRA.* "The fount that play'd In times of old through Ammon's shade, Though icy cold by day it ran, Yet still, like souls of mirth, began To burn when night was near;" Moore, Irish Melodies.

'The oracle of Apollo at Delphi' is said to have 'ceased' at the birth of Christ: *me puer Hebræus divos Deus ipse gubernans cedere sede jubet, &c.* s. Plut. M. xxx; *PRA.* Eus. Pr. Ev. v, p. 205 ff; Cic. Div. ii, 57; Strab. xvii, p. 553; Luc. v, 112 ff;

Et genus humanum damnat caligo futuri.
Præcipuus tamen est horum, qui sæpius exsul,
Cujus amicitia conducendaque tabella
Magnus civis obît et formidatus Othoni.
Inde fides arti, sonuit si dextera ferro
Lævaque, si longo castrorum in carcere mansit.
Nemo mathematicus genium indemnatus habebit:
Sed qui pæne perit, cui vix in Cyclada mitti

CS. Antib. Ex. i, 12. It is mentioned, however, as having given responses in the reigns of Nero and Julian; Suet. vi, 40; Themist. Or. xix; Theodor. H. E. iii, 21; *R.* and again at the birth of Honorius (unless it be merely the poet's fiction); *et dudum taciti rupere silentia Delphi*; Claud. viii, 144. If the oracle of Jupiter Hammon did survive the rest, it was probably because, as Voltaire says of El Dorado, few or none could go to seek it. *GIF.*

556. 'Punishes,' *PRA.* or 'renders them miserable,' 'leads them headlong on their ruin,' s. Virg. Æ. xii, 727; *HEI.* iii, 116; or 'torments:' *prudens futuri temporis exitum caliginosa nocte premit deus ridetque si mortalis ultra fas trepidat*; Hor. Od. iv, 29, 29 ff. *R.*

557. Understand *fuit. BRI.*

This astrologer was Seleucus, Suet. viii, 4-6; *PRA.* or Ptolemæus; Tac. H. i, 22. Plut. which were, probably, but different names of the same person. *BU. E.* The professors of astrology were alternately banished and recalled, persecuted and cherished, as the events they predicted were prosperous or adverse to the fortunate candidates for power. That they were the occasion of frequent commotions among this ambitious and credulous people, cannot be doubted; and Tacitus says of them with equal truth and spirit, *hoc genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper, et retinebitur*; H. i, 22; ii, 62; A. ii, 32; xii, 52; Suet. iii, 36; ix, 14. *R. GIF.*

558. Ptolemy accompanied Otho into Spain and there predicted that he would survive Nero. From his success in this instance (says Tacitus) he took courage and ventured to predict his elevation to the empire. Otho believed it (or rather affected to believe it), and from that moment he determined to work the destruction of Galba. In the dreadful scenes which followed, Ptolemy was a principal actor. *GIF. LUB.* The effect of such predictions on an ambitious spirit is finely exemplified in the tragedy of Macbeth. "'Tis strange: And oftentimes, to win us to our harm, The instruments of darkness tell us truths, Win us with honest trifles, to betray us In deepest consequence;" i, 3.

Conducenda 'dearly purchased,' *LUB.* 'venal' 'mercenary.' 586.

559. 'The great citizen' was Galba. Suet. vii, 19. *PRA.* s. i, 53; *R.* ii, 104 f.

560. 'Has clanked with chains.' Sch. iii, 309 f. Those, whose predictions concerned the life of princes or other matters of state, were often thrown into prison and not released unless their words were verified by future events. *L.* Suet. iii, 14; *PRA.* 1 Kings xxii, 7-28.

561. In stationary camps (answering to our barracks) there was a black-hole in which malefactors were confined; and when the troops changed their quarters, the prisoners were moved in chains. Tac. A. i, 21; iii, 22. *R.*

562. *Quos gentilitio vocabulo Chaldaeos dicere oportet, mathematicos vulgus appellat*; Gell. i, 9. *PRA.*

'Genius,' Sch. (in which case *habebit* means 'will be thought to have;') *LUB.* or 'good luck:' s. 22; Mart. vi, 60, 10; vii, 77, 4; Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 186 ff. *R.*

Indemnatus "Who has not narrowly escaped the rope." *GIF.*

563. "Who has...Begg'd hard for exile, and by special grace, Obtain'd confinement in some desert place." *GIF.*

'One of the Cyclades.' i, 73. *R.* See note on Her. v, 30, [61].

Contigit et parva tandem caruisse Seripho.
Consulit ictericæ lento de funere matris,
Ante tamen de te, Tanaquil tua: quando sororem
Efferat et patruos; an sit victurus adulter
Post ipsam? Quid enim majus dare numina possunt?
Hæc tamen ignorat, quid sidus triste minetur
Saturni, quo læta Venus se proferat astro,
Qui mensis damnis, quæ dentur tempora lucro.
Illius occursus etiam vitare memento,
In cujus manibus, ceu pinguia sucina, tritas
Cernis ephemeridas; quæ nullum consulit et jam
Consulitur; quæ, castra viro patriamve petente,

564. 'To have been liberated.' *PRA.* *Seriphus* one of this group, now called ['Serpho,' *AW.* or] 'Serfino,' is a barren rock about twelve miles in circumference. x, 170; Ov. M. vii, 464; Plin. iv, 12 s 22; viii, 58; Strab. x, p. 487. *PRA. R.*

565. "In doubt How long her jaundiced mother will hold out." *GIF.* *Ἴκτερος morbus regius.* Plin. xx, 9; xxx, 11; xxxvi, 31; xxxvii, 10; s. iii, 43. *PRA. R.*

566. 'Thy future spouse:' *Tanaquil tua nesciat illud*; Auson. Epist. xxiii, 31. *Tanaquil*, the wife of Tarquin the elder, was a marvellous adept in the art of divination; Sch. *accepisse id augurium læta dicitur Tanaquil, perita (ut vulgo Etrusci) cœlestium prodigiorum mulier*; Liv. i, 34; *PRA.* ib. 39; 41.

567. *Efferat*; i, 72. *R.*

569. 'Even she is less hateful, who gains her knowledge of the stars at second hand, than a wife who is herself a proficient in the celestial lore.' Sch.

570. See note on 553. *R.* vii, 194; *grave Saturni sidus in omne caput*; Prop. iv, 1, 84; *BRI.* Pers. v, 50; Hor. Od. ii, 17, 22; *MAD. frigida Saturni stella*; Virg. G. i, 336; Sch. Cic. N. D. *PRA.*

'In conjunction with what heavenly body.' This was the moon, according to Cicero, Pliny, and Macrobius. *PRA.* "In what sign bright Venus ought to rise To shed her mildest influence from the skies." *GIF.*

Veneris salubre sidus; Luc. Sch.

Se proferat: Suet. vi, 6 end. *R.*

571. *Dentur lucro* 'are lucky.' Hor. Od. i, 9, 14. *R.*

572. 'Avoid her as a thing of ill omen.' *SVL.*

573. 'Whose well-thumbed manual of astrology' (note on 553;) 'becomes as yellow, shining, and transparent, as rich amber.' Sch. *LUB.* Plin. xxxvii, 2 f; *PRA.* v, 24; 38; ix, 50; Ov. M. ii, 364 ff; Mart. iv, 59. The ladies used to hold or rub the amber in their hands for the sake of its scent; Dioscor. i, 93; *redolent quod sucina trita*; Mart. iii, 65, 4 f; *fragravit ore quod sucinorum rapta de manu gleba*; v, 37, 9; 11; *spirant sucina virginea quod regelata manu*; xi, 8, 1; 6. The epithet 'fat' may also refer to its nature: *si naturam sucini admoto igne tentes, in modum tædæ accenditur alitque flammam pinguem et olentem: mox ut in picem resinamve lentescit*; Tac. G. 45. *R.*

575. The superstition of being guided in every thing by astrological calculations appears to have struck its roots inconceivably deep. Nearly three centuries after Juvenal's time, we find the Romans characterized by the same folly, and almost in the same words: *multi apud eos negantes esse superas potestates in cœlo, nec in publico prodeunt nec prandent nec lavari arbitrantur se cautius posse, antequam ephemeride scrupulose sciscitata dicerint ubi sit signum Mercurii, &c*; Ammian. xxviii, 4, 24. Here we have Pope's "—godless regent trembling at a star;" Mor. Ess. i, 90. Such are the monstrous inconsistencies of atheism! *GIF. R.*

Non ibit pariter numeris revocata Thrasylli.
Ad primum lapidem vectari quum placet, hora
Sumitur ex libro: si prurit frictus ocelli
Angulus, inspecta genesi collyria poscit.
Ægra licet jaceat, capiendo nulla videtur
Aptior hora cibo, nisi quam dederit Petosiris.
Si mediocris erit; spatium lustrabit utrimque
Metarum et sortes ducet frontemque manumque
Præbebit vati crebrum poppysma roganti.
Divitibus responsa dabunt Phryx augur et Indus
Conductus, dabit astrorum mundique peritus

576. Thrasyllus was an eminent astrologer at the court of Tiberius; Suet. ii, 98; iii, 14 f. 62; iv, 19; Tac. A. vi, 20; 22; Dio lv, 11. Sch. *PRA. R.*

577. 'If she wishes to go out for a little airing in her chair or carriage.' Sch. The miles were marked by milestones, inscribed with the number, and were reckoned from a golden column which stood in the forum. These milestones were first put up by C. Gracchus. *SVL.* Plut. V. xl. *PRA.*

578. The ancients considered the itching of any part to be a prognostication of something about to happen. *J. ER,* Pr. iv, 7; Plaut. Mil. ii, 4, 44; Bac. v, 2, 75; Amph. i, 1, 139; Ps. i, 1, 105; *SCA.* Isid. Or. viii, 19; *R.* ["Mine eyes do itch; Doth that bode weeping?" Shaksp. O. iv, 3.]

579. See note on 553. *R.*

Hic oculis ego nigra meis collyria lippus illinere; Hor. S. i, 5, 30 f; *PRA.* Plin. xxi, 20 s 81 f. (*HD.*) *R.*

581. 'Shall have pointed out.' Sch.

Petosiris was a famous astrologer and physician, according to Pliny, ii, 23; vii, 49; (*HD.*) and Suidas, (*KU.*) *LUB.* Ath. iii, 81. *SM. R.* He seems, like our learned Moore, to have allotted particular diseases and particular stages of life to the government of particular planets. "Sir To. Were we not born under Taurus? Sir An. Taurus? that's sides and heart. Sir To. No, Sir, it is legs and thighs;" Shaksp. Twelfth-Night, i, 3. *GIF.*

582. The circus was the resort of itinerant fortune-tellers. Acron. *LUB.* Hence it is called *fallax circus*; Hor. S. i, 6, 113; *T.* s. Suet. i, 39; v, 21; *PRA.* Cic. Div. i, 58. *R.*

583. The *Circus Maximus* was divided along the middle by 'the chine' *spina*; at each extremity of this stood three 'pillars' *metæ*, round which the chariots had to turn on the near side. *FE. LUB.* Ov. Am. iii, 15, 2; M. iii, 145. *R.*

'Will draw lots;' *hoc genus divinationis vita jam communis explosit: quis enim magistratus aut quis vir illustrior utitur sortibus?* Cic. Div. ii, 41. Numerius Suffetius is said to have invented this mode of divination; s. Suet. iii, 14; vi, 21; *AX. T. PRA.* Quint. xii, 10, 74; (*GES. BU.*) Tib. i, 3, 11 f; (*HY.*) *R.*

Others told fortunes by physiognomy and chiromancy. *LUB.*

584. *Poppysma* 'a smack with the lips;' Sch. or 'a wanton palming and patting of the hand.' *MAD. palpare*; i, 35; κοκκύζειν 'to coax;' Timocl. in Ath. ix, 18. Perhaps *per* may be understood here; and *roganti* may mean 'begging' in a neuter sense: s. iv, 118; *R.* Plin. xxviii, 2. (*T.*) Or we may read *sonanti* in a transitive sense; vii, 108; Tib. i, 3, 60; ii, 1, 32; Virg. E. v, 64; s. Theocr. v, 89. *MNS.*

585. Phrygians, Pisidians, Cilicians, and Arabians paid great attention to augury; Cic. Div. i, 41 end. *LUB.*

India, among the Romans, was a word of great latitude, including Persia, Arabia, Æthiopia, and part of Egypt. Virg. G. ii, 116; iv, 293. (*HY. BU.*) The *Magi* of Persia were augurs as well as philosophers. Cic. l. c. *R.*

586. *Conductus*; *R.* 558.

Mundi 'of heaven;' Sil. iii, 611; Tib. iii, 4, 18. *R.*

Atque aliquis senior, qui publica fulgura condit.
Plebeium in circo positum est et in aggere fatum.
Quæ nullis longum ostendit cervicibus aurum,
Consulit ante phalas delphinorumque columnas,
An saga vendenti nubat caupone relicto.
Hæ tamen et partus subeunt discrimen et omnes
Nutricis tolerant fortuna urgente labores;
Sed jacet aurato vix ulla puerpera lecto.

587. See Luc. i, 584 ff; 606 ff; Sch. Plin. ii, 52; 54. *MAD.* Whenever a place was struck by lightning, a priest was always called in to purify it. This was done by collecting every thing that had been scorched, and burying it on the spot, with due solemnity. A two-year-old sheep was then sacrificed, and the ground (*bidental*) slightly fenced round; after which all was supposed to be well: Pers. ii, 26 f; iv, 49; (*KG. CS.*) *LUB. GIF.* Sen. N. Q. ii; Acron. on Hor. A. P. 471; Festus. Plut. M. I, 4, 2; Artemid. ii, 8; Sen. Clem. i, 8; (*L.*) *PC*, Arch. iv, 1. *R.*

Senior πρεσβύτερος. *SVL.*

588. *Non vicanos haruspices, non de circo astrologos*; Enn. *FAR. PRH.* s. iii, 65; 223. *PRA.*

Agger; viii, 43. *R.* The mound thrown up by Tarquin the Proud, on the east of the city. *BRI.*

589. 'Who displays no long golden pendants above her neck and shoulders:' by hypallage, as ii, 90; *MAD.* s. 457 ff. *R.* The poet might intend to point out the general extravagance of the Roman women, in thus characterising the extremity of indigence amongst them by the want of a gold chain. *GIF.*

590. The *phalæ* were seven moveable wooden towers, or obelisks, called from their oval form, *ova*; they were placed along the spine, and one was taken down at the end of each course. κὰν τῷ περιδρόμῳ σφαλλομένους τοὺς ἀνθρώπους περὶ τὸν τῶν ὠαύλων ἀριθμὸν ὁρῶν (Agrippa), τούς τε δελφῖνας καὶ τὰ ὠοειδῆ δημιουργήματα κατιστήσατο, ὅπως δι' αὐτῶν αἱ περίοδοι τῶν περιδρόμων ἀναδεικνύωνται· Dio xlix, end; Liv. xli, 27; Varr. R. R. i, 2, 11; *SM. PRH. PAN. tabulata phalæque*; Enn. *PRA.*

'The dolphins' on the columns were perhaps owing to the Circensian games being originally consecrated to Consus or the Equestrian Neptune. *R. in circo Flaminio erant Neptunus ipse et Thetis et Nereides supra delphinos sedentes*; Plin. xxxvi, 5. These were of marble. *PRA.* There were four parties in the Circus, the Blue, the Green, xi, 196; the White, and the Red, vii, 114; (to which were added by Domitian, the Golden, and the Purple. Suet. xii, 7; Xiph.) Of these the Blue and the Green were the principal ones: for to them the others were respectively attached. The egg was the badge of the Green faction or that of the land, the Dolphin of the Blues or the sea party. The symbols were so managed as to show which of the two parties was winning. The Romans being generally but little connected with maritime affairs, the Green was the popular colour; xi, 196: though the other was sometimes the favourite with the emperor. In silver coins of Roman families, under chariots of two or four horses, we sometimes find a trident, sometimes an ear of corn: it is not improbable that these may be emblems of the two leading parties above mentioned, and denote the victorious colour. *FE.*

591. 'Whether she shall jilt the eating-house keeper and wed the army-tailor.' *LUB.*

592. "The great danger (or pain and peril) of childbirth;" Book of Common Prayer.

593. They could afford neither to put their children out to nurse, nor to keep a nursemaid or nursery governess Sch.

594. A woman is called *puerpera*, when 'confined with her first child. Sch.

Tantum artes hujus, tantum medicamina possunt,
Quæ steriles facit atque homines in ventre necandos
Conducit. Gaude, infelix, atque ipse bibendum
Porrige, quidquid erit: nam si distendere vellet
Et vexare uterum pueris salientibus, esses
Æthiopis fortasse pater; mox decolor heres
Impleret tabulas, numquam tibi mane videndus.
Transeo suppositos et gaudia votaque sæpe
Ad spurcos decepta lacus atque inde petitos
Pontifices, Salios, Scaurorum nomina falso
Corpore laturos. Stat Fortuna improba noctu,

595. *Hujus* 'of the old woman, who is applied to in such cases.' *LUB.*

Medicamina; Plin. xx, 21; xxvii, 5; 9; *R.* s. ii, 32.

596. 'Men yet unborn.'

597. *Conducit*; 'undertakes for a certain price.' The same verb is used with the following expressions: *redemtor columnam faciendam*; Cic. Div. ii, 21; *medicus ægrum sanandum*; Plin. xxix, 1; *pistor panem molendum*; Pompon. in Non. Another form of the phrase is this, *Simonides, victori laudem ut scriberet, certo conduxit pretio*; Phædr. iv, 24, 4 ff. (*BU.*) *R.*

'Grieve not.' The 'woe-begone' husband is here addressed. *LUB.*

598. *Distendere* (*uterum*) 'to conceive.' *LUB.*

599. 'To bear lively boys.'

600. 'Of a blackamoor;' *MAD.* owing to your wife's adultery with a black slave. v, 53; *LUB.* Mart. vi, 39. *R.*

Fortasse 'as likely as not.'

Pater i. e. in the eyes of the law.

'A sooty heir.' *GIF.*

601. See i, 63; 68; *MAD.* ii, 58; 'and that at your wife's bidding.' s. 218. *R.*

'One that you would be very sorry to see of a morning.' v, 54. *LUB.* The ancients thought the first thing they saw in the morning gave a lucky or unlucky turn to the affairs of the whole day. *AS. omina principiis inesse solent: ad primam vocem &c.* Ov. F. i, 178 f; Cic. Div. i, 45 ff; Plin. xxviii, 2. See also 572. Among others of these ill-omened sights, apes were held in great dread. Luc. 'Αποφρ. 17; id. Am. 39. *R.*

602. *Complures alios, doctus ego quos et amicos prudens prætereo*; Hor. S. i, 10, 87 f; *SVL.* s. x, 273. *R.*

'The joys and vows' of the imaginary fathers. *PRA.*

603. "The beggars' bantlings, spawn'd in open air, And left by some pond side, to perish there." *GIF.*

Decepta 'elicited by fraud.'

Infants used to be exposed at Rome by the Milk Pillar in the Herb-market: this was near Velabrum, the low ground between the Capitoline, Aventine, and Palatine hills, which was often flooded by the Tiber; Liv. i, 38 end; Ov. F. vi, 401 ff; Tib. ii, 5, 33; (*HY.*) thereby forming 'dirty pools.' *PRH. LUB. PRA. R.*

Out of these foundlings, noble matrons used to select the future heirs of great families. *LUB.*

604. *Salii*: see note on ii, 126. *PRA.*

Something of this kind had perhaps recently occurred in the family of the *Scauri. ACH.* ii, 35. *PRA.* If so, there is a concealed sting in the equivoque *ficti* in (ii, 34;) the preceding line.

Falso 'supposititious.' *LUB.* [s. ὑποβαλομένη, Pla. Mx. 7.]

605. 'Fortune' still retains among us her ancient attributes, and is spoken of at this hour, much as she was two thousand years ago. *GIF.* Livy xxx, 30, 2.

Improba 'unlucky' i. e. 'delighting in sportive mischief.' *GIF. cæca, volubilis, vaga, inconstans, incerta, vana*; Plin. ii; *R. Fortuna sævo læta nego-*

Arridens nudis infantibus. Hos fovet omnes
Involvitque sinu: domibus tunc porrigit altis
Secretumque sibi mimum parat. Hos amat, his se
Ingerit utque suos ridens producit alumnos.
Hic magicos affert cantus, hic Thessala vendit
Philtra, quibus valeat mentem vexare mariti
Et solea pulsare nates. Quod desipis, inde est;
Inde animi caligo et magna oblivio rerum,
Quas modo gessisti. Tamen hoc tolerabile, si non
Et furere incipias, ut avunculus ille Neronis,
Cui totam tremuli frontem Cæsonia pulli

tio, et ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, transmutat incertos honores, nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna. laudo manentem: si celeres quatit pennas, resigno quæ dedit, et mea virtute me involvo; Hor. Od. iv, 29, 49 ff. *MAD.*

606. *Nudis*; s. iv, 49. *LUB.*

'Cherishes' with maternal care. *LUB.*

607. *Involvit*; s. Hor. quoted above.

'Lofty mansions' are generally occupied by 'great families.' s. 385. *R.*

608. "A secret farce:" *GIF.* for these foundlings will be personating characters foreign to their nature. *LUB* iii, 39 f. *PRA.*

'She forces herself upon them;' (in which sense the French verb *s'ingerer* is used; [s. Richelet Dict. 1732, t. ii, p. 47;] *MAD.*) Cic. Verr. iii, 28; Claud. xv, 193. It is opposed to *subtrahere se*; Plin. Pan. 86, 2. (*SZ.*) *R.*

609. 'Smiling on them,' or 'laughing in her sleeve.' *FAR.*

'Advances them.' *PRA.* Cic. Dom. 9; but s. xiv, 228. *R.*

'As her own foster-children.' *MAD.* A foundling was called *Fortunæ filius*; Hor. S. ii, 6, 49. *LUB.*

610. 'Magic incantations.' Plin. xxiv, 17; xxv, 9; xxvi, 4; xxviii, 2 ff; xxx, 1 ff; *PRA.* s. 133 ff; *MAD.* Tib. i, 2, 41 ff; viii, 17 ff; Virg. E. viii, 69 ff; *HY.* Hor. Od. i, 27, 20 f; *φαρμάκοις γυνὴ τὸν ἄνδρ' ἴμηνιν*· Arist. Th. 568. *R.*

Thessaly abounded in herbs used for these purposes. Apul. Flor. i. *LUB. Ego pol illum ulciscar hodie, Thessalum veneficum, qui perverse perturbavit familiæ mentem meæ*; Plaut. Amph. iv, 3, 10; *portenta Thessala*; Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 209. *R.*

611. 'Love-potions:' *philtra nocent animis vimque furoris habent*; Ov. A. A. ii, 106. *PRA.*

'To disturb.' 599. *Agrippina veneni genus exquisitum optabat, quo mens Claudii turbaretur, mors differretur*; Tac. An. xii, 66. *PRA.*

612. 'The slipper' was a common domestic instrument of punishment for little boys. Pers. v, 169; *mitigari tibi videam sandalio caput*; Ter. Eun. v; *SVL.* s. vii, 192; *σανδάλῳ γε χρυσῷ εἰς τὰς πυγὰς, ὥσπερ τὰ παιδία, παίεσθαι ἄξιοι*· Luc. Philops. *ἤδη δὲ καὶ πληγὰς αὐτῷ ἐνέτειναν εἰς τὰς πυγὰς τῷ σανδάλῳ*· Luc. D. Ven. and Lun. *R.*

Inde 'owing to these philtres.' *SVL.*

613. Suet. v, 38-40. *PRA.*

614. After this line are found, in some copies, the following: *semper aquam portes rimosa ad dolia: semper istud onus subeas ipsis manantibus urnis, quod rabidum nostro Phalarim de rege dedisti.* Sch.

615. C. Caligula, the brother of Agrippina, and, consequently, 'Nero's maternal uncle;' Suet. iv, 7. *PRA. credebatur potionatus a Cæsonia uxore, amatorio quidem medicamento, sed quod in furorem verteret*; ib. 50. *LUB.* Joseph. Ant. xix. The effects of this monster's madness are described, 618-625. *R.* An uncle by the father's side is *patruus.*

616. 'Shivering with the cold, when just born.' *LUB.*

'The whole forehead' is here put,

Infudit. Quæ non faciet, quod principis uxor?
Ardebant cuncta et fracta compage ruebant,
Non aliter, quam si fecisset Juno maritum
Insanum. Minus ergo nocens erit Agrippinæ
Boletus: siquidem unius præcordia pressit
Ille senis tremulumque caput descendere jussit
In cœlum et longam manantia labra salivam.

hyperbolically, for *Hippomanes*; *R.* 'mother's love;' *DRY.* a black fleshy excrescence, about the size of a lent-fig, on the forehead of a new-dropt foal; which the mother, immediately after she has foaled, licks off and swallows: if it be taken away before she does this, she shows an utter aversion to her offspring: and will never give it suck. Wierius de Mag. Infam. *GIF.* See note 133. *PRA.*

Cæsonia, the wife of Caligula, had few personal attractions, and is said to have used philtres to excite her husband's love. Suet. ix, 25; 33; 50; *PRA.* Plin. vii, 5; Dio lix, 12; 23. *R.*

617. *Majus infundam tibi fastidienti poculum*; Hor. Ep. 5, 77 f. 'Presented for him to drink,' *SM.* or 'threw into the bowl.'

'If a princess would act thus, what can we expect from a common woman?' Sch. viii, 198. *R.*

618. 'All the world was in flames.' The metaphor refers to the lightnings ofJ ove. *LUB.*

'The whole edifice of civilized society was enveloped in flames, and sunk in ruins with all its joints dissevered.' *PRA.*

619. 'As the universe at large would suffer, if Juno were to drive her lord and master mad.' Sch. There is no allusion here to the final dissolution of this material world; *R. quum compage soluta secula tot mundi suprema coegerit hora; &c.* Luc. i, 72 ff. *HNN.* With this compare the fine passage of Shakspeare, beginning "And like the baseless fabric of this vision;" Temp. iv, 1.

620. 'If the enormity of actions is to be estimated by their pernicious effects, the crime of Agrippina was one of far less atrocity.' *R.*

'Agrippina's mushroom;' xiv, 8; *R.* s. v, 147 f; Tac. An. xii, end. *PRA.*

621. 'Stopped the breath.'

622. Claudius was in his sixty-fourth year. Suet. v, 45. *CS.*

Juvenal's description of this senile driveller is fully confirmed by Suetonius; *risus indecens, ira turpior, spumante rictu, humentibus naribus, plectra linguæ titubantia, caputque cum semper, tum in quantulocumque actu vel maxime tremulum*; v, 30; Dio lix. *LUB.*

'To descend to heaven.' To make this poor creature some amends for poisoning him, they made him a god; and the facetious Nero, who profited by his apotheosis, used ever after to call mushrooms "βρῶμα θεῶν." Suet. vi, 33. Seneca, in his jeu d'esprit on the emperor's death, called the canonization ἀποκολοκύνθωσις 'the mushroomization:' and represents Claudius offering himself as a candidate for a godship; but being accused by Augustus, and forthwith unanimously condemned by the celestial electors, he is turned out neck and crop by Mercury, into the infernal regions. Seneca has the very same expression: *postea quam Claudius in cœlum descendit*; so also *nondum stelligerum senior demissus in axem*; Stat. Silv. Gallio likewise is celebrated for a joke on the subject, which is far from a bad one. Alluding to the hooks with which criminals were dragged from the place of execution to the Tiber, and of which by far too many instances occurred under Claudius, he observed that he was 'hooked to heaven,' Κλαύδιον ἀγκίστρῳ εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀνενεχθῆναι· Dio. *J. BRI. PRA. R. GIF.*

623. *Manare* and the like verbs are followed by an accusative or ablative case indifferently; in many instances the latter may be owing to transcribers using the phrase which was more familiar to their own ears; see xv, 136. *R. lacrumas marmora manant*; Ov. M. vi, 312. *HS.* The objection to the

Hæc poscit ferrum atque ignes, hæc potio torquet:
Hæc lacerat mixtos equitum cum sanguine Patres.
Tanti partus equæ! quanti una venefica constat?
Oderunt natos de pellice; nemo repugnet,
Nemo vetet: jam jam privignum occidere fas est.
Vos ego, pupilli, moneo, quibus amplior est res,
Custodite animas et nulli credite mensæ.
Livida materno fervent adipata veneno.
Mordeat ante aliquis, quidquid porrexerit illa,
Quæ peperit: timidus prægustet pocula pappas.
Fingimus hæc, altum Satira sumente cothurnum
Scilicet, et finem egressi legemque priorum

other reading (*longa saliva*) from the number of ἁμυστίλιντα is not decisive: s. iii, 66; vii, 28, &c. In English we either insert or omit the preposition WITH after many of these verbs: "A violet dropping dew;" Byron, Hebr. Mel. Livy xxii, 1, q; [id. i, 59, a; Milton's Com. in note on 297.]

624. 'This potion of Cæsonia excites a frantic call for fire and sword and tortures.' *BRI. LUB.* Suet. iv, 23. *R.*

625. The 'promiscuous' cruelties of Caligula are recorded, Suet. iv, 26-28; 30; *lacerat* may either refer to the particular instance in 28; *PRA.* or be a general expression. Dio lix, 1-26; *R.* iv, 37.

626. 'If such be the baleful effects of a single philtre,' 616; 'how infinite is the mischief that one sorceress occasions by the continual exercise of her unhallowed art!' *SVL. constare* 'to cost.' *R.*

627. 'This is all natural enough. Juno did so before them.' *LUB.* 272. *PRA.* [So likewise Sarah, in Genesis xvi, 6.]

628. Agrippina sets the example by poisoning her 'step-son' Germanicus, in order to raise her own son Nero to the imperial throne. Sch. But see Tac. A. xiii, 17; *PRA.* s. 133 f. *MAD.*

629. *Pupilli* 'fatherless children, under ward.' *LUB.*

Amplior res is opposed to *rebus angustis*; *SVL.* Hor. Od. ii, 10, 21.

630. *Nulli* 'not even that of your own mother.' Sch.

631. *Livida* from the effects of the poison upon its victims: *PRA.* thus *aconita lurida*; Ov. M. i, 147; *pallida*; Luc. iv, 322 f; *vina pallida*; Prop. iv, 7, 36; (*BKH.*) *R.* see note on i, 72.

'The larded meats or made dishes.'

632. *Mordeat ante* and *prægustet* by way of precaution, *PRA. ut custodiatis animas*; 630.

The custom of having meats and drinks tasted beforehand by an attendant was originally Persian, and was probably introduced into Rome by Augustus; Tac. A. xii, 66; *L.* (Ath. iv, 21; ἰδίαργος· Suid. Xen. Cyr. i, 3; *R.*) with other oriental fashions: Hor. i, 38.

633. 'The step-mother who has children of her own.' *HZ.*

Timidus 'in fear of his life.' *LUB.*

Pappas is properly the child's word for 'father:' and is here applied to the pedagogue, who had the care of the boy. *PRH.* It is natural that an orphan, having no father of his own, should apply this term of endearment to the person who lived with him as his guardian, *discipuli custos*; vii, 218. *R.*

634. He anticipates an objection which might be started: Sch. "I pass the bound Of Satire and encroach on tragic ground!" *GIF.*

'The high buskin:' see note on 506. *R. sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno*; Virg. E. viii, 10. *PRA.*

635. 'The end we proposed to ourselves,' *quidquid agunt homines*; i, 85.

'Our predecessors,' viz. Lucilius, Horace, Persius, *PRA.* who confined themselves to real life. *R.*

Grande Sophocleo carmen bacchamur hiatu,
Montibus ignotum Rutulis cœloque Latino.
Nos utinam vani! sed clamat Pontia, "Feci,
Confiteor, puerisque meis aconita paravi,
Quæ deprensa patent: facinus tamen ipsa peregi."
Tune duos una sævissima vipera cœna?
Tune duos? "Septem, si septem forte fuissent."
Credamus tragicis, quidquid de Colchide torva

636. 'We rave as though inspired, (Stat. S. i, 2, 258;) in the deep-mouthed tones of the Athenian bard, (Mart. iii, 20, 7;) a theme of terrific grandeur.' *FAR. LUB. PRA. R.*

The tragic masks were made of hollow wood 'with a wide mouth,' which gave a depth to the voice of the actors: but *grande* and *hiatu* may both allude to the pompous diction of tragedy; as *χαίνων* and *οἱ ὑποκριταὶ μέγα κεχηνότες*. Call. H. Apol. 24; Luc. Nigr. t. i, p. 50; *carmen hiare*; Prop. ii, 31, 6; (*BKH.*) Pers. v, 3; (*KG.*) Prud. c. Sym. ii, 646; *R.* s. iii, 175.

637. 'The Rutulians' were an ancient people of Latium, and the subjects of Turnus. *BRI.* s. iii, 84 f; xii, 103; 105. *R.*

638. *Vani*, i. e. *mendaces et infidi et levia inaniaque pro gravibus et veris astutissime componentes*; Gell. xviii, 4. *R.*

The story of *Pontia* was well known at Rome. Indeed, it so happens, that there were two monsters of this name, and that the history of either would have answered our author's purpose. (1) The first was the daughter of Publius Petronius and the wife of Vectius Bolanus, a man of high rank and estimation, who gave her twin-children poison, in the time of Nero. Her attempt failed, for the *Protrepticon* of Statius, written in the beginning of Domitian's reign, is addressed to one of them, who was still a mere youth. It would seem from this poem that the mother was put to death by the latter emperor: *exegit pœnas, hominum cui cura suorum, quo Pietas auctore redit terrasque revisit, quem timet omne nefas*: V. S. ii, 90 ff. (2) The other *Pontia*, to whom Juvenal more particularly alludes, was the wife of Drymis; whose family took care to perpetuate her crime by the following inscription on her tomb: PONTIA TITI PONTII FILIA HEIC SITA SVM QVAE DVOBVS NATIS A ME VENENO CONSVMPTIS AVARITIAE OPVS MISERE MIHI MORTEM CONSCIVI. TU QVISQVIS ES QVI HAC TRANSIS SI PIVS ES QVAESO A ME OCVLOS AVERTE. It is not unprofitable to remark, that this wretched woman was driven to escape by self-murder from the reproaches of her own conscience. To one of these females, Martial addressed the following witty epigram: *cum mittis turdumve mihi quadramve placentæ sive femur leporis sive quid his simile; buccellas misisse tuas te, Pontia, dicis: has ego nec mittam, Pontia, sed nec edam*; vi, 75; Sch. *GIF. PRH. HOL.* id. ii, 34, 6. *PRA.*

Feci is the word used by a culprit in pleading guilty; [Vir. Æ. ix, 427;] as *fecisse videtur* are the words of the prætor in finding a person guilty. Mart. ix, 16, 2. *R.*

639. *Aconita*; see note on i, 158. *PRA.*

640. 'Therefore it is bootless to deny the fact.' With *quæ* understand *parricidia, LUB.* or *facinora. R.*

641. The female viper is said to destroy the male, and to be destroyed by her own young. Plin. viii; *SVL.* id. x, 62; Arist. H. A. v, last. *PRA.* "Did you say all? what, all? oh, hell-kite! all? At one fell swoop?" Shaksp. Macb. iv, 3.

642. *Tune duos?* [Sir Edward Coke, in the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, says to the prisoner at the bar: "All that Lord Cobham did was by thy instigation, thou viper;] For I thou thee, thou traitor!" [Hargrave's State Trials, vol. i, p. 216; Shakspeare, Twelfth Night, iii, 2.]

See Senec. M. 952 ff. *R.*

643. *Tragicis*; Sophocles, Euripides,

Dicitur et Procne: nil contra conor. et illæ
Grandia monstra suis audebant temporibus; sed
Non propter numos. Minor admiratio summis
Debetur monstris, quoties facit ira nocentem
Hunc sexum et rabie jecur incendente feruntur
Præcipites; ut saxa jugis abrupta, quibus mons
Subtrahitur, clivoque latus pendente recedit.
Illam ego non tulerim, quæ computat et scelus ingens
Sana facit. Spectant subeuntem fata mariti
Alcestim et, similis si permutatio detur,
Morte viri cupiant animam servare catellæ.
Occurrent multæ tibi Belides atque Eriphylæ

and Seneca; *PRA.* Apollod. i, 9, 28; iii, 14, 8; Virg. E. vi, 79. *HY.*

'Medea,' the daughter of Æetes king of Colchis and the wife of Jason, destroyed her children when her husband forsook her for Glauce. Just. xlii; Diodor. v, 3; Eur. and Sen. M. Ov. M. vii, 1 ff. *PRA. R.*

644. Procne, the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, and wife of Tereus king of Thrace, slew Itys her son and served him up to his father's table, in revenge for the violence offered by Tereus to her sister Philomela. *LUB.* Ov. M. vi, 424 ff; *PRA. R.* [Ov. Ib. 436.]

'I have nothing to urge against the credibility of those stories, after what we have witnessed in our own days.'

645. *Grandia monstra*, and *summa monstra*, 646 f; see note on 286. *R.*

646. 'Not for filthy lucre,' and, consequently, not in cold blood.

647. *Aut amat aut odit femina, nil est tertium*; P. Syrus. *LUB.* See note on 135; *MAD. notum, furens quid femina possit*; Virg. Æ. v 6; Cic. Off. i, 8 end; Sen. Med. 579 ff; Hor. Od. i, 16, 5 ff. *R.*

648. *Jecur*; see note on i, 45. *R.*

649. *Furor iraque mentem præcipitant*; Virg. Æ. ii, 316.

650. See Hom. Il N 137 ff; Virg. Æ. xii, 684-689; (*HY.*) *R.* note on iii, 258.

651. 'Who calculates.' *permultum interest utrum perturbatione aliqua animi, quæ plerumque brevis est et ad tempus; an consulto et cogitato fiat injuria: leviora enim sunt ea quæ repentino aliquo motu accidunt, quam ea quæ meditata et præparata inferuntur*; Cic. Off. i, 27? *PRA. nemo ad humanum sanguinem propter ipsum venit aut admodum pauci: plures computant, quam oderunt: nudum latro transmittit*; Sen. Ep. 14. *R.*

652. 'In her right mind:' see note on ii, 18. *R.*

653. When the oracle declared, that Admetus king of Thessaly would not recover from a dangerous illness, unless some one were found who would volunteer to die in his stead; no one else came forward, and therefore his wife Alcestis, daughter of Pelias king of Thessaly, devoted her own life for the preservation of her husband. Diod. v; *SVL.* Apoll. i, 9, 15; *R.* Plat. D. de Am. Eurip. Alc. Cic. T. Q. v, 78; *PRA.* s. Hor. Od. iii, 9, 11 f; 15 f.

654. 'If they had a like option, they would sacrifice their husbands to save their lap-dogs.' *LUB.*

655. Danaus and Ægyptus, the two sons of Belus, had each of them fifty children; those of Danaus were all daughters and those of Ægyptus sons. These cousins were all married in one day; and the Danaides, that same night, slew their husbands (excepting Hypermnestra who spared Lynceus) and were condemned, after death, to draw water from the infernal streams in perforated buckets. Ov. M. iv, 461 f; *LUB. PRA.* Hor. Od. iii, 11, 22 ff; (*MI.*) *MAD.* Hyg. F. 170; Ov. Her. 14; Apoll. ii, 1, 4; and Tib. i, 3, 79; (*HY.*) *R.* [Ov. Ib. 179; 357 f; Æsch. P. V. and S. M.]

Eriphyle, the daughter of Talaus

Mane: Clytæmnestram nullus non vicus habebit.
Hoc tantum refert, quod Tyndaris illa bipennem
Insulsam et fatuam dextra lævaque tenebat.
At nunc res agitur tenui pulmone rubetæ;
Sed tamen et ferro, si prægustabit Atrides
Pontica ter victi cautus medicamina regis.

and sister of Adrastus, was the wife of Amphiaraus; who, aware (from his skill in prophecy) that he should fall if he went to the Theban war, concealed himself. Eriphyle, however, discovered her husband to Polynices for the bribe of a gold necklace: and, in the war of the Epigoni, she in like manner (for the sake of a handsome robe) betrayed her son Alcmæon to Thersander. *concidit auguris Argivi domus, ob lucrum demersa exitio*; Hor. Od. iii, 16, 11 ff; (*MI.*) *PRA. LUB.* Ath. vi, 4; Apoll. iii, 6, 2; vii, 2; 5; (*HY.*) *R.* [Æsch. Th.]

656. *Occurrent mane*; see v, 54; notes on vi, 572; and 601. *R.*

Clytæmnestra, the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, was living in adultery with Ægisthus, when the expedition returned from Troy. At the instigation of her paramour she slew her husband Agamemnon in the bath-room with an axe. Sch. *PRA.* [Æsch. Ag.]

657. *Securi divisit medium fortissima Tyndaridarum*; Hor. S. i, 1, 99 f. *MAD.* "But here the difference lies; those bungling wives With a blunt axe hack'd out their husband's lives: While now, the deed is done with dextrous art, And a drugg'd bowl performs the axe's part. Yet if the husband, prescient of his fate, Have fortified his breast with mithridate, She baffles him e'en there, and has recourse To the old weapon, for a last resource." *GIF.* [Eur. O. 360 ff.]

658. The epithets belong as much to the agent as to the instrument. *R.*

659. 'The business is settled.' *FAR.*

'A toad;' see note on i, 70. *PRA.*

660. 'Not but what a Roman Tyndaris could handle a sword upon a pinch.' *FAR.* [Eur. M. 394.]

'Her Atrides,' i. e. 'her lord and master.' *FAR.*

661. 'So wary as to fortify himself against the effects of poison with the antidote of Mithridates, king of Pontus; who was vanquished the first time by the good fortune of Sulla, the second time by the valour of Lucullus, the third time by the greatness of Pompey. Plin. xxiii, 24; Sch. *FAR.* Cic. pro L. Man. *PRA.*

Pontus was famous for its potent drugs: Virg. E. viii, 95. *PRA.*

'Drugs.' Plin. xxiii, 7-9; xxv, 2; xxix, 1; Gell. xvii, 16; Mart. v, 77; *PRA.* s. xiv, 252 ff; App. R. xi, 109 ff; Dio xxxvii, 10 ff; Seren. Samm. 60; 62; Cels. v, 23; Galen de Antid. ii, 1 f. This antidote was to be taken every morning, fasting. *HOL. R.*

SATIRE VII.

ARGUMENT.

This Satire was probably written in the early part of Domitian's reign. It contains an animated account of the general discouragement under which literature laboured at Rome. Men of learning had, in fact, none but the Emperor, to whom they could look for patronage. 1..37.

Beginning with Poetry, 30 ff. it proceeds with great regularity through the various departments of History, 98 ff; Law, 106 ff; Oratory, Rhetoric, 150 ff; and Grammar; 215 ff: interspersing many curious anecdotes, and enlivening each different head with such satirical, humourous, and sentimental remarks, as naturally flow from the subject. *GIF.*

As for Poetry; many of the rich nobles were poetasters themselves, and rewarded a poem with a song; 38 f: the utmost stretch of their munificence was to lend a tumble-down out-house, for the poet to fit up for his own recitation: 32..49. But poetry and poverty can never flourish in the same soil. 50..97.

As for Law; the only artifice by which Lawyers could get into practice, was by pretending to be above the want of it; even though such trickery often ruined them outright. 106..149.

But none were more to be pitied than the poor drudges who had to keep school, 150 ff. They, after wasting their time upon dunces, 159 ff; and suffering the pranks of incorrigible boys, 213 f; got nothing but blame that their pupils did not prove paragons of genius and gentility. 158 f. The education of children seemed the only point in which parents were niggardly; 178..188: and even the little which they spent on this, they would not part with, till wrested from them by legal process. 228 f. And the Grammarian, unless he were a thorough proficient in philology, history, mythology, &c. &c. would never have a single day-scholar. 229..243. *R.*

Et spes et ratio studiorum in Cæsare tantum :
Solus enim tristes hac tempestate Camenas
Respexit, quum jam celebres notique poetæ
Balneolum Gabiis, Romæ conducere furnos
Tentarent, nec fœdum alii nec turpe putarent

1. ' Whatever hopes of reward or motives for study literary men may have, are entirely owing to Cæsar.' Which of the Cæsars is here meant, is a matter of controversy: (1) Nero: (2) Titus: (3) Trajan; who built the Ulpian library, Plin. Pan. 47: *BRI. GRA. R.* (4) Hadrian; Spartian. 3; 16: *R.* (5) Nerva; Mart. viii, 70; ix, 27; xii, 6; but he, though a poet himself, was little disposed to patronise poetry in others: (6) Domitian; Sch. *LUB. SM. GV.* who, whatever vices he had, was a patron of the Muses, *FAR.* especially in the commencement of his reign; Suet. xii, 9; *quo nec præsentius aliquid nec studiis magis propitium numen est*; Quint. Pr. iv. *PRA.* Quintilian, Martial, Statius, Flaccus, and other learned men, tasted of his bounty, *MAD.* and sang his praises with more gratitude, perhaps, than truth. This dutiful prince had once an idea of contesting the empire with his father: finding the armies, however, averse to his designs, he retired from all public business, and, with a specious appearance of content, lived in a kind of solitude; pretending that poetry, and literary pursuits in general, were his only passion. This mask he continued to wear during the reign of Titus; and whether it was that habit begot a kind of nature, or that he thought it dangerous to lay aside the hypocrite too soon, he did certainly patronise the arts at his accession. That he afterwards changed his sentiments, and fell suddenly upon men of letters, is equally certain: but this may be readily accounted for, from his disposition, which was at once crafty and violent; as represented by Xiphilin, lxvii, beginning. According to the custom of the emperors in selecting some favourite deity for their worship, Domitian made choice of Minerva. His attachment to this goddess is frequently noticed by Juvenal's contemporaries. Thus Martial, in that detestable medley of flattery and impiety, ix, 4; *Pallada præterco: res agit illa tuas*; 10; Suet. xii, 15. Massinger in his Roman Actor has several ingenious and truly classical allusions to the reliance which the tyrant fondly placed on the partiality of this deity. A Pallas very generally accompanies Domitian on the reverse of his coins: Beger. Numism. xxxii, 4. And we learn from a passage of Philostrates, that the emperor publicly declared himself to be the son of Pallas, and required accordingly that divine honours should be paid to him. Vit. Apoll. vii, 24; Plin. Pan. xxxiii, 4. This satire would appear to have been written in the early part of Domitian's reign; and Juvenal, by giving the emperor " one honest line" of praise, probably meant to stimulate him to extend his patronage. He did not think very ill of him at the time, while he augured happily for the future. And, indeed, the bitter mortification he felt at finding his predictions falsified, and his ' sole patron of literature' changed, in a few years, into a ferocious and bloody persecutor of all the arts, might have exasperated his resentment, and generated that intense hatred with which he pursues his memory. *GIF. CW*, L. ix, p. 215-217.

3. *Respexit*; Virg. E. i, 28, 30. *PRA.*

4. ' A small bagnio.' *MAD.* The diminutive is used in aggravation. *R.*

' At Gabii' of all places in the world! See iii, 192; and vi, 56. *PRA.*

Conducere iii, 38 &c.

' Public ovens,' Sch. so as not to starve either with hunger or with cold. *LUB. qui frigus collegit, furnos et balnea laudat*; Hor. Ep. i, 11, 12 f. *GRA.*

5. *Tentarent*; any thing, in short, to turn an honest penny. See the account of Cleanthes, note on ii, 7; and D. Laert. vii. *PRA.*

Præcones fieri, quum, desertis Aganippes
Vallibus, esuriens migraret in atria Clio.
Nam, si Pieria quadrans tibi nullus in umbra
Ostendatur, ames nomen victumque Machæræ
Et vendas potius, commissa quod auctio vendit
Stantibus, œnophorum, tripodas, armaria, cistas,
Alcyonem Paccî, Thebas et Terea Fausti.
Hoc satius, quam si dicas sub judice "Vidi,"
Quod non vidisti. Faciant equites Asiani

6. The occupation of a public crier, though ungenteel, was lucrative: *artes discere vult pecuniosas? praeconem facias vel architectum*; Mart. v, 56, 8; 11; *LUB.* vi, 8, 5; Theoph. Ch. vi; (*CS.*) *R.* iii, 157. *MAD.*

Aganippe a fountain of Helicon in Bœotia sacred to the Muses; or that from which the river Permessus takes its rise. Call. t. i, p. 560; Sch. Virg. E. x, 11 f; (Serv.) Paus. ix, 29; Prop. ii, 10, 25 f. *R.*

7. *Atria* (1) 'The Licinian Courts' and others near the forum were the places in which auctions were held: *T. ab atriis Liciniis atque a præconum consessu*; Cic. for Quint. 12; 25; *ut in atriis auctionariis potius quam in triviis et compitis auctionentur*; id. Ag. i, 7. *PRA.* or (2) 'The antechambers of the great.' *BAH.* s. 91; i, 95 f; Hor. Ep. i, 5, 31; Mart. i, 71, 12 &c; iii, 38, 11 f. *R.* See also 37.

Clio (from κλέος 'renown'), 'the epic muse,' is here put for 'the poor poet.' *LUB.*

8. *Pieria*; iv, 36; *PRA.* s. 6; 58 ff; Hor. Od. ii, 1, 39; Od. iii, 4, 40. *R.*

Quadrans; i, 121; vi, 447; *PRA.* see note on i, 40; which will show why it was called *teruncius*. *R.*

9. *Machæra* is generally supposed to have been a famous crier of that time. *LUB.*

10. *Commissa* (1) 'by commission' from the magistrate or from the owners of the property: (s. ix, 93-96. *MAD.*) Or (2) in which the bidders are 'pitted against each other:' *BR.* s. i, 163, note. *MAD.*

Auctio so called from the price being augmented by each bidding. *BR.*

11. *Œnophorum*; vi, 426. *R.*

Tripodas, 'tables, seats, vases, or cauldrons, supported by three feet.' See note on Her. viii, 82.

12. *Alcyone*, *Thebæ*, and *Tereus* are the names of three miserable poems, probably tragedies; Sch. which were sold among other lumber. *MAD.* s. i, 2 ff; 52 ff.

The story of *Alcyone* and Ceyx her husband, who were both transformed into birds, occurs in Ov. M. xi, 270 ff; 544 ff; *LUB.* Apoll. i, 7, 4; 9; iii, 10, 1. (*HY.*) *R.*

Of *Paccius* nothing further is known. The variety of reading in these lines is of little consequence. For, luckily, the works of these poets did not long survive (it may be, preceded) them; or, to borrow the felicitous expression of a lady lamenting the premature fate of her infant, "Their babes, which ne'er received the gift of breath, Did pass before them through the gates of death!" *GIF.*

The family of the *Labdacidæ*, who reigned at 'Thebes,' afforded inexhaustible themes for tragedy. *LUB.*

Tereus; vi, 644, note. *PRA.*

Faustus may be the same person as Martial ridicules; xi, 64. *R.*

13. 'It is better thus to get an honest livelihood, than by perjury to amass an equestrian fortune, as rascally foreigners do.' *PRA.*

Sub judice; iv, 12; xvi, 29. *R.*

14. 'Now knights, once slaves.' *LUB.* Pers. v, 79; *PRA.* Petron. 29; 63. *R.* Or 'needy foreigners, who flock to Rome, in order to make their fortunes by their wits, and wear gold rings in order to pass for knights.' *ACH.*

'Asiatic:' s. iii, 58-122; Mart. x, 76. *R.*

Quamquam et Cappadoces faciant equitesque Bithyni,
Altera quos nudo traducit Gallia talo.
Nemo tamen studiis indignum ferre laborem
Cogetur posthac, nectit quicumque canoris
Eloquium vocale modis laurumque momordit.
Hoc agite, O juvenes: circumspicit et stimulat vos
Materiamque sibi ducis indulgentia quærit.
Si qua aliunde putas rerum exspectanda tuarum
Præsidia atque ideo croceæ membrana tabellæ
Impletur; lignorum aliquid posce ocius et, quæ
Componis, dona Veneris, Thelesine, marito

15. *Cappadocia* was a country of Lesser Asia, between Galatia and Armenia. *PRA.* τρία κάπηα κάκιστα, Κρῆτες, Καππάδοκες, Κίλικες· Suid. *LUB.* *Minoris Asiæ populis nulla fides est adhibenda*; Cic. for Flac. s. Titus i, 12. *MAD.* This people (according to the Scholiast on Pers. vi, 77;) were from their infancy habituated to the torture, so as to be well trained for false witnesses. *R.*

Bithynia, another country of Lesser Asia, between Phrygia and the Bosporus. *PRA.*

16. 'The other Gaul' i. e. *Galatia* or *Gallogræcia*; Sch. Flor. ii, 11. *LUB.*

'Barefooted;' s. i, 111; *PRA.* Claud. xviii, 35 ff; and Pers. vi, 77. *KG.* Or 'so poor that they had not a shoe to their feet.' *MAD.*

'Transplants,' *MAD.* 'transports.' *LUB.*

18. 19. A periphrasis for 'a good poet.' Sch. *numeris nectere verba*; Ov. Pont. iv, 2, 30; Quint. viii, 3, 16. *R.*

19. Bards were called δαφνηφάγοι· Lycoph. (*MS.*) Sophocl. from their 'chewing the bay,' by which they fancied themselves to become inspired. *GRA. FAR.* Hor. Od. iii, 30, 16; (*BY.*) Call. H. Del. 94; (*SN.*) Tib. ii, 5, 65; Theoph. Ch. xvi, 1. (*CS.*) *R.*

20. *Hoc agite!* 48. This expression is familiar in Terence; Eun. i, 2, 19; 50; ii, 3, 55; And. i, 2, 15; ii, 5, 5; iii, 5, 8; &c. *MAD.* *R.* It calls the attention of those addressed to the matter in hand; it was the form used in solemn rites, *GY.* and uttered by the crier when a magistrate was sacrificing or taking auspices. *GRA. BR.* Like the admonition of the bedel to the candidates, in the ceremonial of conferring ordinary degrees at Oxford, "You will all attend, gentlemen!"

21. *Dux* is used as synonymous with *Imperator*; ii, 104; iv, 145: *R.* see note on στρατηγός· Her. v, 38, [17.]

22. 'From any other quarter than from Cæsar.' Sch.

23. (1) 'The skins' on which they wrote were white within, and 'yellow' on the back where the hairs of the animal grew: *liber et bicolor positis membrana capillis*; Pers. iii, 10. (*CS.*) *SVL.* (2) When the book was made up into a volume, a small piece of 'coloured parchment was pasted on the outside, which served not only as a cover, but as a label to the work when it was placed in the bookcase. Cat. p. m. 52 ff; (*VO.*) Tib. iii, 1, 9, ff; (*HY.*) *PC.* (*RM.*) (3) They also used to rub the skins, when filled, with oil of cedar or citron to preserve them from moths and worms. (*RM.*) Plin. xiii, 13; (*HD.*) Ov. Tr. i, 1, 5. (*HS.*) *R.* (4) Many of their books were made up into leaves and pages, like ours, and put into cedar boards: see 100. 'A book bound in yellow Morocco.' *ACH.* s. i, 5 f.

24. *Ocius*; οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις αἰτῶν· see note on Her. vii, 162, [33.]

25. 'The husband of Venus,' ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ τῆς Κυθήρης· Anacr. xlv, 1; for 'Vulcan,' and that for 'the fire'; *LUB.* [*permittere flammæ*, Vir. Æ. iv, 640: Charles 1st, when Prince of Wales, puts this postscript to a letter to the Duke of Buckingham: "I hope ye will not show the king this letter, but put it in the safe custodie of Mister

Aut claude et positos tinea pertunde libellos.
Frange miser calamos vigilataque prœlia dele,
Qui facis in parva sublimia carmina cella,
Ut dignus venias hederis et imagine macra.
Spes nulla ulterior: didicit jam dives avarus
Tantum admirari, tantum laudare disertos,

Vulcan;" *H*, Hist. Ric. 2di, p. 405. *quo ambulas tu, qui Vulcanum in cornu conclusum geris?* 'Where are you going with your horn lanthern?' Plaut. Amph. i, 1. *PRA. puella Veneri vovit, poetæ scripta tardipedi deo daturam, injiciebus ustulanda lignis;* Cat. xxxvi, 1 &c; *illa velim rapida Vulcanus carmina flamma torreat*; Tib. i, 9, 49 f. *R.* Thus Ceres is used for 'corn,' Bacchus for 'wine,' Neptune for 'the sea,' Jupiter for 'the air,' Mars for 'war,' &c. s. also Hor. Od. i, 25, 19 f; 26, 2 f; Her. vii, 141, n. 100; [Lucr. ii, 654-658; Hooker, E. P. i, 3.]

Thelesinus may be the poet to whom this satire is addressed: *LUB.* perhaps the same person as mentioned Mart. iii, 40; vi, 1; xii, 25. *R.*

26. 'Perforate with the worm,' i. e. 'leave them for the book-worm to devour.' *SVL.* Mart. xi, 1, 14; xiv, 37, 2; Hor. S. ii, 3, 119; Ep. i, 20, 12; Ov. Pont. i, 1, 72. *R.*

27. *Frange leves calamos et scinde, Thalia, libellos*; Mart. ix, 74, 9; *PRA. frange, puer, calamos et inanes desere Musas*; Calp. iv, 23. *R.*

Vigilata 'which have cost you many a sleepless night.' *MAD.* Ov. F. iv, 109; (*HS.*) Virg. G. i, 313; (*BU.*) Stat. Th. xii, 811. (*BA.*) thus, *multo labore sudatum thoraca*; Sil. iv, 434. *R.*

Either (1) 'destroy' with the flames, or (2) 'obliterate' with the blunt upper end of the style, while they are still on the waxen tablet and not yet transferred to the parchment, or (3) 'erase' with pumice-stone, after they have been copied out fairly: the parchments were then called *παλίμψηστα*. *PC.* (*RM.*) Cic. Ep. iv, 47; vii, 18; Mart. xiv, 7; Cat. xxii, 5. *R.*

28. "Who rack your brains In garrets, cocklofts, for heroic strains." *GIF.* Mart. iii, 48, 1; vii, 19, 21; See note on iii, 199. *R. quos fama vigilare juvat*; Ov. A. A. iii, 413. [s. vi, 623.]

29. *Venias*; Ov. Her. 4, 113; F. v, 648; (*HS.*) Prop. i, 5, 32; (*VP. PA.*) Virg. Æ. v, 344; vii, 470; and Tib. i, 2, 76; (*HY.*) *R.* See note on ii, 83.

Poets were crowned not only with bay, but with 'ivy;' Virg. E. vii, 25. *PRA. doctarum hederæ præmia frontium*: Hor. Od. i, 1, 29; because the Muses were the companions not only of Apollo, but of Bacchus. *R.* s. Mart. viii, 82; Ov. A. A. quoted in the note on 105.

Private libraries were adorned with the statues of men of learning and genius: notes on ii, 4 ff. *R.* and the busts of eminent writers were often placed, together with their works, in the temple of the Palatine Apollo. *PRA.* *στέφανον μὲν ἴχων αὖον, δίψῃ δ' ἀπολωλώς.* Arist. Eq. 532. This passage gave Jonson a transient fit of enthusiasm: "I that spend half my nights, and all my days, [*toto anno, per omnes dies, magna noctium parte*, Tac. or Quin. quoted in note on 40;] Here in a cell, to get a dark pale face, To come forth worth the ivy or the bays, And in this age can hope no other grace—Leave me! there's something come into my thought, That must and shall be sung high and aloof, Safe from the wolf's black jaw, and the dull ass's hoof!" [Poet. Ap. Dial. 223 ff.] *GIF.*

A 'meagre' recompense for all the pains it costs to obtain it; and as 'lank and lean' as its half-starved prototype. *SCA.* s. Pers. pr. 5. (*KG.*) *PRA.* An equivoque.

31. "To praise and only praise." This is prettily imitated by Spenser: "So prayse we babes the peacock's spotted traine, And wondren at bright Argus' blazing eye: But who rewards him ere the more forthy? Or feedes him once the fuller by a graine?" Shep. Cal. Ægl. x, 31 f. And Randolph, who had

Ut pueri Junonis avem. Sed defluit ætas
Et pelagi patiens et cassidis atque ligonis.
Tædia tunc subeunt animos, tunc seque suamque
Terpsichoren odit facunda et nuda senectus.
Accipe nunc artes, ne quid tibi conferat iste,

Spenser as well as Juvenal in his mind: "The plowman is rewarded; only we, That sing, are paid with our own melody: Rich churles have learnt to praise us, and admire, But have not learnt to think us worth the hire. So when great Juno's beauteous bird displaies Her starry tail, the boyes do run and gaze At her proud train;" Poems p. 78. *GIF.* [s. Arist. Ach. 63.]

32. 'The bird of Juno.' vi, 526, note. *Argi centum oculos nox occupat una: excipit hos volucrisque suæ Saturnia pennis collocat et gemmis caudam stellantibus implet*; Ov. M. i, 721 ff. So far are boys from giving any thing to the peacock, that they rather would rob him of his fine feathers. *PRA.*

'Is gliding away, insensibly but entirely.' Hor. Ep. i, 1, 42.

33. *Patiens rei* means 'able to bear the fatigue attendant on a thing.' Hor. Od. i, 8, 4. *MI.*

'A sea-faring, a military, or an agricultural life.' *R.* s. St Luke xvi, 3.

35. *Terpsichore* (τέρψις and χόρος); 'his lyric muse.' *PRA. MAD.*

Nuda senectus; iv, 49; 81; Ov. Her. 9, 154. *R.* Bassus (40; 80;) is probably here alluded to, as Quintilian observes that he had a fervid genius, the warmth of which was not chilled by age: x, 1. *PRA.* "*Passa la gioventude, e l'ore andate*; *La vecchiezza, mendica di sostanza, Bestemmia poi della perdute etate*;" S. Rosa Sat. ii. *GIF.*

36. "Hear now what sneaking ways your patrons find To save their darling gold." The Rufo of Pope is shadowed out in part from this animated passage: "Till grown more frugal in his riper days, He paid some bards with port, and some with praise; To some a dry rehearsal was assign'd, And others, harder still! he paid in kind." ["PATRON: commonly a wretch who supports with insolence, and is paid with flattery:" *JO*, D.] There is a very good story told by Macrobius, which will not be much out of the way here. A Greek poet had presented Augustus Cæsar with many little compliments, in hopes of some trifling remuneration. The emperor, who found them worth nothing, took no notice of the poor man, but as he persisted in offering him his adulatory verses, composed himself an epigram in praise of the poet; and when he next waited on him with his customary panegyric, presented his own to him with amazing gravity. The man took and read it with apparent satisfaction; then putting his hand into his pocket, he deliberately drew out two farthings and gave them to the Emperor, saying, *οὐ κατὰ τὴν τύχην, ὦ σέβαστε· εἰ πλείονα εἶχον, πλείονα ἂν καὶ ἐδίδουν*. "This is not equal to the demands of your situation, Sire; but 'tis all I have: if I had more I would give it you." Augustus, who was not an illnatured man, could not resist this; he burst into a fit of laughter, and as Macrobius says, made the poet a handsome present; ii, 4. [A somewhat similar anecdote is told of Dean Swift and a postillion.] In allusion to this passage the Italians relate that Pius the third, on being presented with a panegyric in verse, by one who expected a pecuniary return, gave him the following distich: "*Discite pro numeris numeros sperare, poetæ, mutare est animus carmina, non emere.*" To which the other instantly replied: "*Si tibi pro numeris numeros Fortuna dedisset, non esset capiti tanta corona tuo.*" It must be confessed that the Pope and his friend make but a sorry figure by the side of Augustus and his Greek poet; who surpass them as much in genuine humour, as in urbanity and good breeding. *GIF.* 'The temple of the Muses' (or rather of Hercules Musagetes) was dedicated by Fulvius Nobilior and restored by Marcius Philippus; that of Apollo was built by Augustus in the Palatium. These edifices were used both as libraries, and as rooms where men of letters might assemble for the purpose of conversation or recitation; Plin. xxxv, 10; and Suet. ii, 29; (*BU. E.*) Pers. pr. 7; (*KG.*) Hor. S. i, 10, 38; and Ep. ii, 3, 387; (*WIE.*)

Quem colis, et Musarum et Apollinis æde relicta.
Ipse facit versus atque uni cedit Homero
Propter mille annos, aut, si dulcedine famæ
Succensus recites, maculosas commodat ædes.
Hæc longe ferrata domus servire jubetur,
In qua sollicitas imitatur janua portas.
Scit dare libertos extrema in parte sedentes
Ordinis et magnas comitum disponere voces.
Nemo dabit regum, quanti subsellia constent
Et quæ conducto pendent anabathra tigillo

2, 92 ff; (*BY.*) Ep. i, 3, 17; *BRI. LUB. PRA. MAD. R. Callistratum Demosthenes, Academia cum Platone relicta, sectatus est;* Ammian. xxx, 4; is imitated from this passage. *HNR.* see note on 7.

Æde 'the temple;' *ædes*, 40; 'a private house:' note on iii, 31. *R.*

38. 'Yields' in his own conceit. *MAD.* This whole passage ridicules the absurd itch for writing which pervaded all classes. s. i, 1 ff. *R.*

'Homer;' vi, 436. *PRA.*

39. He judges of wit, as of wine, by its age: as though Homer had little else, save his antiquity, to recommend him; s. Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 18 ff. *LUB.* An opinion which Horace justly explodes. *R.*

'A thousand years' in round numbers; s. Vell. P. i, 5; and *SM*, p. 866. *R.* Homer lived about 160 years before the building of Rome; Sch. and in Y. R. 840 (= 1000 years) Juvenal would be between forty and fifty.

'If you are particularly anxious to recite your poems, and will be contented with empty fame, without any more substantial marks of approbation, he will accommodate you with a large empty room, painted with damp, and tapestried with cobwebs;' Plin. H. N. xi, 24 s 28; Hom. Od. Π 35; (*CK.*) Prop. iii, 4, 33; (*BKH.*) Anth. Lat. t. ii, p. 564; (*BU.*) Tib. i, 10, 49; (*HY.*) Cat. xiii, 8; and lxviii, 49; (*DŒ.*) Anth. Gr. i, 1, p. 282; (*JC.*) Diatr. on Eur. fr. p. 169. (*VK.*) *HNR.*

40. *Recites:* on this custom see Pers. i, 15 ff; *PRA.* notes on i, 1, 12 f. *R.* Of Saleius Bassus the poet (s. 80), Tacitus (if he be the author) says: *quum toto anno, per omnes dies, magna noctium parte,* [s. note on 29;] *unum librum extudit et elucubravit, rogare ultro et ambire cogitur, ut sint, qui dignentur audire; et ne id quidem gratis: nam et domum mutuatur, et auditorium exstruit, et subsellia conducit, et libellos dispergit; et ut beatissimus recitationum ejus eventus prosequatur, omnis illa laus intra unum aut alterum diem, velut in herba vel flore præcepta, ad nullam certam et solidam pervenit frugem, nec aut amicitiam inde refert, aut clientelam, aut mansurum in animo cujusquam beneficium, sed clamorem vagum et voces inanes et gaudium volucre;* D. de Cl. Or. 9. *R.*

41. 'A house that has been long untenanted.' *R.*

'To be at your service.' *R.*

42. 'Whose portals, bolted and barred, resemble the gates of a besieged town.' *LUB.*

43. 'He packs his freedmen in the back rows, that they may give the cue, unobserved, to frequent plaudits.' *R.*

44. 'His clients (i, 46; iii, 47, 284; vii, 142;) he distributes over the benches, that their loud cheers of admiration may come from all parts of the room, as often as the leader of their bands gives the preconcerted signal.' Plin. Ep. ii, 14. *R.*

45. *Regum;* i, 136. *R.*

On these occasions three kinds of seats were used: (1) *subsellia* 'the benches in the body of the room;' (2) *anabathra* 'the rising seats ranged against the walls of the apartment;' (3) *cathedræ* 'chairs, for the better sort of company, in front of the benches, and immediately before the stage from which the reciter spoke.' *L.*

46. *Pendent* 'rise above the floor.' s. xi, 107; Sil. ii, 128; vi, 645. *R.*

Quæque reportandis posita est orchestra cathedris.
Nos tamen hoc agimus tenuique in pulvere sulcos
Ducimus et litus sterili versamus aratro.
Nam si discedas, laqueo tenet ambitiosi
Consuetudo mali: tenet insanabile multos
Scribendi cacoethes et ægro in corde senescit.
Sed vatem egregium, cui non sit publica vena,
Qui nihil expositum soleat deducere nec qui
Communi feriat carmen triviale moneta,
Hunc, qualem nequeo monstrare et sentio tantum,

47. The chairs, being merely hired for the occasion, were 'to be carried back' and paid for, as soon as done with. *LUB. PRA.*

Orchestra; iii, 178. *PRA.*

48. 'We are busily intent upon our unprofitable task.' *SVL.* s. 20; *MAD.* i, 17 f. *R.*

'To sow seeds on the sands' and 'to plow the sea-shore' were proverbs to express 'labour in vain.' *ER. quid arenæ semina mandas? non profecturis litora bubus aras*; Ov. Her. 5, 115 f; *SVL.* s. i, 157, note. *MAD.*

49. 'Sterile,' i. e. without the prospect of any return for our trouble; 203; xii, 97; Mart. i, 77, 14; x, 18, 3. *R.*

Vertere 'to turn,' *versare* 'to keep turning.'

50. 'If you try to draw off.' *PRA.*

'Holds enchained.' s. xiii, 239 ff. *R.*

'Vain-glorious;' *ambitiosa paupertas*; iii, 182; Liv. xlv, 36, 8; (*G.*) Quint. i, 2, 22. (*SPA.*) *R.*

51. 'Custom,' which is second nature. *seu stupor huic studio, sive est insania nomen*; Ov. Tr. i, 11, 11. *PLT.*

52. "The insatiate itch of scribbling Creeps, like a tetter, through the human breast, Nor knows, nor hopes, a cure." *GIF.* κακόηθες was, properly, a kind of ulcer, very difficult to cure. Cels. v, 28, 2; Plin. xxii, 25; *PRA.* id. xxiv, 3; 10. στίξαι τὴν νόσον οὐ δύναμαι· Pallad. xv, 4; *tanta meo comes est insania morbo*; Ov. Tr. ii, 15. *R.* [Spectator No 582.]

Ægro 'distempered.' *MAD. LUB. Corde*; i, 45. *R.*

53. *Ingenium cui sit, cui mens divinior, atque os magna sonaturum, des nominis hujus honorem*; Hor. S. i, 4, 43 f. *PRA.* γόνιμον δὲ ποιητὴν ἂν οὐχ εὕροις ἔτι, ζητῶν ἄν, ὅστις ῥῆμα γενναῖον λάκοι· Arist. R. 96 f. *FAR. Poeta nascitur, non fit*; therefore it is absurd for any one to attempt to turn poet for the sake of bread. s. iii, 78; Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 51; Pers. pr. 8, ff. (*CS.*) An Augustus and a Mæcenas are not to be met with in every age. 62. *R.*

'A poetical vein:' a metaphor from mining. *R. ego nec studium sine divite vena, nec rude quid possit video ingenium*; Hor. A. P. 409 ff. *PRA.*

54. *Expositum* 'vulgar.' Quint. ii, 5, 19; (*SPA.*) x, 5, 11; Stat. S. i, 2, 24; Theb. ii, 188. *R.*

'To spin out.' *GV.* 224; *tenui deducta poemata filo*; Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 225; Ov. Tr. i, 1, 39; Pont. i, 5, 13; νήθεσθαι ἀοιδάς· Antip. Ep. lxx; Tib. iv, 1, 211; Pers. v, 5; (*CS.*) *R.* s. *proferre* and *producere* 'to issue,' in Hor. A. P. 58 f.

55. "He, from the glowing mint of fancy, pours No spurious metal, fused from common ores, But gold, to matchless purity refined, And stamp'd with all the godhead in his mind." *GIF.*

Ferire 'to hit off.' *MAD.*

Non tu in triviis, indocte, solebas stridenti miserum stipula disperdere carmen? Virg. E. iii, 26. *PRA. effugiendum est ab omni verborum vilitate, et sumendæ voces a plebe summotæ*; Petron. *GV.* Cic. for Mur. 6 beginning; s. x, 22; Ov. Tr. iv, 1, 5 ff; Calp. i, 28. (*WF.*) *R.*

'Stamp.' *Græcos voces Latina moneta percutere*; Apul. Ap. p. 293, 33; Sen. Ep. 34, end; *licebit signatum præsente nota producere nomen*; Hor. A. P. 58 f. (*BY.*) *R. PRA.*

Anxietate carens animus facit, omnis acerbi
Impatiens, cupidus silvarum aptusque bibendis
Fontibus Aonidum. Neque enim cantare sub antro
Pierio thyrsumve potest contingere sana
Paupertas atque æris inops, quo nocte dieque
Corpus eget: satur est, quum dicit Horatius EVŒ!
Quis locus ingenio, nisi quum se carmine solo
Vexant et dominis Cirrhæ Nysæque feruntur
Pectora nostra, duas non admittentia curas?

57. Ov. Tr. v, 12; Hor. Od. i, 26, 1. *R.*

58. 'Impatient of restraint;' *GIF.* 'exempt from suffering.' *R.*

Carmina secessum scribentis et otia quærunt; Ov. Tr. i, 1, 41; *scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes, rite cliens Bacchi somno gaudentis et umbra*; Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 77 f; *PRA. Bacchum in remotis carmina rupibus vidi docentem*; Od. ii, 19 f; (*MI.*) Sch. *me gelidum nemus secernit populo*; ib. i, 1, 30; 32; iv, 3, 10-12; s. 8; Tac. de Or. 9 end. *R.*

59. 'Aonian Nymphs.' In Bœotia, (the mountainous part of which was called *Aonia*, *MAD.*) there were many spots sacred to the Muses; *LUB.* as Hippocrene, Helicon, Aganippe, s. 6; *PRA.* Pers. pr. 1; (*KG.*) Prop. ii, 8, 19 ff; *R.* Virg. E. vi, 65.

60. 'Pierian,' 8; *FAR.* Hor. Od. i, 32, 1; ii, 1, 39; iii, 4, 40. (*BY.*) *R.* The *thyrsi* were 'the spears of Bacchus and his votaries, enwreathed with vine-leaves and ivy.' *PRA.* The blow of the god's wand was supposed to communicate inspiration; and hence those thus inspired were called *ἐνθουσιαλῆγες*. *GRA.* see note on 58; [iv, 123; *acri percussit thyrso laudis Spes magna meum cor, &c*; Lucr. i, 921 ff: s. the "charming-rod" in Milt. Com.]

Excludit sanos Helicone poetas Democritus; Hor. A. P. 296 f. *GRA.*

61. *Paupertas* i. e. 'a poor poet.' s. 53. *R.*

Inops; note on iii, 164.

62. If Horace (see S. ii, 49-54;) ever felt what it was to want, it was but for a short time. He was in affluent circumstances before the battle of Philippi, and three years after it, he was taken into the favour of Mæcenas; and his best poems were written subsequently to this period. His Odes were mostly composed later than his Satires. *MAD. R.*

Evœ; Hor. Od. ii, 19, 5; 7. *BRI.* *εὐοῖ* (from *εὖ* and *οἴ*); Virg. Æ. vii, 389; Ov. M. iv, 522; s. Eur. Ph. 660; B. 141; (*BNS.*) Arist. Th. 999; (*BOU.*) Sidon. Ep. viii, 9. *R.*

63. Spenser had this passage in his thoughts, when he wrote the following noble lines: "The vaunted verse a vacant head demaundes; Ne wont with crabbed care the Muses dwell; Unwisely weaves, that takes two webbes in hand. Who ever casts to compasse wightie prise, And thinkes to throwe out thundring words of threat, Let powre in lavish cups, and thriftie bittes of meate, For Bacchus fruite is friend to Phœbus wise; And, when with wine the braine begins to sweat, The numbers flowe as fast as spring doth rise. Thou kenst not, Percie, how the rime should rage; O if my temples were distain'd with wine, And girt in girlonds of wilde yvie twine, How I could reare the Muse on stately stage, And teach her tread aloft in buskin fine, With quaint Bellona in her equipage!" Shep. Cal. Ægl. x, 100 ff. *GIF.*

64. Apollo and Bacchus were 'the lords' of Cirrha and Nysa: Sch. of which the former was the sea-port of Delphi near the base of Parnassus; *LUB.* Mart. i, 77; the latter some mountain or city of the East; but there were no less than eleven places of this name; Apoll. iii, 4, 3; and Virg. Æ. vi, 806; (*HY.*) *R.* Strab. xv; Diod. iv, 5; v, 1; Mart. iv, 44; *PRA.* from some one of which the god was called Dionysus. *MAD.* note on Her. iv, 87, [23.]

Feruntur; vi, 315, note.

65. 'Two cares,' poetry and the providing of necessaries. *LUB.*

Magnæ mentis opus nec de lodice paranda
Adtonitæ, currus et equos faciesque deorum
Adspicere et qualis Rutulum confundat Erinnys.
Nam si Virgilio puer et tolerabile dêsset
Hospitium, caderent omnes a crinibus hydri:
Surda nihil gemeret grave buccina. Poscimus, ut sit
Non minor antiquo Rubrenus Lappa cothurno,
Cujus et alveolos et lænam pignerat Atreus.
Non habet infelix Numitor, quod mittat amico:

66. *Lodice*; vi, 195. *R.*

67. 'Over anxious,' *LUB.* 'distracted,' *MAD.* 'bewildered,' 'nervous.'

In this and the following lines Juvenal alludes to various passages in Virgil, (to whom he was evidently very partial,) but chiefly to these two: (1) *divûm inclementia, divûm has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Trojam. adspice: &c. jam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas insedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone sæva. ipse pater Danais animos viresque secundas sufficit; ipse deos in Dardana suscitat arma. apparent diræ facies inimicaque Trojæ numina magna deûm*; Æn. ii, 602-623; (2) *luctificam Alecto dirarum ab sede sororum infernisque ciet tenebris; &c. Alecto exarsit in iras. at juveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus; deriguêre oculi; tot Erinnys sibilat hydris, tantaque se facies aperit: &c. olli somnum ingens rumpit pavor, ossaque et artus perfundit toto proruptus corpore sudor*; Æn. vii, 323-571. *PRA.* These are good specimens of the sublime, especially the first; yet might not our author have found, in the compass of Latin poetry, something more to his purpose? From Ennius, Horace has a quotation of much force and sublimity: and Lucretius (who had also his Mæcenas) would have furnished examples of greater fire and animation. But Lucretius was doomed to misfortune: his contemporaries neither saw his beauties nor his defects; and succeeding writers, if they did not entirely neglect his poetry, plundered him, and were silent. His philosophy ruined his poetry in the eyes of Rome. *GIF.* s. Virg. Æ. xii, 326 f. *MAD.*

68. 'The Rutulian.' vi, 637; *PRA.* i, 162.

The Furies were three in number, Alecto, Tisiphone, and Megæra. *LUB.*

69. 'Had not Virgil been in easy circumstances, the energy of his genius would have flagged.' *LUB.* Virgil (if we can credit Donatus) possessed (*prope centies* HS) about a million and a half sterling, owing to the munificence of his friends, and had a town house in *Esquiliæ* near the gardens of Mæcenas, though he spent most of his time in retirement at his Campanian villa (Gell. vii, 20;) and in Sicily. *R.*

Dêsset [Lucr. i, 44.]

71. *Surda*, by catachresis, signifies 'mute' as well as 'deaf.' *LUB.* xiii, 194; *MAD.* Sil. vi, 75. κωφὸς has the same variety of meaning. *R.* note on Her. i, 34, [71.]

Gemeret; ii, 90. *LUB.*

Buccina; Virg. Æ. 511-522. *PRA.* 'Yet, forsooth, we are so unreasonable as to expect.' *R.*

72. *Rubrenus Lappa* was an ingenious, but needy, tragic poet. Sch.

Cothurno; vi, 506; 634. Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides were wealthy and influential men in their day. *LUB.* s. Pind. Ol. iii, 9 f.

73. *Alveolos*; v, 88. *T PRA.*

Lænam; iii, 283; v, 131. *PRA.*

Pignerat 'occasions the pawning of.' 135; 92; iii, 116. *T.*

Atreus is the name of a tragedy of his: thus *Agave*, *Pelopea*, *Philomela*, 87; 92. *Telephus*, *Orestes*, and *Tereus*, i, 5 f; vii, 12. *R.* *Atreus*, the son of Pelops and Hippodamia, and king of Mycenæ, slew the children of Thyestes who were born in adultery of his queen, and served them up to their own father. Sen. Thy. *PRA.*

74. 'The high-born and wealthy patrician.' *SVL.* viii, 93. *R.* *infelix* is used ironically: his meanness was his misfortune. Sch.

Quintillæ quod donet, habet: nec defuit illi,
Unde emeret multa pascendum carne leonem
Jam domitum: constat leviori belua sumtu
Nimirum et capiunt plus intestina poetæ.
Contentus fama jaceat Lucanus in hortis
Marmoreis: at Serrano tenuique Saleio
Gloria quantalibet quid erit, si gloria tantum est?
Curritur ad vocem jucundam et carmen amicæ
Thebaidos, lætam fecit quum Statius Urbem
Promisitque diem. Tanta dulcedine captos
Afficit ille animos tantaque libidine vulgi
Auditur; sed, quum fregit subsellia versu,

75. *Quintilla* his mistress. Sch. *pauper amicitiæ cum sis, Lupe, non es amicæ*; Mart. ix, 3, 1. *R.*

76. This was a fancy among the Romans. Lamprid. Heliog. 21; Plin. viii, 8 f; 16 f; 52; Gell. v, 14; Mart. Sp. 10; ii, 75, &c; *PRA.* id. i, 105; Capit. Gord. 33. *R.*

77. Hanno the Carthaginian, according to Pliny, was the first who 'tamed' a lion. *T.*

78. *Nimirum*; ii, 104, note. *R.*

Capiunt; Ov. A. A. iii, 757. (*HS.*) *R.*

79. 'It is true that a wealthy person may write for fame, and fame only.' *LUB.* s. 81; *quid petitur sacris, nisi tantum fama, poetis? hoc votum nostri summa laboris habet*; Ov. A. A. iii, 403 f.

M. Annæus Lucanus, a very rich Roman knight, of Cordova in Spain, the son of L. Ann. Mella and nephew of Seneca the tragedian, and an intimate friend of Saleius Bassus and Persius. According to Quintilian, he was an orator rather than a poet: x, 1. He was at first a favourite with Nero, but was put to death by that tyrant in the flower of his age. Tac. xv; *PRA.* Id. xvi, 17. *R.*

Hortis; s. Ov. Tr. i, 11, 37; *ACH.* Plin. xix, 4 pr. Cic. Off. iii, 14; *R.* i, 75, note.

80. *Serranus* (s. Virg. Æ. vi, 845; (*HS.*) Cic. Rosc. Am. 18; Plin. xviii, 3; Val. Max. iv, 4, 5;) was a family name of the Atilian clan. Plin. iii, 14; Sil. vi, 62; (*D.*) *PZ*, An. Hist. i, p. 24; 33. Nothing further is known of this poet except that he was over head and ears in debt to a money-lender. Mart. iv, 37, 3. *R.*

Bassus Saleius was another of our author's contemporaries, who was 'poor in purse,' but rich in merit and poetical talents. *LUB. absolutissimus poeta*, according to Tacitus, D. Or. 5; 9; see notes on 35 and 40; who also mentions that he once received a present of five hundred sestertia from Vespasian, (a prodigious effort of generosity in that frugal prince:) and this was sufficient perhaps to make Domitian neglect him; for he was not over-fond of imitating his father. *GIF. PRA.* Mart. iii, 47; 58; v, 24; 54; vii, 95; viii, 10. *R.*

83. The subject of 'the Thebaid' is the war between Polynices and Eteocles; Ponticus also wrote an epic poem on the same story; (Prop. i, 7;) and it afforded a theme for tragedy to Æschylus, Seneca, *PRA.* and Euripides.

P. Papinius Statius was a native of Naples. He was taken into favour by Domitian, and repaid the emperor's patronage by gross flattery. He spent twelve years on his 'Thebaid,' and died, soon after commencing the Achilleid, A. D. 96. *PRA.* Suet. xii, 4; (*CS.*) Stat. S. iii, 1, 61 ff; 5, 28 ff; iv, 2, 62 ff; 5, 1 ff; v, 3, 215 ff; 229 ff; Th. xii, 812 ff. (*BA.*) *R.*

84. Notice was given, by bills, of 'the day of recitation.' *R.*

86. 'He has broken the benches,' either (1) 'by the crowds who flocked to hear his verses;' Suet. v, 41: or (2) 'by the vehemence of his recitation;' i, 12, note: or (3) 'by the plaudits of the

Esurit, intactam Paridi nisi vendat Agaven.
Ille et militiæ multis largitur honorem,
Semestri vatum digitos circumligat auro.
Quod non dant proceres, dabit histrio. Tu Camerinos
Et Bareas, tu nobilium magna atria curas?
Præfectos Pelopea facit, Philomela tribunos.

auditors:' *cognoscentium quoque fregere subsellia*; Martian. Capell. *hunc olim perorantem, et rhetoricæ sedilia plausibili oratione frangentem*; Sidon. Ep. v. *FAR. CS. R.*

87. 'Never seen or heard by any one.' *PRH. BRI.* i, 1, note. *hi tragicos meminere modos: his fabula Tereus, his necdum commissa choro cantatur Agave*; Claud. xx, 363 f. *R.*

Paris; vi, 87, note. *PRA.*

Authors 'sold' their plays to prætors, ediles, or others who exhibited public games. Ter. Hec. pr. i, 7; ii, 49; Ov. Tr. ii, 507 ff. *R.*

A poem (most probably, a tragedy) on the story of *Agave*, daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, mother of Pentheus by Echion, king of Thebes. Her son was transformed into a boar, and torn to pieces by his mother and aunt, in their Bacchanalian revels. Hygin. 184; *PRH. BRI.* Pers. i, 100 ff; *PRA.* Hor. S. ii, 3, 303; Ov. M. iii, 501 ff; *MAD.* s. 73; Stat. Th. iii, 190; iv, 565; xi, 318. *R.*

88. 'This actor too has the disposal of many a commission in the army.' *PRA.* s. 92. *R.*

89. In other words, 'makes them military tribunes for six months.' *χρυσοφορεῦσι γὰρ τῶν στρατευομένων οἱ χιλίαρχοι, τῶν ἱλαττόνων σιδηροφορούντων*· App. R. viii, 104; s. i, 28, note. These were divided into *laticlavii* (who were styled 'illustrious knights;' *egregii*; x, 95, note; iv, 32, note;) and *angusticlavii*, (the former of senatorial, the latter of equestrian families; Suet. ii, 38; viii, 10; Tac. A. ii, 59; xi, 4.) the purple border which they wore being either broad or narrow accordingly. *L.SM.* This border seems to have answered the purpose of gold lace in our days. The boatswains and boatswains' mates at Greenwich Hospital are distinguished by the broad or narrow gold lace on their coats and hats; if the comparison be not derogatory to the *semestres militioli*, as the author of Juvenal's life calls them.

I wish there were any authority for supposing 'the six-months' or half-month's gold' to be so called from its conferring a permanent appointment, but with only half the annual stipend: so that the permission to wear it would give an honorary or brevet rank, (a real command, I am convinced, it never could,) which gave the possessor a claim to something like half-pay, without requiring actual service; or, at any rate, to certain privileges and immunities. Livy v, 4. This favour (whatever the precise nature of it might be) was bestowed by generals and prefects. Thus Pliny entreats Sossius, one of Trajan's lieutenants, to confer this honour on the nephew of his friend C. Nepos: *C. Calvisium Nepotem valde diligo: hunc rogo semestri tribunatu splendidiorem et sibi et avunculo suo facias*; Ep. iv, 4; and in another place, he transfers a tribuneship which he had obtained for Suetonius, at the historian's own request, to one of his relations: iii, 8. *GIF. ED.*

90. *Histrio* is a Tuscan word. Liv. vii, 2, [h and *a*;] V. Max. ii, 4. *PRA.*

The *Camerini* viii, 38; *R.* were a family of the Sulpician clan. *PRA. P. Sulp. Camerinus* was one of the triumvirs sent to Athens for Solon's laws.

91. The *Bareæ* were of the Marcian clan. Tac. A. xii, 53; *R.* iii, 116. *PRA.*

Atria; note on 7. *R.*

92. *Pelopea* was the daughter of Thyestes; Ægisthus was the offspring of their incestuous intercourse. *LUB.* 73 note; *PRA.* or Πελόπια, the daughter of Pelias: Apollod. i, 9, 10; (*HY.*) *R.* [Ov. Ib. 361.]

Facit 'gets the authors made.' s. iii, 116, note.

Haud tamen invideas vati, quem pulpita pascunt.
Quis tibi Mæcenas? quis nunc erit aut Proculeius
Aut Fabius? quis Cotta iterum? quis Lentulus alter?
Tunc par ingenio pretium: tunc utile multis,
Pallere et vinum toto nescire Decembri.

Philomela; vi, 644, note. *LUB.*

It is said, that in consequence of this passage, Juvenal was banished from Rome; by whom, is a matter of dispute. Some say by Domitian, owing to a complaint by Paris. But why should he complain at all? Was he ashamed of his influence at court? He was more likely to have gloried in it. Others say by Hadrian, when Juvenal was an old man of fourscore, merely because these lines were supposed to cast some reflection upon an actor who was a great favourite with the emperor. If so, this imperial patron of letters was guilty of a most arbitrary stretch of authority, and a most unprovoked piece of cruelty. *GIF.*

93. 'That lives by the stage.' *Æschylus et modicis instravit pulpita tignis*; Hor. A. P. 279; *PRA.* iii, 174; *MAD.* s. 87; xiv, 257. *R.*

94. *Mæcenas*, by his generosity to Virgil and Horace, transmitted his name to future ages as an appellative for all munificent patrons of literature. *LUB. PRA.* Spenser has an allusion to these lines: "But ah! Mecænas is yclad in claye, And great Augustus long ygoe is dead, And all the worthies liggen wrapt in lead, That matter made for poets on to playe: For ever, who in derring-doe were dread, The loftie verse of hem was loved aye;" Shep. Cal. Ægl. x, 61 ff. *GIF.*

Proculeius another bountiful knight of the Augustan age. Hor. Od. ii, 2, 5; (*MI.*) Tac. A. iv, 40; (*L.*) Quint. vi, 3; (*BU.*) Plin. vii, 45. (*HD.*) *R.*

95. *Fabius Maximus* was a noble patron, to whom Ovid addressed several of his epistles from Pontus; *PRA. MAD.* i, 2; 5; 9; ii, 3; iii, 3; 8; (*HS.*) Quint. vi, 3. *R.*

Aurelius Cotta, as well as Fabius, joined to great liberality the rarer quality of fidelity in distress: *GIF.* Ov. Pont. ii, 8; iii, 2; 5; *PRA. te tamen in turba non ausim, Cotta, silere, Pieridum lumen præsidiumque fori*; id. iv, 16, 40 f. (*HS.*) *R.*

P. Lentulus Spinther, who was mainly instrumental to the recall of Cicero, and to whom the orator writes thus: *magna est hominum opinio de te, magna commendatio liberalitatis*; Ep. i, 7; 1-9. *MAD. R.*

It may be wonderful that Juvenal should never mention Pliny, who was certainly generous, and in some cases munificent. He had here an opportunity of doing so: but perhaps it struck him that there was more of vanity than of genuine kindness in the favours Pliny conferred. In one of his letters he mentions his kindness to Martial; but in a way that shows he was thinking more of himself than of the poet. The whole account is degrading. It was not thus that Lentulus and Cotta showed their love of genius. *GIF.*

96. *Fuit moris antiqui eos qui vel singulorum laudes vel urbium scripserant, aut honoribus aut pecunia ornare: nostris vero temporibus, ut alia speciosa et egregia, ita hoc imprimis exolevit: nam postquam destitimus laudanda facere, laudari quoque ineptum putamus*; Plin. Ep. iii, last; *PRA. cura ducum fuerunt olim regumque poetæ, præmiaque antiqui magna tulere chori: sanctaque majestas et erat venerabile nomen vatibus: et largæ sæpe dabantur opes*; Ov. A. A. iii, 405 ff.

97. *Pallere*; Pers. v, 62; *PRA.* id. i, 26; 124; Hor Ep. i, 3, 10; *MAD.* Paleness was a characteristic of students as well as of lovers: *pallet; aut amat, aut studet*; s. Quint. vii, 10, 14; i, 2, 18; Ov. A. A. i, 729 f. *SPA.*

'To be a stranger to wine,' lest it should impede one's studies: *quid, quod ne mente quidem recte uti possumus multo cibo et potione completi*; Cic. T. Q. v, 100. Horace, on the contrary, who was himself a bon vivant, prescribes wine for poets, on the authority of Cratinus, and instances Homer and Ennius as examples of its good effects: Ep. i, 19, 1 ff. *PRA.*

Vester porro labor fecundior, historiarum
Scriptores: petit hic plus temporis atque olei plus;
Namque oblita modi millesima pagina surgit
Omnibus et multa crescit damnosa papyro.
Sic ingens rerum numerus jubet atque operum lex.
Quæ tamen inde seges? terræ quis fructus apertæ?
Quis dabit historico, quantum daret acta legenti?
Sed genus ignavum, quod lecto gaudet et umbra.
Dic igitur, quid causidicis civilia præstent

'December' was the month of the Saturnalia, when it was the custom to indulge more freely: Macr. i, 7; 10; Sen. Ep. 18; 47; Ath. xiv, 10; Suet. v, 5; iv, 17; *PRA.* Lucian. Sat. *R. age libertate Decembri utere*; Hor. S. ii, 7, 4 f. *LUB.*

99. 'Midnight oil.' *GIF.* i, 51. *MAD.*

100. 'Passing all bounds.' *MAD.* *Cum bene surrexit versu nova pagina primo*; Ov. Am. i, 1, 17; see note on 23. *R.*

101. 'A ruinous undertaking, which never pays for the paper.' *LUB.* *In palmarum foliis primum scriptitatum: deinde quarumdam arborum libris: postea publica monumenta plumbeis voluminibus, mox et privata linteis confici cœpta, aut ceris: postea promiscue patuit usus rei qua constat immortalitas hominum: papyrus ergo nascitur in palustribus Ægypti: præparantur ex ea chartæ divisæ acu in prætenues sed quam latissimas fibras*; Plin. xiii, 12; and 11. *PRA.*

102. *Rerum* 'of facts.' *GIF.* 'The rules to be observed in composing history' are given by Cic. de Or. ii, 15. *PRA.*

103. The metaphor is taken from agriculture: *apertæ* 'broken up by the plough;' *T.* thus also *messem deprendere*; 112; *R.* s. Romans vi, 21.

104. 'To a notary public;' *ACH.* or it may be 'the reader, who was engaged to read aloud the exploits recorded in history, was much better paid than the author, who had been at all the pains of investigating and narrating the facts.' *R.*

105. 'But the excuse of these penurious nobles is, that historians are an indolent race of animals.' *R.* [s. ἀργία, Eur. M. 298.] They formed much the same enlightened judgment as a man who complained to one of his old masters of the sad alteration that had taken place at Oxford since his younger days, when he was much in request among the junior members of the University in their fishing and shooting excursions; "There's a very idle set of gentlemen in College now. They never shoot. They never go on the water. They do nothing: nothing but read from morning till night." *nunc hederæ sine honore jacent: operataque doctis cura vigil Musis nomen inertis habet*; Ov. A. A. iii, 411 f.

The ancients had 'couches' made purposely for writing and studying: *quædam sunt quæ possis et in cisio scribere; quædam lectum et otium et secretum desiderant*; Sen. Ep. 72; *non quidquid denique lectis scribitur in citreis*; Pers. i, 52 f; *FAR. gratias ago senectuti, quod lectulo me affixit*; Sen. Ep. 67; i. e. not in his bedroom, but in his study. *L. a vatibus contemto colitur lectus et umbra foro*; Ov. A. A. iii, 539; 542; Tr. i, 11, 37 ff; Plin. Ep. v, 1; Suet. ii, 78; (*CS.*) s. 28; 79. *R.*

Lecto may also be put for *somno*: for *scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes, rite cliens Bacchi somno gaudentis et umbra*; Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 77 f; *vacui sub umbra lusimus tecum, barbite*; Od. i, 32, 1 ff; *FAR.* s. 8. *R.*

106. 'If their indolence be a bar to your bounty, let us shift our ground: no one will tax the lawyers with laziness.' *R.*

Officia et magno comites in fasce libelli?
Ipsi magna sonant, sed tunc, quum creditor audit,
Præcipue, vel si tetigit latus acrior illo,
Qui venit ad dubium grandi cum codice nomen.
Tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles
Conspuiturque sinus. Veram deprendere messem
Si libet; hinc centum patrimonia causidicorum,
Parte alia solum russati pone Lacernæ.
Consedere duces: surgis tu pallidus Ajax
Dicturus dubia pro libertate, bubulco

Causidicus is almost always used in a contemptuous sense. Ov. Am. i, 13, 21; (*BU.*) *hic clamosi rabiosa fori jurgia vendens improbus iras et verba locat*; Sen. H. F. 172 ff. *R.*

Civilia officia 'the services rendered to citizens.' *PRA.*

107. 'A bundle.' ὁρμαθοὶ βιβλίων· Theoph. Ch. vi; δισμαὶ δικανικῶν βιβλίων· Aristot. in Dionys. H. *R.*

Libelli 'briefs.' Sch. [vi, 244. hence BILL.]

108. 'They talk big before a creditor; and are most substantial men, according to the statement they give the banker who has advanced them money upon credit, when he ventures to press for the settlement of a long-standing account.' *HEI.*

Ipsi understand *causidici*. *LUB.*

Magna is used adverbially; *LUB.* *verba* may be understood. οἷον ἢν τὸ μέγα κικραγέναι καὶ ὀχληρὸν εἶναι καὶ θρασύν; οὐ τοῖς δικαιολογοῦσι μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς εὐχομένοις τοῦτο χρήσιμον· Luc. Tim. 11. These expressions are generally applied to bragging. V. Flac. i, 262; (*BU.*) Prop. ii, 15, 53. (*VP.*) *R.*

109. *Lævum qui fodicet latus*; Hor. Ep. i, 6, 51; *cubito tangere*; S. ii, 5, 42; Pers. iv, 34. *R.*

110. 'With a large account-book.' Cic. Verr. i, 36; (iii, 28; vii, 17;) for Rosc. Com. i f. *PRA. R.*

Nomen 'a debt.' *SVL.*

111. 'The hollow bellows of his cheeks and lungs.' Sch. *at tu conclusas hircinis follibus auras usque laborantes dum ferrum molliat ignis, ut mavis, imitare*; Hor. S. i, 4, 19 ff; *tu neque anhelanti, coquitur dum massa camino, folle premis ventos*; Pers. v, 10 f. *PRA.* The lungs are compared to bellows by August. de Civ. D. xiv, 24. *R*

112. 'He talks away till he foams at the mouth and besputters all his vest.' *LUB. FAR.* It is one of the characteristics of δυσχέρεια, ἀποῤῥίπτειν (τὸν σίαλον) ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος Theoph. Ch. 19; σιάλοχοι οἱ προσραίνοντες σίαλον ἐν τῷ προσδιαλέγεσθαι· Hesych. Antimachus an Athenian was called Ψακὰς, because προσίῤῥαινε τοὺς συνομιλοῦντας διαλεγόμενος· Schol. on Arist. Ach. iv, 7; *R.* Hor. S. ii, v, 41.

The actual harvest;' in answer to 103. *PRA.*

113. *Hinc* 'in the one scale.' *LUB.*

114. *Lacerna* was a favourite charioteer of Domitian's, Sch. and one of the 'Red' party. s. vi, 590; Petron. 25; (*HS.*) Dio lxi, 6; (*RMR.*) *BŒ*, p. 448. He is called *russatus Lacerna*, as *Felix russatus auriga*; Plin. vii, 53; *prasinus Porphyrio*; Mart. xiii, 78, 2; *auriga albatus Corax*; Plin. viii, 42 s 65. *R.*

115. A parody on *consedere duces et, vulgi stante corona, surgit ad hos clypei dominus septemplicis Ajax*; Ov. M. xiii, 1 f. By *duces*, here, are meant 'the judges;' by *Ajax*, 'the barrister.' *RG.* καθίσατε δ' οὖν· σὺ δ', ὦ Διόγενες, λέγε· Luc. Pisc. 24. *R.*

'Sallow' from confinement at his desk, and not 'bronzed by the sun' like the weather-beaten chieftain.

Ajax king of Salamis was the son of Telamon and grandson of Æacus, and, consequently, the cousin-german of Achilles; upon whose death he claimed his armour as being the bravest of the Greeks. His disappointment, when the

Judice. Rumpe miser tensum jecur, ut tibi lasso
Figantur virides, scalarum gloria, palmæ.
Quod vocis pretium? Siccus petasunculus et vas
Pelamydum aut veteres, Afrorum epimenia, bulbi
Aut vinum Tiberi devectum, quinque lagenæ.
Si quater egisti, si contigit aureus unus,

prize was awarded to Ulysses, produced insanity, and drove him to commit suicide. Soph. Aj. *PRA.* and Phil. s. x, 84; xiv, 286; Hor. S. ii, 3, 187 ff. The name of Ajax became proverbial for a quarrelsome wrangling man. Claud. xx, 386; Jud. Vesp. 85. (*WF.*) *R.*

116. 'On behalf of a client, whose title to freedom is disputed:' as Cicero for Archias. *LUB. FAR.* The case of Virginia was another: Liv. iii, 44 ff.

'A neat-herd.' There were, in all, thirty-five city and country tribes, from each of which were chosen three jurymen. These were called, in round numbers, centumvirs: Ascon. on Cic. Verr. ii. *FAR. LUB.* Owing to this arrangement it often happened that ignorant rustics had to decide upon knotty points. xvi, 13; *R.* s. Suet. i, 80; ii, 35. *PRA.* [Paris was both *bubulcus* and *judex*.]

117. See i, 45, note. *MAD.* Some suppose 'a blood-vessel in the lungs' to be meant; *LUB. FAR.* as the ancients, in general, were but indifferent anatomists. *πόθεν οὖν ἂν ἐκεῖνοι δυνηθεῖεν ἀκοῦσαι, ἢν καὶ σὺ κεκραγὼς διαῤῥαγῇς·* Luc. Episc. 21; *R.* Arist. R. 953.

118. When advocates gained a cause, the triumph was notified by the entrance of their house being adorned with 'palm-branches.' These poor lawyers lived in garrets, and could therefore only decorate with evergreens 'the staircase' leading up to their chambers. Suet. xii, 23. *CS. BRO. sic fora mirentur, sic te Pallatia laudent, excolat et geminas plurima palma fores*; Mart. vii, 28, 5 f; *PRA.* s. iii, 199, note; *palma forensis*; Aus. iv, 2, 7. *R.*

119. 'Dried up (xi, 82;) from being so old.' *LUB.* Mart. xiii, 55; *PRA.* 54; iv, 46; Hor. S. ii, 5, 43 ff; Pers. iii, 73 ff. (*CS.*) *R.*

120. *Πηλαμύς·* Hesych. a little fish so called from its burying itself in the mud, or from being born there; Festus; *πηλαμίδες·* Arist. vi, 16 f; a lesser kind of tunny: Ath. iii, 85; 92; vii, 66; viii, 14 or 53; Plin. ix, 15 s 18; xxxii, 11 s 55; (*HD.*) Strab. vii, 6, 2; Diosc. ii, 200; *SN*, de Pr. Num. iii, 201; Gell. ii, 18; *PRA. R.* which were salted and brought to Rome. Sch. Like our grigs, which are found in the mud of the Thames, they were probably of little worth. *MAD.* "A jar of broken sprats." *GIF.*

"A rope of shrivell'd onions from the Nile." *GIF.* Africa produced a great variety of bulbous roots, among these Pliny mentions the *epimenidium*, xix, 5; *R.* of which the *epimenium* might be a coarser sort; s. Ath. ii, 22 f; (*CS.*) or 'sent monthly' from Africa to Rome. Martial enumerates *bulbos* among the presents sent to lawyers; iv, 46, 11; *L.* Theoph. H. P. vii, 13. *PRA.* [Those of Egypt were the worst of any; Ath. ii, 64, B. *DB.*] "The soldier's monthly allowance:' *SVL.* 'the African slave's monthly provender.' *ACH.* Whatever might have been the practice as to other slaves, it is not unlikely that the Africans had a certain ration of onions allowed them, according to the practice in their own country; s. Herod. ii, 125; Numbers xi, 5.

121. 'Home-made wine, Sch. and that of the worst sort, Veientan, (Hor. S. ii, 3, 143;) or Tuscan, *LUB.* and not Campanian.' *PRA.*

122. 'If you are so lucky as to touch gold for a fee, you cannot pocket any thing till you have satisfied the stipulated claims of the attorneys.' *LUB.*

'The gold piece' varied in value; it was at this time worth twenty-five *denarii*; Plin. xxxiii, 3; xxxv, 10; (*HD.*) Lampr. Alex. 39. (*CS.*) *R. MAD.* The highest fee, as settled by a law of Nero, was one hundred pieces of gold; Plin. Ep. v, 4; 21; Suet. vi, 17; (*E.*) Tac. A. xi, 7; Ulp. D. i, § 12. The sum is here represented

Inde cadunt partes ex fœdere pragmaticorum.
" Æmilio dabitur, quantum licet, et melius nos
Eginus: hujus enim stat currus aëneus, alti
Quadrijuges in vestibulis, atque ipse feroci
Bellatore sedens curvatum hastile minatur
Eminus et statua meditatur prœlia lusca."
Sic Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit: exitus hic est
Tongilli, magno cum rhinocerote lavari

as absurdly small, for contrast's sake. *G.*

123. In Cicero's days these 'solicitors' were confined to Greece; Or. i, 45; 59. The Roman advocates were then in the habit (if ignorant of a point of law) of referring to learned men of rank, such as the Scævolæ, &c. Under the successors of Augustus, there was not the same encouragement for these great men to study that science; therefore the orators were obliged to adopt the Grecian method: *neque ego sum nostri moris ignarus, oblitusve eorum qui velut ad arculas sedent et tela agentibus subministrant; neque idem Græcos quoque nescio factitare, unde nomen his pragmaticorum datum est*; Quint. xii, 3; 9; *GIF. PRA.* id. iii, 6. *R.*

124. 'The only lawyers who are handsomely remunerated, are those, who either are rich or are believed to be so.' *LUB. R.*

Quantum licet. A decree of the senate was passed in the reign of Claudius (800 U. C.), by which *pecuniis ob causas orandas capiendis positus modus usque ad dena sestertia, quem egressi repetundarum tenerentur*; Tac. A. xi. 5 ff. (*L.*) See 122, note. *R.*

Nos 'we poor lawyers.' *LUB.*

125. " There stand Before his gate, conspicuous from afar, Four stately steeds yoked to a brazen car." *GIF.* Indicative of the triumphs gained by his ancestors. *LUB.* s. viii, 3. *PRA.*

126. This vagary of Æmilius (in choosing, though a man of peace, to be represented on a war-horse) seems to have taken mightily at Rome, most probably from its absurdity, and to have had a number of imitators. Martial, in an attack upon an unfortunate pedagogue for interrupting his sleep, (note on 222;) compares the noise of his school to that of the hammers and anvils of smiths forging war-horses for the lawyers: *tam grave percussis incudibus æra resultant, causidicam medio cum faber aptat equo*; ix, 69, 5 f. This trick succeeded but ill with Æmilius's imitators, s. 129 ff; as it seldom happens that any but the author of a joke profits by it. *GIF. PRA.* s. 143, note. [*declaratur autem studium bellicæ gloriæ, quod statuas quoque videmus ornatu fere militari*, Cic. Of. i, 18.]

127. 'Aims the bending spear.' So exquisitely is the statue wrought, that the spear seems to tremble as it is poised. *PRA.*

128. *Meditatus prœlia*; iv, 112. *R.*

'Wall-eyed:' because the pupil of the eye was not marked in statues. *R.*

129. Of *Pedo* the lawyer nothing is known. *R.*

Conturbat (i. e. *rationes*) is a legal term: *FAR.* 'becomes insolvent,' *T.* 'gets more involved.' *fac me multis debere et in his Plancio: utrum igitur me conturbare oportet; an hoc nomen, quod urget, nunc cum petitur dissolvere*; Cic. for Cn. Planc. *PRA.* xiv, 94; Mart. ix, 4, 5; vii, 26, 10; x, 96, 9; Petr. 39; (*BU.*) Cic. Att. iv, 7. (*E.*) *R.*

Matho; i, 32, note. *PRA.* Hence it may be gathered that the first Satire was written many years after the present. *GIF.*

Deficit 'fails:' *T.* another legal term. *R.*

130. *Tongillus* perhaps *Tongilius.* Mart. ii, 40. *R.*

'His oil-flask (iii, 263;) was formed of a large rhinoceros' horn.' *LUB.* Plin. viii, 20; Diod. iv, 3. *PRA.* The animal put for its horn; as *solido elephanto*, for 'solid ivory;' Virg. G. iii, 26. *MAD.* Of a horn flask Martial says; *gestavit modo fronte me juvencus: verum rhinocerota me putabis*; xiv, 52; s. ib. 53. *R.*

Qui solet et vexat lutulenta balnea turba
Perque forum juvenes longo premit assere Medos
Emturus pueros, argentum, murrhina, villas:
Spondet enim Tyrio stlataria purpura filo.
Et tamen est illis hoc utile: purpura vendit
Causidicum, vendunt amethystina: convenit illis
Et strepitu et facie majoris vivere census.
Sed finem impensæ non servat prodiga Roma.
Fidimus eloquio? Ciceroni nemo ducentos
Nunc dederit numos, nisi fulserit annulus ingens.
Respicit hæc primum, qui litigat, an tibi servi
Octo, decem comites, an post te sella, togati
Ante pedes. Ideo conducta Paulus agebat

131. *Vexat*; i, 100; s. vi, 419 f; or i, 64. *R.*

132. 'The young men who are his bearers.' *PRA.*

'He presses with the weight of himself and his litter.' *SVL.*

Assere; iii, 245; *PRA.* Mart. ix, 23, 9. *R.*

The Medes were not subjugated by the Romans: but Media is sometimes taken in a wider sense, so as to include Assyria and other countries of Asia. There was also a Thracian people of this name. s. ix, 142 ff; *R.* Livy xxviii, 5, marg.

133. 'To bid for,' though not to buy. *BRI.* ἀλαζὼν προσποιούμενος ὠνητιῶν· Theoph. Ch. 23, end. Martial has an excellent epigram on this subject: ix, 60. *CS. GIF. R.*

Argentum; i, 76, note.

Murrhina; vi, 156, note. *BRI.*

134. *Spondet* 'is a surety for him,' 'gains him credit.' ii, 12. *R.*

Tyrio purpura filo, a periphrasis. i, 27, note; Plin. ix, 36 ff; *PRA.* Virg. Æ. iv, 262; Hor. Ep. xii, 21. *MAD.*

Stlataria 'piratical;' from *stlata, genus navigii latum magis quam altum*; Festus: πειρατικοῦ σκάφους εἶδος Gloss. *et melior navis, quam quæ stlataria portat*; Enn. Its meaning may be either (1) 'decoying,' Sch. 'deceptive,' *LUB.* i. e. (as we should say) 'sailing under false colours;' or (2) 'imported in a foreign bottom.' *PRA.*

135. *Vendit* 'gets him off,' 'makes him fetch more money,' *FE.* 'puffs him off.' s. 73. *R.*

136. 'Violet mantles' thrown over the toga. *FE.* s. Mart. i, 97; ii, 57, 2; x, 49, 1; xiv, 154; *R.* Plin. xxi, 8; xxxvii, 6; 9. *PRA.*

137. *Quæ in publico species!* Tac. D. de Or. 6. *R.*

138. *Dicimus: "non ego ambitiosus sum, sed nemo Romæ aliter potest vivere; non ego sumtuosus sum, sed Urbs ipsa magnas impensas exigit;"* Sen. Ep. 50; *PRA.* s. iii, 180 ff; *R.* iii, 169, note.

139. 'Two hundred sesterces' are not quite thirty shillings. *MAD.* i, 92, note.

140. *Annulus*; i, 28 f. *PRA.* [*DDD*, on St James ii, 2.]

141. 'Eight chairmen:' i, 64, note. *PRA.* Caligula had a litter borne by eight slaves. Suet. iv. *MAD.*

142. *Comites*; s. i, 96; 119; 132; *PRA.* 46; *qui togatorum comitatus et egressus!* Tac. D. de Or. 6; τῷ φορείῳ παρεπομένων· Luc. Suet. iii, 30; (*CS.*) *rabulæ bene comitati per forum reducuntur*; Quint. xii. *R.*

'A chair, into which you may get when you please.' *LUB.* i, 64. *R.*

Togati; iii, 127, note. *MAD.*

143. 'Before you.' *circumpedes sunt obsequia servorum: antepedes amicorum*; Agroet. de Orthogr. p. 2274; *T. anteambulones*; Mart. ii, 18, 5; iii, 7, 2; 46; *PRA.* x, 74, 3. *R.*

He only 'hired the ring, being too poor to buy one.' *MAD.* s. iii, 180 ff; vi, 352 ff. *R.* This hired ring seems to

Sardonyche atque ideo pluris quam Cossus agebat,
Quam Basilus. Rara in tenui facundia panno.
Quando licet Basilo flentem producere matrem?
Quis bene dicentem Basilum ferat? Accipiat te
Gallia vel potius nutricula causidicorum
Africa, si placuit mercedem ponere linguæ.
Declamare doces? O ferrea pectora Vecti,
Quum perimit sævos classis numerosa tyrannos!
Nam quæcumque sedens modo legerat, hæc eadem stans
Proferet atque eadem cantabit versibus isdem.
Occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros.
Quis color et quod sit causæ genus atque ubi summa
Quæstio, quæ veniant diversæ forte sagittæ,

have answered even better than the war-horse of Æmilius; for Paulus, in process of time, obtained great practice, and, consequently, great riches. Martial had the misfortune to be under his patronage; which, like that of many other parvenus, was so burthensome, that the poet, in a fit of spleen, threatens to shake it off entirely: v, 23. This is one of the few occasions on which Martial speaks out; but he was not a man to carry his independent language into practice. *GIF.* Might not *Æmilius* and *Paulus* be one and the same person?

Agebat; 122; 125; *R.* 144.

144. 'A sardonyx;' Pers. i, 16; (*CS.*) *PRA.* vi, 382; Mart. ii, 29, 2. *R.*

145. *Basilus*; x, 222. *R.*

'Rare' in the vulgar opinion, not in reality. *sæpe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia*; Cæcil. Cic. T. Q. iii, 56; *PRA.* s. viii, 47 ff. *R.*

146. See Cic. Verr. 3; for Font. 17 &c. *PRA.*

147. 'However well he may speak.' *LUB.*

148. In Gaul and Africa eloquence was still encouraged by the multiplicity of law-suits. *SVL.* s. i, 44; xv, 111; Quint. x, 1; 3. *PRA.*

150. *Ferrea* 'quite steeled against the assaults of impatience or fatigue.' s. i, 31, note. *MAD. O dura messorum ilia!* Hor. Ep. iii, 4.

Vectius Valens, an eminent professor of rhetoric: Plin. xxix, 1. *PRA.*

151. "A school, Where boys, in long succession, rave and storm At tyranny, through many a crowded form." This unfortunate race, besides having their heads distracted with these everlasting declamations, were sometimes liable to lose them altogether. Domitian actually put one of them (named Maternus) to death for a rhetorical flourish about tyranny, which was produced in his school. Dio. *GIF.* s. i, 15-17, notes; *MAD.* vii, 160-170; Tac. D. de Or. 35; Sen. Contr. vii; Quint. Decl. and Inst. ii, 10, 4; Petr. i; *R.* note on 204; *pueros magistri in classes distribuebant et iis ordinem dicendi secundum vires ingenii dabant*; Quint. i, 2. *PRA.*

152. 'What the class sit down and learn by reading over, that they stand up and repeat; the very same lines in the same tone and twang;' *ACH. cantilenam eandem canentes*; Ter. Phor. iii, 2, 10. *R.* οἱ αὐτοὶ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς αὐτοῖς τὰ αὐτά· an author quoted by *GRA.*

154. There was a Greek proverb: δὶς κράμβη θάνατος. Sch. 'warmed-up cabbage.' *MAD.*

155. *Color*; vi, 280: *PRA.* or 'the ornaments of diction.' *LUB.* Cic. Or. iii, 25; 52. *R.*

Genus: either deliberative, or demonstrative, or judicial. *LUB.* Quint. iii, 4. *PRA.* Cic. Inv. i, 5; 15. *R.*

'The upshot of the matter,' 'the main jet of the question,' *GIF.* 'that on which the case hinges.' *SVL.* Quint. iii, 5 f; Cic Inv. i, 6; 8 ff. *R.*

156. 'The shafts and shots of the adversary.' *LUB.* By the same meta-

Nôsse velint omnes, mercedem solvere nemo.
" Mercedem appellas ? quid enim scio ?" Culpa docentis
Scilicet arguitur, quod læva in parte mamillæ
Nil salit Arcadico juveni, cujus mihi sexta
Quaque die miserum dirus caput Hannibal implet ;
Quidquid id est, de quo deliberat, an petat Urbem
A Cannis, an post nimbos et fulmina cautus
Circumagat madidas a tempestate cohortes.
" Quantum vis stipulare, et protenus accipe, quod do,
Ut toties illum pater audiat." Ast alii sex
Et plures uno conclamant ore sophistæ
Et veras agitant lites, raptore relicto;
Fusa venena silent, malus ingratusque maritus,

phor we have *Martem forensem* ; Ov. Pont. iv, 6, 29 ; *peroraturus, stricturum se lucubrationis suæ telum, minabatur*; Suet. iv, 53. See 173. *R.* ["A fool's bolt is soon shot."]

158. Those who have given the most trouble, are most likely to demur at paying.

159. *Cor animalibus ceteris in medio pectore est, homini tantum infra laevam papillam*; Plin. xi, 37 s 69; *PRA.* Pers. ii, 53; *cor aliis animus videtur; exquo excordes, vecordes, concordesque dicuntur, et Nasica ille prudens Corculum, et egregie cordatus homo catus Ælius Sextus: Empedocles animum esse censet, cordi suffusum sanguinem: alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem et locum*; Cic. T. Q. i, 9. *R.*

160. ' There is no life or animation.' *cor tibi rite salit*; Pers. iii, 111; Sen. Thy. 756. *R.*

Arcadia was celebrated for its breed of asses; Pers. iii, 9; *PRA.* Varr. R. R. ii, 1, 14; Plin. viii, 43 s 68; Plaut. Asin. ii, 2, 67; but not for the wits of its natives: Philostr. iii; whence the proverb 'Αρκάδιον βλάστημα, ' an Arcadian sprig.' *BRO. SCO. R.*

161. ' Regularly once a week.' Suet. iii, 32. (*CS.*) *R.*

' Sent by the wrath of heaven (*dirus* i. e. *deorum ira*) to be the dread of Rome (Hor. Od. iii, 6, 36; iv, 42; *R.*) and the scourge of schoolmasters.'

' Whose declamation in the person of *Hannibal*;' vi, 170; *PRA.* x, 167. *R.*

162 ff. According to Maharbal's advice. Liv. xxii, 51; xxvi, 7-11; Polyb. ix, 3 ff; Sil. xii, 489—xiii, 93. *LUB. PRA. R.*

163. See ii, 155. *PRA.*

165. ' Stipulate for,' opposed to *spondebo. E.*

The schoolmaster offers to place any stake in the hands of a third person, to be paid the parent conditionally: ' The father can have no conception of the task he has imposed on his son's preceptor. Let him just make the experiment. I am sure no sum of money would induce him to go on week after week hearing such a dull blockhead.' There were certain days, on which the parents came with their friends, to hear their sons recite speeches at school. Quint. ii, 7; x, 5; Pers. iii, 47. *PRA. MAD. R.*

167. ' The whole pack are giving tongue at the same time;' either as barristers, or in running down the intolerable hardships of a sophist's life. *PRA.*

Sophistæ ' professors of rhetoric and the belles lettres.' Cic. Acad. iv, 23; Fin. ii, 1. *R.*

168. ' Abandoning fictitious disputations.' *LUB.*

Raptor; e. g. Paris, who carried off Helen; Jason, who carried off Medea. *LUB.* s. Sen. Controv. and Quint. Declam. *PRA.* [Her. i, 1 ff.]

169. ' Poison, such as that mixed by Medea for Creusa, the youthful bride of Jason, her faithless and ungrateful

Et quæ jam veteres sanant mortaria cæcos.
Ergo sibi dabit ipse rudem, si nostra movebunt
Consilia, et vitæ diversum iter ingredietur,
Ad pugnam qui rhetorica descendit ab umbra,
Summula ne pereat, qua vilis tessera venit
Frumenti: quippe hæc merces lautissima. Tenta,
Chrysogonus quanti doceat vel Pollio quanti
Lautorum pueros, artem scindens Theodori.
Balnea sexcentis et pluris porticus, in qua
Gestetur dominus, quoties pluit. Anne serenum
Exspectet spargatque luto jumenta recenti?
Hic potius: namque hic mundæ nitet ungula mulæ.
Parte alia longis Numidarum fulta columnis

husband, (*LUB.* Sen. Cont. ii, 5; *PRA.*) is no longer heard of. *R.*

170. 'The drugs which promised to restore to all the faculties of youth the blind and aged Pelias.' Ov. M. vii, 297-349; *LUB.* Hygin. 24; Diodor. iv, 51 f. *R.*

171. See vi, 113; *PRA.* Mart. iii, 36, 10. *R.*

'The sophist indeed, if he followed my advice, would not rush into a Scylla (s. 106-149;) to escape from a Charybdis; but would strike out into a quite different line of life.' *R. tenta, &c*; 175 ff.

173. See Sen. Contr. iii, pref. *R.*

174. The poorer citizens were furnished monthly, on the nones, by the magistrates with a 'small tablet' of lead or wood; which, on being presented to the keepers of the public granaries, entitled the bearers to a certain quantity 'of corn,' either gratis, or upon some small payment: Tac. A. xv, 39. These tallies, as appears from the text, were transferable: those who were not in want of corn disposed of them for a 'trifling sum.' *LUB. L.* Pers. v, 73 f; (*KG.*) *PRA.* s. Suet. ii, 42; i, 41; (*CS.*) Dio xliii, 21; lx, 10. Or *vilis frumenti* 'of damaged corn.' *KG. R.*

175. 'For this is the utmost return they have to expect.' *R. lautissima*, with reference to *lautos* just below, may be a sneer at the paltry pittance which noblemen devoted to the education of their sons: 'a right honourable remuneration truly!'

176. *Chrysogonus*, vi, 74; was a favourite singer, and *Pollio*, vi, 387; a favourite musician; both of them men of loose principles. *Theodorus* (according to Hesychius) was an infamous profligate. 'The wealthy nobles place their sons, at an enormous expense, under the tuition of this singing-master and this music-master, from whom they learn every thing that is bad.' *ACH.* See note on vi, 452. He says 'the Art' of Theodorus; because *Theodorus* of Gadara, an eminent rhetorician in the reign of Tiberius, (Suet. iii, 57; Quint. iii, 1; 11; i, 12; iv, 2; Strab. xiii, p. 625; xvi, p. 759; Lucian in Macrob.) wrote several works. *PRA. R.*

177. *Scindens* 'dividing, explaining in detail.' *MAD.* [ὀρθοτομῶν τὸν λόγον τῆς ἀληθείας· II Timothy ii, 15.

178. On the magnificence of the Roman 'baths,' see Sen. Ep. 51; 86; Plin. Ep. ii, 17; v, 6; Vitr. v, 10. *GRA.*

Sexcentis; nearly £5000. i, 92, note.

Porticus; iv, 5 ff. *GRA.* "More for a spacious portico they pay, In which to amble on a showery day. Shall they, for brighter skies, at home remain? Or dash their pamper'd mules through mud and rain? No: let them ride beneath the stately roof, For there no mire can soil the shining hoof." *GIF. intra limen latus esse do cursus*; Mart. xii, 57, 23.

180. ['Spatter, splash.']

182. *Columnas ultima recisas Africa*; Hor. Od. ii, 18, 4 ff; *LUB.* Plin.

Surgat et algentem rapiat cœnatio solem.
Quanticumque domus, veniet, qui fercula docte
Componat; veniet, qui pulmentaria condat.
Hos inter sumtus sestertia Quintiliano,
Ut multum, duo sufficient. Res nulla minoris
Constabit patri, quam filius. "Unde igitur tot
Quintilianus habet saltus?" Exempla novorum
Fatorum transi: felix et pulcer et acer;
Felix et sapiens et nobilis et generosus
Appositam nigræ lunam subtexit alutæ:

xxxvi, 6; *PRA.* id. v, 3; Stat. S. i, 5, 36; (*BA.*) *R.* id. quoted in the note on iii, 258.

183. The rich had different dining-parlours, according to the different seasons of the year. Varr. L. L. iv; s. Suet. ii, 72; vi, 31; *CS.* Col. i, 5 f; Plin. Ep. i, 17, 10 ff. *R.* 'This saloon caught the cool sun;' i. e. either the winter's sun by a southern aspect, or the early summer's sun by an eastern one. *PRA.*

184. "Cost these whatever sum, Cooks and confectioners are yet to come." *GIF.*

Fercula; i, 94; *docte componat*; s. v, 120 ff. *R.*

185. *Pulmentaria* 'victuals' in general: so called from *puls*, which the Romans long used instead of bread. Pers. vi, 40; Cic. T. Q. v, 90; *PRA.* xiv, 171; Plin. xviii, 8. *R.*

186. Little more than £16 *per annum*, to the first-rate rhetorician. vi, 280; *R.* and 75. *GIF.*

187. 'At the outside.' The whole of this passage, (from 178;) seems an imitation of Crates the Theban: *τίθει μαγείρῳ μνᾶς δέκα, ἰατρῷ δραχμὴν, κόλακι τάλαντα δέκα, συμβούλῳ καπηλὸν, πόρνῃ τάλαντον. φιλοσόφῳ τριώβολον.* Eph. in his Life by Laert. *GRA.*

188. *Filius* 'the education of a son.' Juvenal instances Quintilian as a rich man, while Pliny, in a letter which does equal honour to himself and his master, (for such Quintilian was,) talks of his moderate fortune, vi, 32. This discrepancy may be accounted for by the different circumstances of the two writers. What appeared immense to Juvenal, might be far from seeming so to such a wealthy man as Pliny. It is satisfactory, however, to know, that this amiable and virtuous character experienced none of the neglect and poverty which overwhelmed so many of his brethren. *GIF. R.* He taught rhetoric for twenty years; he was also the first who opened a public school at Rome; and he had an annual salary from the treasury, of more than £800. s. Mart. ii, 90; Cassiodor. *LUB. R. GIF.*

189. 'Instances of unprecedented good fortune.' *T.*

190. 'He is lucky; and luck is every thing: if a man has but luck, he has all goods, corporeal, intellectual, and external.' *LUB.* s. Hor. Ep. i, 1, 106 ff; S. i, 3, 121 f. *R.*

192. Senators had black shoes of tanned leather; the form was somewhat like a short boot, reaching nearly to the middle of the leg, as they are sometimes seen in statues and bas-reliefs; with a crescent, or the letter C, in front of them; because the original number of senators was one hundred. Sch. *FAR. GIF.* Plut. M. xx. *PRA.* This moon was a silver or ivory buckle worn above the instep: *τὸ σύμβολον τῆς εὐγενείας περιηρτημένος τῷ ὑποδήματι· τοῦτο δὲ ἔστιν ἐπισφύριον ἐλεφάντινον μηνοειδές.* Philostr. V. Her. ii, 8, p. 55. (*OA.*) Marcellus derives the origin of this ornament from the Tuscans (s. Serv. on Virg. Æ. viii, 458;) and from Mercury, who, in rescuing Æneas from the Greeks, placed *ὑστερίεντα περὶ σφυρὰ πίδιλα, τὰ λίγουσι καὶ Ἑρμάωνα φορῆναι· ὁ δέ οἱ περὶ ποσσὶ σαωτὴρ παμφανόων ἐνέκειτο σελαναίης κύκλος αἴγλης.* 23 ff; in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 302 f; *non hesterna sedet lunata lingula planta*; Mart. ii, 29, 7. Of new nobles, the saying was:

Felix, orator quoque maximus et jaculator;
Etsi perfrixit, cantat bene. Distat enim, quæ
Sidera te excipiant modo primos incipientem
Edere vagitus et adhuc a matre rubentem.
Si Fortuna volet, fies de rhetore consul:
Si volet hæc eadem, fies de consule rhetor.
Ventidius quid enim? quid Tullius? anne aliud, quam

σὺ τὴν εὐγένειαν ἐν τοῖς ἀστραγάλοις ἔχεις. *J.* Ov. Her. 9, 60; (*HS.*) *R.* [*HAR*, O. i, 14.]

Nigris medium impedit crus pellibus, et latum demisit pectore clavum; Hor. S. i, 6, 27 f. *PRA.* Yet Martial has *coccina cingit aluta pedem*; ii, 29, 8; and Ovid, speaking of a lady, *nivea aluta*; A. A. iii, 271; (*HS.*) s. also Vopisc. Aur. 49; Plin. ix, 17. *FE. R.*

193. *Jaculator* 'a logician.' *LUB.* vi, 450; *PRA.* note on 156; *MAD.* *jaculatio verborum*; Quint. vi, 3. *R.*

194. 'Though hoarse with a cold.' *perfrixisse tuas questa est præfatio fauces*; Mart. iii, 18, 1; *FAR.* Front. Strat. i, 12, 11. *R.* [Phæd. i, 13.]

195. 'The stars which preside over the natal hour make all the difference.' *LUB.* vi, 553, note; ff; *R.* 570, notes; Pers v, 45 ff; *PRA.* ix, 32 ff. *MAD.* Some, according to the proverb, are "born with a gold spoon in their mouth"

196. A new-born infant looks red, owing to its thin and tender skin. *PRA. BRO.* vi, 490, note.

197. See iii, 39 f; *R.* xiii, 86. *LUB.* *Quintilianus, consularia per Clementem ornamenta sortitus, honestamenta nominis potius videtur quam insignia potestatis habuisse*; Aus. Gr. Act. p. 712; *Frontonem Antonini Augusti magistrum consulatus ornavit*; ibid. *PRA.* Suet. de Ill. Rh. 1. Ausonius himself was advanced to the consulship (in a succeeding age) by his pupil Gratian, 379 A.D. ibid. *GIF.*

198. *Valerius Licinianus*, *LUB.* a most eloquent speaker, was expelled the senate, about this time, on suspicion of an incestuous intrigue with the vestal Cornelia, (ii, 29, note;) and banished into Sicily, where he set up a school; *exsul de senatore, rhetor de oratore factus.* His opening speech is very like the above distich: "*quos tibi, Fortuna, ludos facis? facis enim ex professoribus senatores, ex senatoribus professores!*" Plin. Ep. iv, 11; *PRA. GIF.* s. ib. vii, 42 ff. *R.* Our times afford more extraordinary instances of the sport of Fortune. *ACH.* [" How strange the changes, as our life extends, We see around us in our foes or friends! ...Not Marat, when from gallipots and pills France saw him rise, her arbiter of ills; Not Louis Philippe, tho' as pleases God, He wields the sceptre or the pedant's rod; Not Cobbett raised to senates from the plough, Of rooks the terror once, of pensions now; Not one of these in tints so strong displays The mad caprice of fortune's giddy ways; Tho' strange their dramas, none of all the line Presents so wild a pantomime as thine:" G. Cox, Oxford in 1834, pt. vi, 25 ff.]

199. *P. Ventidius Bassus* was born at Asculum in the Picenian territory, and led in triumph, with his mother, among the captives taken in the Social War by Cn. Pomp. Strabo, father of Pompey the Great. He became an errand-boy, next a wagoner, then a muleteer, a soldier, centurion, and (by the influence of Cæsar and the two Antonii) tribune of the people, prætor, and, in the same year, pontiff and consul. He obtained a splendid triumph (201;) over the Parthians, and, finally, was honoured with a public funeral. His elevation to the consulship was considered, at the time, as an extraordinary event, and gave rise to many sarcastic effusions. One of these is come down to us: *concurrite omnes augures, aruspices! portentum inusitatum conflatum est recens; nam mulos qui fricabat consul factus est*; Gell. xv, 4. Time, however, which does justice to merit, established his claims and silenced, perhaps shamed, his enemies. V. Max. vi, 9 f; Cic. Ep. Fam.

Sidus et occulti miranda potentia fati?
Servis regna dabunt, captivis Fata triumphos.
Felix ille tamen corvo quoque rarior albo.
Pœnituit multos vanæ sterilisque cathedræ,
Sicut Thrasymachi probat exitus atque Secundi
Carrinatis: et hunc inopem vidistis, Athenæ,
Nil præter gelidas ausæ conferre cicutas.
Dî, majorum umbris tenuem et sine pondere terram

10; Plin. vii, 43; Plut. V. xlv, t. i, p. 931; Dio xlviii f; App. B. C. i, 47; (*SW.*) iii, 66; 80; iv, 2; v, 31-35; 50; 65; B. P. 71-74; Sch. *LUB. PRA. R. GIF.*

Servius Tullius, who was born of a female slave, succeeded Tarquin the Priscan, *LUB.* and was the sixth and the last good king (201; Sch.) of Rome: viii, 260; *GIF.* Liv. i, 39 ff; Flor. i, 6; Eutr. *PRA.*

200. *Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futuræ*; Virg. Æ. x, 501; *DO.* s. Cic. de Fato. *PRA.*

201. *P. Ventidius ex Parthis, et per Parthos de Crassi manibus in hostili solo miserabiliter jacentibus, triumphum duxit; et qui captivus carcerem exhorruerat, victor Capitolium felicitate celebravit*; V. Max. vi, 9. *PRA.*

202. *Ille* i. e. Quintilian. Sch.

A proverb like that in vi, 165. *DO.* Hence the oracle to Phalanthus, ἴξευ τὴν χώραν. ἕως κόρακες λευκοὶ γένωνται· Ath. viii, 16. *R.* White ravens are occasionally met with: Aristotle. One was sent to Alphonso king of Sicily by the king of England. Another was seen by *ROD. PRA.*

203. 'Of the profession of rhetoric.' *circum pulpita nostra et steriles cathedras basia sola crepant*; Mart. i, 77, 13 f; *PRA.* note on 49. *R.*

204. Θρασύμαχος Χαλκηδόνιος σοφιστὴς ἐν Βιθυνίᾳ. ὃς πρῶτος περίοδον καὶ κῶλον κατέδειξε καὶ τὸν νῦν τῆς ῥητορικῆς τρόπον εἰσηγήσατο μαθητὴς Πλάτωνος τοῦ φιλοσόφου καὶ Ἰσοκράτους τοῦ ῥήτορος· ἔγραψε συμβουλευτικοὺς. στίχνην ῥητορικὴν, παίγνια, ἀφορμὰς ῥητορικάς· Suid. s. Cic. Or. iii, 12; 16; 32; Quint. iii, 1, 10; 3, 4. *R.* Thrasymachus shut up his school at Athens for want of encouragement, and afterwards hung himself. Sch. *FAR.* Plat. de Rep. Dionys. Hal. fr. de Vet. Orat. *VAO.*

Secundus Carrinas was driven by poverty from Athens to Rome. On account of a rhetorical declamation against tyrants, (note on 151;) he was banished by Caligula *FAR.* Dio lix, 20; *PRA.* Tac. A. xv, 45. (*L.*) *R.*

205. 'You too, Athens,' i. e. Athens as well as Rome. *cicutas* will mean 'your hemlock, which you reserve as a reward for indigent genius.'

206. 'Cold.' (s. note on i, 72;) *cicuta quoque venenum est, publica Atheniensium pœna invisa. semen habet noxium. semini et foliis refrigeratoria vis: quos enecat, incipiunt algere ab extremitatibus corporis. remedio est, priusquam perveniat ad vitalia, vini natura excalfactoria. sed in vino pota irremediabilis existimatur*; Plin. xxv, 13 s 95, 4; Diosc. iv, 79; in Alex. 11; *cicutam potam caligo mentisque alienatio et artuum gelatio insequitur*; Scrib. Larg. de Comp. Med. 179; Schol. on Pers. v, 145; (*KG.*) *R.* Plat. Phæd. 66.

There is an allusion here to the condemnation of Socrates, who was adjudged to die by drinking hemlock. Pers. iv, 1 f. *PRA.*

207. *Date* or *dent* is understood, *sit tibi terra levis, mollique tegaris arena*; Mart. ix, 30, 11. *MAD.* Hence the letters frequently placed on tombs S. T. T. L. "Light lie the earth on thee:" opposed to which are the maledictions, *sit tibi terra gravis! urgeat ossa lapis! duriter ossa cubent! GRA. FAR. LUB. R. istam (Phædram) terra defossam premat, gravisque tellus impio capiti incubet*; Sen. Hip. 1280; s. Pers. i, 37 ff; *PRA.* [Ov. H. 7, 162; Am. iii, 9, 68; i, 8, 108; Tr. iii, 3, 76.] And the well-known epigram [by Dr Evans] on Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect of Blenheim; "Lie heavy on

Spirantesque crocos et in urna perpetuum ver,
Qui præceptorem sancti voluere parentis
Esse loco. Metuens virgæ jam grandis Achilles
Cantabat patriis in montibus: et cui non tunc
Eliceret risum citharœdi cauda magistri?
Sed Rufum atque alios cædit sua quæque juventus,
Rufum, qui toties Ciceronem Allobroga dixit.
Quis gremio Enceladi doctique Palæmonis affert,

him, earth! for he Laid many a heavy load on thee."

208. The ancients used to strew fragrant nosegays, annually, on the tombs of their departed friends, and even believed that flowers grew spontaneously on the graves, so that the shades of the deceased enjoyed 'a perpetual spring.' Suet. ii, 18; Ath. xv, p. 679; Anth. Lat. (*BU.*) ii, 4, 99; 186; 247; Anal. *BC*, t. ii, p. 25; t. iii, p. 303. This notion seems closely connected with the fabled metamorphoses of many heroes of antiquity into flowers. Pers. i, 35 ff; Suet. vi, 75; (*CS.*) Prop. i, 17, 22. (*VP.*) Perfumes and odoriferous flowers, 'crocus' (Plin. xxi, 6;) among the rest, were used at funerals and scattered either on the funeral pile or on the bones. Tib. iii, 2, 23 f; *JC. KI*, de Fun. Rom. iii, 5; iv, 3; *OI. GT. KG. R. PRA.* iv, 109, note; see Shaksp. Cymb. iv, 2; and the Dirge by Collins. A like custom still prevails in France [and Germany.]

209. Alexander, the pupil of Aristotle, is reported to have said: *præceptoribus plura, quam ipsis parentibus, debemus; quum ab his vivendi, ab illis bene vivendi rationem adipiscamur.* s. 238 f; Sen. Ben. vi, 16, end; Quint. ii, 2; 9 beginning. *LUB. PRA.*

210. 'In awe of the rod,' v, 154; 'regarding his preceptor with respectful deference.' *LUB. Phillyrides puerum cithara perfecit Achillen, atque animos placida contudit arte feros: qui toties socios, toties exterruit hostes, creditur annosum pertimuisse senem: quas Hector sensurus erat, poscente magistro, verberibus jussas præbuit ille manus*; Ov. A. A. i, 11 ff; *PRA.* Stat. Ach. i, 503 ff; (*BA.*) *R.*

211. 'Learnt to sing and accompany his voice on the lyre.' *PRA. nobilis grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno*; Hor. Ep. 13, 11. *R.*

Mount Pelion in Thessaly; *LUB.* the abode of the Centaurs. Apoll. ii, 5, 4.

212. Chiron, (iii, 205; *PRA.*) one of the sons of Saturn and Phillyra, being a centaur, had the body and tail of a horse. *LUB.* He had many heroes for his pupils. Apoll. iii, 13, 6. (*HY.*) *R.*

213. *Satrius Rufus, cui fuit cum Cicerone æmulatio*; Plin. Ep. i, 5, 11; *R.* or *Q. Curtius Rufus*, of whom nothing further is known than that he was an eminent rhetorician. *GRA.* A very eloquent native of Gaul. Sch.

Olim populi prius honorem capiebat suffragio, quam magistri desinebat esse dicto obediens, &c. GIF. but now *puer septuennis pædagogo tabula dirumpit caput*; Plaut. Bac. iii, 3, 37. *MAD.*

214. This 'Rufus arraigned the purity of Tully's style,' *GIF.* charging him with provincialisms and barbarisms, such as were only current among the natives of Savoy and those parts. *satis constat nec Ciceroni quidem obtrectatores defuisse, quibus inflatus et tumens, nec satis pressus, supra modum exsultans et superfluens videretur*; Tac. de Or. 18; 22. (*L.*) Calvus called him *solutum et enervem*; Brutus *elumbem et fractum.* For a defence of him see Gell. xvii, 1; Quint. xi, 1, 3; xii, 10, 1. Or an historical declamation may be alluded to, which went to prove that Cicero had, in the affair of Catiline, identified himself with the Allobroges rather than with his fellow-countrymen. Sall. B. C. *PRA. R.*

215. 'To the lap.' see St Luke vi, 38. *MAD.*

Of *Enceladus* nothing further is known.

Palæmon; vi, 452. *LUB.* He was in the receipt of a good annual income; *GIF.* as his school brought him in

Quantum grammaticus meruit labor? Et tamen ex hoc,
Quodcumque est, (minus est autem, quam rhetoris æra)
Discipuli custos præmordet Acœnonoëtus
Et, qui dispensat, franget sibi. Cede, Palæmon,
Et patere inde aliquid decrescere, non aliter, quam
Institor hibernæ tegetis niveique cadurci,
Dummodo non pereat, mediæ quod noctis ab hora
Sedisti, qua nemo faber, qua nemo sederet,
Qui docet obliquo lanam deducere ferro;
Dummodo non pereat, totidem olfecisse lucernas,
Quot stabant pueri, quum totus decolor esset
Flaccus et hæreret nigro fuligo Maroni.
Rara tamen merces, quæ cognitione tribuni

forty *sestertia* and he had little less in private property: making together about £650 *per annum*. *R.*

216. *Grammaticus*; Petr. 55; Ath. xv, 1; Quint. i, 4; Gell. xiv, 5; *PRA.* Pallad. Ep. 46 in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 417. *R.*

218. 'The servant, who takes his little master to the day-school, must have the first nibble.' The metaphor is taken from a slice of bread sent, by the hands of a hungry messenger, to a third person. *MAD.* [s. *Pædagogus*, *FAR*, Th. Galatians iii, 24.]

219. 'The steward breaks a bit off, before it leaves his hands.' *MAD.*

"Courage, Palæmon, be not over nice, But suffer some abatement in your price; As those who deal in rugs, will ask you high, And sink by pence, and half-pence, till you buy." *GIF.* Neither the advice nor the simile could be very palatable to the arrogance and self-importance of the grammarian. *BRI.* It is said however that he was very attentive to the main chance; *cum officinas promercalium vestium exerceret, &c*; Suet. Ill. Gr. 23. *R.*

220. *Inde* i. e. *ex hoc*; 216.

221. 'The salesman' or 'factor,' who sold upon commission, and sometimes travelled about with goods for the manufacturer. s. Hor. Od. iii, 6, 30; *JN.* Prop. iv, 2, 38; (*BKH.*) *R.* Mart. xii, 57, 14; Livy xxii, 25, 16.

Tegetis; v, 8. *Cadurci*; vi, 537. *R.*

222. ['Go for nothing:' half a loaf being better than no bread.]

The early hour at which these schools opened is noticed also by Martial: (note on 126;) *quid tibi nobiscum, ludi scelerate magister, invisum pueris virginibusque caput? nondum cristati rupere silentia galli: murmure jam sævo verberibusque tonas. vicini somnum non tota nocte rogamus: nam vigilare leve est, pervigilare grave*; i, 69, 1 ff; 9 f; *PRA. nec cogitandi nec quiescendi in Urbe locus est pauperi; negant vitam ludimagistri mane, &c. numerare pigri damna quis potest somni?* xii, 57, 3 ff; 15; Pers. iii, 1 ff. *R.*

223. The master sat in his chair, 203; while the boys stood; 226. *GRA. R.*

224. They combed wool with a card, which had 'crooked iron' teeth, like those now in use. *MAD. doctissimus artis lanificæ, moderator pectinis unci*; Claud. xx, 381 f. *R.*

Deducere; 54; Tib. i, 6, 78-80. (*HY.*) *R.*

225. Each boy had his lamp, because it was not yet day-light. *LUB.*

226. From this passage we learn, that Virgil and Horace were the standard books in the grammar schools of those days. s. Quint. x, 1, 85; *PRA.* i, 1, 12; 8, 5; Petr. 5; Cic. de Or. i, 42. *R.*

228. "E'en then, the stipend thus reduced, (216 ff; *R.*) thus small, Without a law-suit, rarely comes at all." *GIF.*

'The tribune, who presided in the

Non egeat. Sed vos sævas imponite leges,
Ut præceptori verborum regula constet,
Ut legat historias, auctores noverit omnes,
Tamquam ungues digitosque suos; ut forte rogatus,
Dum petit aut thermas aut Phœbi balnea, dicat
Nutricem Anchisæ, nomen patriamque novercæ
Anchemoli; dicat, quot Acestes vixerit annos,
Quot Siculus Phrygibus vini donaverit urnas.
Exigite, ut mores teneros ceu pollice ducat,

court of requests for the recovery of small debts,' and was therefore called *aerarius*. *GRA. AX.* Trials, which at first were entirely in the hands of the senators, by the Sempronian law of C. Gracchus were transferred to the equestrian order, then by the Livian and Plautian laws to the senators and knights, afterwards by C. Sulla they were restored to the senate, and lastly by the Aurelian law of L. Aur. Cotta they were made common to the three classes: the tribunes of money-matters were chosen from the plebeians. Julius Cæsar(when)dictator abolished the latter *decuria*, which was presently reinstated by Augustus. *R.*

229. 'I would have you, who are parents, show the master no mercy.' *PRA.*

230. 'He must know the rules for every word.' *MAD.*

231. 'Universal history, and all the classics, he must have at his fingers' ends.' *MAD. non satis est poetas legisse, excutiendum omne scriptorum genus, non propter historias modo sed et verba, quæ frequenter jus ab auctoribus sumunt. sola grammatica omni studiorum genere plus habet operis quam ostentationis*; Quint. i, 4; *PRA.* xi, 3, 114. *R.*

233. (1) 'Either the hot or the cold baths.' *LUB. Phœbus* is said to have been a bath-keeper at Rome. This was the name of one of Nero's freed-men: Tac. An. xvi, 5. (2) 'Either artificial or natural baths;' the latter being warmed only by the sun. (3) 'The baths of Baiæ or Cumæ;' the latter being designated by the name of its guardian god: *non Phœbi vada, principesque Baiæ*; Mart. vi, 42, 7. *PRA. R.* Wealthy noblemen used to send for literary men to enjoy their conversation at the baths. *HZ.*

234. This absurd curiosity about trifles (which, as Seneca well observes, *nec juvat nec prodest scire*) was but too common among the ancients. Gellius gives us many pleasant instances of it, to which his learned translator has added more. Juvenal seems to allude to Tiberius, who used to harass these poor men, by enquiring who was Hecuba's mother, what the Sirens used to sing, &c, &c. It is impossible to suppress a smile at the perverse industry of modern critics in hunting out what Juvenal represents as puzzling those of his own time. 'The nurse of Anchises and the step-dam of Anchemolus' are no longer secrets. *GIF.* Sen. Ep. 88; 98; 108; Gell. xiv, 6; Suet. iii, 56; 70. *FAY.* The latter is said to have been *Casperia*; Serv. Virg. Æn. x, 389; *PRA.* the former, *Tisiphone*. Sch. Quint. i, 8; Sen. de Br. V. 18. *R.*

235. *Acestes*, king of Sicily; *ævi maturus*; Virg. Æn. v, 73. *PRA.*

236. *Quot*: s. Virg. Æn. i, 195 f. (*HY.*) *PRA.*

Siculus 'the Sicilian king.' see note on *τὸν Κόλχον* Her. i, 2, [78].

237. The moral education of his pupils must be equally attended to. Su t. Ill. Gr. 23; *R.* Pers. v, 36-40. *PRA.* [Spectator No 313.]

'That he mould.' Pers. v, 40; (*KG.*) *PRA. excudent alii spirantia mollius æra, vivos ducent de marmore vultus*; Virg. Æ. vi, 848 f; *MAD.* Mart. viii, 6, 10; Ov. M. i, 402; *fingere mentes*; Sil. i, 441; *robora in rectum, quamvis flexa revocabis; curvatas trabes calor explicat et aliter natæ in id finguntur, quod usus postulat*;

Ut si quis cera vultum facit: exigite, ut sit
Et pater ipsius cœtus, ne turpia ludant,
Ne faciant vicibus. " Non est leve, tot puerorum
" Observare manus oculosque in fine trementes."
" Hæc" inquit " cures; et, quum se verterit annus,
" Accipe (victori populus quod postulat) aurum."

quanto facilius animus accipit formam, flexibilis et omni humore obsequentior; Sen. Ep. 50. *R.*

238. Thus Horace speaks of the young as *cereus in vitium flecti*; A. P. 163; *PRA.* s. Pers. iii, 23 f; *ut Hymettia sole cera remollescit, tractataque pollice multas flectitur in facies, ipsoque fit utilis usu*; Ov. M. x, 284 ff; *qualiter artifici victuræ pollice cerae accipiunt formas, ignemque manumque sequuntur*; Stat. Ach. i, 332 f; Plin. Ep. vii, 9, 11. *R.*

239. *Pater*; Quint. ii, 2; *PRA.* s. 209 f. *R.*

' Lest they play obscenely.' *MAD.*

240. ' Lest they corrupt each other.' Sch.

The schoolmaster observes, that he has no light task imposed on him. *R.*

241. ' Tremulous;' ii, 94. *R.*

242. The father insists upon having all these points attended to. Sch.

' When March comes round again,' (which was the first month of the Roman year,) ' you shall be paid.' Macr. i, 12. *PRA.*

243. ' As much gold' (i. e. five pieces, s. 122;) ' as is given at the request of the people, to a victorious' (1) ' charioteer in the circus,' Mart. x, 74, 5; ἰθιῶντο ἁρμηλατοῦντα (Heliogabalus is meant) καὶ χρυσοῦς, ὧς τέ τινα τῶν τυχόντων, αἰτοῦντα· Xiph. Hel. Or (2) ' gladiator in the amphitheatre,' Suet. v, 21. Or (3) ' actor in the theatre;' Tac. An. i, 83; (*L.*) *SM*, p. 911. So that these men get as much in one hour, as a schoolmaster for the whole year. Sch. *AX. FAY. PRA.* s. Pallad. Ep. xlvi, in *BC*, An. (*JC.*) *R.*

SATIRE VIII.

ARGUMENT.

In this Satire, in which Juvenal puts on a most serious and impressive air, he demonstrates that distinction is merely personal; 19..30; that though we may derive rank and titles from our ancestors, yet if we degenerate from the virtues by which they obtained them, we cannot be considered as truly noble. 1..18; 30..38. We estimate animals not from their pedigree but from their excellencies. 56..67. Merit constitutes true nobility; 30 ff; 211 ff; in this, men of inferior origin are frequently pre-eminent; 39 ff; and in this, men of high birth ought to aim at distinction. 68..86.

The Satire branches out into many collateral topics. From the profligacy of the young nobility, he passes, by an easy transition, to the miserable state of the provinces, which were usually placed under their management, and which they plundered and harassed without mercy. 87 ff; (s. Plin. Ep. to Max. viii, 24.) This part of his Satire is treated with a freedom of thought, and an elevation of language, worthy of the best times of the republic.

From this, he returns once more to the main subject, 142 ff; the state of debasement into which the descendants of the first families had voluntarily sunk: 145 ff; he severely lashes their meanness, cowardice, and base prostitution of every kind; 183..210; vices which he sets in the strongest light, by contrasting them with the opposite virtues, to be found in persons of the lowest station and the humblest descent. 231 ff. Seneca is placed in contraposition to Nero; 211..230: Cicero with Catiline and Cethegus on the one hand, and Octavius on the other; 231..244: Marius with Catulus; 245..253. The Decii 254..258; and Servius Tullius 259 f; are then adduced. And lastly the noble traitors of the house of Brutus are contrasted with the patriotic slave; 261..268.

Considered as a whole, this is a very fine performance. We may perhaps discover a triteness in some of these latter instances; but perhaps the poet was willing to sacrifice novelty to notoriety, and imagined that his examples would be more effectual in proportion as they were more generally recognised.

He winds up with the reflection, that of the two it is far better by personal merits and exploits to throw a splendor around a low origin than to sully the highest by degenerate vices. 269..271. And the most ancient Roman ancestry, after all, was of a very questionable character in point of respectability. 272..275.

The detailed history of Nero's enormities shows this Satire to have been written while they were yet fresh in the author's mind, probably before the death of Vespasian. (see note on 51.) *GIF. R.*

Horace has handled the same subject (Satire i, 6.) more methodically and in a less declamatory style. *KG.* There is an excellent German translation of this Satire by von Denis. *R.* Boileau Despreaux has given a version of it, (Satire v,) which, though almost literal, is very inferior to the original. *ACH.* To these may be added "High Birth, a Satire addressed to a young Nobleman; in imitation of the Eighth Satire of Juvenal. London. 1821." 8vo. pp. 48.

STEMMATA quid faciunt? Quid prodest, Pontice, longo
Sanguine censeri pictosque ostendere vultus
Majorum et stantes in curribus Æmilianos
Et Curios jam dimidios humerosque minorem
Corvinum et Galbam auriculis nasoque carentem?
Quis fructus generis tabula jactare capaci

1. 'Genealogical trees.' *stemmate quod Tusco ramum millesime ducis*; Pers. iii, 28. *LUB.* The images of noble ancestors were connected by festoons formed with garlands of flowers, which went regularly from father to son, so that the pedigree could be traced thereby. These images were ranged in their halls, 19 f. and porticoes, vi, 163; Plin. xxxv, 1-5. (*HD.*) *R. nobilem non facit atrium plenum fumosis imaginibus: [nemo in nostram gloriam vixit, nec, quod ante nos fuit nostrum est:] animus facit nobilem; [cui ex quacumque conditione supra fortunam licet surgere;]* Sen. Ep. 44; *qui imagines in atrio exponunt, et nomina familiæ suæ longo ordine, ac multis stemmatum illigata flexuris, in parte prima ædium collocant; noti magis quam nobiles sunt*; id. Ben. iii, 28; [*KG.*] *L. RF. satius est me meis rebus gestis florere, quam majorum opinione niti, atque ita vivere, ut sim ego posteris meis nobilitatis initium, et virtutis exemplum*; Cic. in Sallust: *nam genus et proavos et quæ non fecimus ipsi vix ea nostra voco*; Ov. M. xiii, 40 f; *PRA. nam quid imaginibus, quid avitis fulta triumphis atria, quid pleni numeroso consule fasti profuerint, si vita labat? perit omnis in illo nobilitas, cujus laus est in origine sola*; Author of the Paneg. ad Pis. 8 ff. *GRA. nihil erucæ faciunt, nec prosunt satureia*; Mart. iii, 75, 3 f; Ov. Tr. iii, 8, 23. *BU.* Of Ponticus nothing is known but the name. As Juvenal took an interest in his conduct, this young nobleman had probably some sparks of worth. As we do not find he afterwards distinguished himself, we may hope that his virtues were greater than his talents, and, that if he did not add to his family honours, the poet's admonitions prevented him, at least, from tarnishing them. *GIF.* He might be descended from the heroic poet of the same name, in the Augustan age, who was the author of a Thebaid. Prop. i, 7; 9; Ov. Tr. iv, 10, 47. *R.*

Longo. Plin. ii, 33; *LUB. genus alto a sanguine divûm*; Virg. Æ. iv, 230. *SVL.*

2. 'Family portraits,' which were kept in cabinets, and only opened on festivals. Besides these there were masks of wax-work, resembling the deceased members of the family, which were carried in funeral processions. *Q. L. T.* [*AO*, H. R. 36, 8.]

3. On statues and triumphal cars, see Plin. xxxiv; *LUB.* s. vii, 152. *R.*

P. Corn. Scipio Æmilianus, who acquired the appellations of *Africanus Minor* and *Numantinus*, 11; ii, 154; 146. He was also the conqueror of Perses king of Macedon; Aur. Vict. *PRA.* P. Scipio (the son of *Africanus Major*) adopted him into the Cornelian clan. *R.*

4. *Curii*; ii, 3. *LUB.*

'Mutilated from the effects of time.' *LUB.* xv, 57; *dimidios Crispi equos*; Mart. x, 2, 10; s. iii, 219; xv, 5. *R.*

Humeros minor is a Grecism, as *frontem minor truncam*; Sil. iii, 42; V. Flac. i, 582; Luc. ii, 717. *R.*

5. *M. Val. Max. Corvinus*; i, 108; acquired the latter name from his victory, when military tribune, over a gigantic Gaul, in which he was aided by a raven. Liv. vii, 26. *PRA.*

Ser. Sulpicius Galba, the emperor, ii, 104; traced his pedigree up to Jupiter. One of his ancestors is here meant. *LUB.* Suet. vii, 2 f. *PRA.*

Auriculis; ὠτίον· St Matthew xxvi, 51.]

6. See 135 ff; Pers. iv, 46 ff. *R.*

'To display ostentatiously.' *FAY. LUB. quamvis, Pontica pinus, sylvæ filia nobilis, jactes et genus et nomen inutile*; Hor. Od. i, 14, 11 ff; note on φαντάζεσθαι· Her. vii, 10, [2].

†Corvinum, posthac multa contingere virga†
Fumosos equitum cum dictatore magistros,
Si coram Lepidis male vivitur? Effigies quo
Tot bellatorum, si luditur alea pernox
Ante Numantinos? si dormire incipis ortu
Luciferi, quo signa duces et castra movebant?
Cur Allobrogicis et magna gaudeat ara

7. 'The genealogical tables' were made out in the form of trees: the first founder of the family was the root, his immediate descendants the stem, and all the collaterals from them were 'the branches.' *MAD.* Or (2) 'by many fasces:' Sch. of which a dictator had twenty-four, a consul twelve, and a master of the horse six. *LUB.* Or (3) 'to point out with a wand to the persons before whom you display your pedigree.' *SVL.*

8. *Obrepsisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosarum imaginum, quarum simulacra nihil præter colorem*; Cic. in Pis. 1. The kitchen was in the hall, on which account the latter was called *atrium* from the 'black' colour. Serv. *S*, Ant. J. C. R. ii, 20. *PRA. fumosa stemmata*; Mart. viii, 6, 3; Sen. Ep. 44; *fumida nigra simulacra fumo*; Hor. Od. iii, 6, 4 *R.*

9. *M. Æmil. Lepidus, puer etiam tum progressus in aciem, hostem interemit, civem servavit: cujus tam memorabilis operis index est in Capitolio statua bullata et incincta prætexta, senatus consulto posita illi, qui jam virtuti maturus, honori tempestivus*; V. Max. iii, 1. *PRA.*

Coram 'in the presence of their images;' Sch. 144. *R.*

'One lives ill.' *nonnullis solet nobilitas generis parere ignobilitatem mentis*; Greg. Dial. *PRA.*

Quo 'to what end?' 142; xiv, 135; xv, 61; Ov. Her. 2, 53; 4, 157. (*HS.*)

10. *Alea*; i, 88; the nominative for the ablative. *R.*

Pernox; Virg. G. iii, 230. Thus *vigiles fenestræ*; iii, 275; *LUB.* Pers. v, 57. *PRA.*

11. *Numantinos*; 3; Flor. ii, 18. *PRA.*

13. The planet Venus was called *Vesper* or *Hesperus* in the evening, and *Lucifer* or *Phosphorus* in the morning. *LUB. nascere præque diem veniens age, Lucifer, almum*; Virg. E. viii, 17; *infra solem ambit ingens sidus appellatum Veneris, alterno meatu vagum, ipsisque cognominibus æmulum solis ac lunæ. præveniens quippe et ante matutinum exoriens, Luciferi nomen accipit, ut sol alter, diem maturans. contra, ab occasu refulgens, nuncupatur Vesper, ut prorogans lucem vicemque lunæ reddens*; Plin. ii, 8. *PRA.*

13. *Q. Fab. Max. Æmilianus Gallica victoria cognomen Allobrogici sibimet ac posteris peperit*; V. Max. vi, 9; (s. vii, 214;) *PRA.* Plin. vii, 50; xxxiii, 11; Liv. Ep. lxi; Flor. iii, 2; *E*, Cl. Cic. His son *Q. F. M. Persicus*, in consequence of his profligacy, was interdicted from the use of his father's estate by the city prætor Q. Pompeius, father of the triumvir. V. Max. iii, 5, 2; Sen. Ben. ii, 21; iv, 30. *T. LUB. R. GIF.*

'The great altar' stood in the Oxmarket near the Flaminian Circus, and was consecrated to Hercules by Evander. The Fabii claimed, by virtue of their descent from Hercules, the exclusive right to minister at it. Sch. *T. LUB.* Schol. on Liv. i, 7; ix, 29; Plut. V. x; Macr. iii, 6; *Evandrum Alcides ruricolasque volat: constituitque sibi, quæ maxima dicitur, aram, hic ubi pars Urbis de bove nomen habet*; Ov. F. i, 580 ff; (*HS. BU.*) *PRA.* Virg. Æ. viii, 271. (*HY.*) *R.*

Gaudeat 'not only be vain of it, but reap advantage from it.' *non sine ratione sacra est magnarum virtutum memoria: et esse plures bonos juvat, si gratia bonorum non cum ipsis cadat.... quid nuper Fabium Persicum, cujus osculum etiam impudici vitabant, sacerdotem non in uno collegio fecit; nisi Verrucosi et Allobrogici et illi tre-*

Natus in Herculeo Fabius lare, si cupidus, si
Vanus et Euganea quamtumvis mollior agna;
Si tenerum adtritus Catinensi pumice lumbum
Squalentes traducit avos emtorque veneni
Frangenda miseram funestat imagine gentem?

centi, (ii, 155;) *qui hostium incursioni pro republica unam domum objecerant? hoc debemus virtutibus, ut non præsentes solum illas, sed etiam ablatas e conspectu colamus*; Sen. Ben. iv, 30; *PRA.* [Hor. Od. iii, 24, 30 f.]

14. *Fabius*, the founder of their family, is said to have been the son of Hercules by Vinduna, daughter of Evander. Plut. V. x; Sil. ii, 3; vi, 627 ff; vii, 35; 44; 48; viii, 217; Ov. Pont. iii, 3, 100; F. ii, 237; 375 ff; Macr. iii, 6. *R.*

The *Lares* were common to the whole clan, and were preserved by each family: *privata sacra perpetua sunto*; a Law of the XII Tables. Hence they are called *paterni*; xii, 89; *patrii*; Tib. i, 10, 15; Synes. Ep. v, 72; *di Penates parentum familiæque Lar pater*; Plaut. Merc. i, 5. *PLA.* They are said to be the sons of Mercury and the nymph Lara: Ov. F. ii, [599]. According to Plato, good men became *Lares* after death, and wicked men, *Lemures*. *PRA.* [s. *AO*, R. H. 5, 24, 37.]

15. The Euganeans originally dwelt between the Alps and the Adriatic; they were driven to the hills by the Veneti, and settled between the river Athesis and the Lake Larius. Liv. i, 1. Their name was frequently applied to the Venetians, in whose territory was the town of Altinum at the mouth of the Silis, famous for its white wool: Mart. xiv, 155; (quoted in the note on vi, 150;) Colum. vii, 2, 3. Among other excellent sheep are named, the *Circumpadanæ*; Plin. viii, 48 s 73; and the *Pollentinæ*; Mart. xiv. 157; *R.* Plin. iv, 20. *SVL.*

'More soft' denotes effeminacy: as *agna Galæsi mollior Phalantini*; Mart. v, 37, 2. *R.*

16. "If, with anxious care, From his soft limbs he pumice every hair, And shame his rough-hewn sires!" *GIF.*

Catina (now Catania) a town of Sicily near Ætna, was buried by a shower of 'pumice stones' in one of the eruptions of that mountain. Oros. v, 13. It had been notorious for its luxury and profligacy. Sch. *T.* It suffered much in 1669 A.D. *PRA.* and again in 1693. *MAD.* Its lands were damaged, according to Thucydides, in 425 B.C.

Pumex; in usu corporum lævigandorum feminis, jam quidem et viris; Plin. xxxvi, 21; *PRA.* Ov. A. A. i, 506. *R.*

17. 'He exposes to public derision.' The metaphor is taken from guilty persons being carried through the forum with the name and nature of their offence suspended round their neck. *FAY.* Suet. xi. 8; *PRA.* s. xi, 31; Liv. ii, 38; xxxiii, 23; Mart. i, 54, 3; iii, 74, 5; vi, 77, 5. *R.* Or 'conveys their images in funeral processions.' *GES. K.*

Squalentes may be (1) synonymous with *fumosos*, 8; 'smoky and dusty from age.' s. Sil. i, 211; iii, 655; iv, 375; Virg. G. iii, 161; Apollon. ii, 1007; iii, 411. Or (2) 'rough and manly,' ii, 11, note. Or (3) 'mourning for the degeneracy of their posterity.' *R. FAY.*

18. The busts and statues of such as had been guilty of any capital crime were sometimes delivered up to the common executioner to be destroyed, that they might not disgrace the name, by being carried with the rest in the funeral processions of the family. *LUB.* x, 58; *PRA.* Plin. Pan. 52; Tac. A. vi, 2. (*L.*) *R.* [Hence our custom of hanging or burning in effigy.] This might have operated as a very powerful preventive of vice, had it not, like many other salutary customs, been perverted by the emperors and their favourites to the purposes of private hatred and revenge. Motions were sometimes made in the senate, for breaking the busts of such as were obnoxious to the tyrant of the day; and even so early as the reign of Tiberius, we find that it was not considered safe, in the splendid funeral of Junia, the wife of Cassius, to bring

Tota licet veteres exornent undique ceræ
Atria, nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.
Paulus vel Cossus vel Drusus moribus esto:
Hos ante effigies majorum pone tuorum:
Præcedant ipsas illi te Consule virgas.
Prima mihi debes animi bona. Sanctus haberi
Justitiæque tenax factis dictisque mereris?
Agnosco procerem. Salve, Gætulice, seu tu
Silanus, quocumque alio de sanguine! rarus
Civis et egregius patriæ contingis ovanti.
Exclamare libet, populus quod clamat, Osiri

out among the numerous busts of her illustrious family, either that of her husband or that of her brother. "Could but our fathers break the bonds of fate, And see their offspring thus degenerate; How they contend for birth and names unknown, And build on others' actions, not their own, They'd burn their titles, and their tombs deface, And disavow the vile, degenerate race: For fame of families is all a cheat, 'Tis personal virtue only, makes us great;" De Foe, quoted from memory. *GIF.*

19. *Atriaque immodicis arctat imaginibus*; Mart. ii, 90, 6; *LUB. non facit nobilem atrium plenum fumosis imaginibus. nemo in nostram gloriam vixit, neque quod ante fuit, nostrum est. animus facit nobilem, cui ex quacumque conditione supra fortunam licet surgere. quis est generosus? ad virtutem bene a natura compositus*; Sen. Ep. 44; Auth. of Pan. ad Pis. 5 ff; Sall. B. J. 85; Pers. iii, 29. (*KG.*) *R.* Juvenal perhaps had in his eye, Ov. Am. i, 8. 65. *HS.*

21. *Paulus*; s. 145, note; *FAY.* Plut. Vit. Aur. Vict. de Vir. Ill. *PRA.* *Aulus Cornelius Cossus*, when tribune in the army, slew Lar Tolumnius king of the Veientes, and thereby carried off the second *spolia opima* to consecrate to Jupiter Feretrius. Liv. iv, 19. Or *C. Corn. Lentulus Cossus. Augustus Cæsar Gætulos accolas Syrtium Cosso duce compescuit, unde illi Gætulici nomen*; Flor. iv, 12, 40. The latter would seem to be here alluded to, from 26. *FAY. PRA.* There were in Juvenal's time two lawyers named *Paulus* and *Cossus*, who, probably, were no honour to the name they bore. vii, 144, note.

One of the *Claudii* gained the additional name of *Drusus* by engaging hand to hand and slaying *Drusus* the enemy's general: he also brought back out of Gaul the gold which had formerly been paid to the Senones, when they were besieging the Capitol. *PRA.*

22. *Hos* i. e. *mores.* Sch. s. Tac. Agr. 46.

24. 'If you look for respect from me, I will tell you what I exact first from you.' *LUB.*

Animi bona 'the moral and intellectual virtues,' as opposed to 'corporeal goods' and 'the goods of fortune.' *ACH.*

Sanctus; iii, 137; *MAD. integer vitæ scelerisque purus*; Hor Od. i, 22, 1.

25. See note on 80.

'In word and deed:' *maximum enim est sapientiæ officium et indicium, ut verbis opera concordent, ne orationi vita dissentiat*; Sen. *SVL.*

26. 'All hail!' Hor. Od. i, 32, 15. *R.*

Gætulice; 21, note. 'The man, who has subjugated his passions and triumphs over temptations, is to my mind a more illustrious hero and conqueror, than he who has but gained a victory over barbarian enemies.' *LUB.* [Hor. O. ii, 2, 9-16.]

27. *L. Junius Silanus* was a wealthy young nobleman; Tac. A. xii, 3. *LUB.* He was son-in-law of the emperor Claudius. Suet. v, 27. *PRA.*

Rari quippe boni; xiii, 26. *LUB.*

29. Osiris was deified as having been the inventor of agriculture, gardening, and planting. Tib. i, 7, 27 ff. (*HY.*)

Invento. Quis enim generosum dixerit hunc, qui
Indignus genere et præclaro nomine tantum
Insignis? Nanum cujusdam Atlanta vocamus,
Æthiopem Cycnum, pravam extortamque puellam
Europen; canibus pigris scabieque vetusta
Levibus et siccæ lambentibus ora lucernæ
Nomen erit Pardus, Tigris, Leo, si quid adhuc est,
Quod fremat in terris violentius. Ergo cavebis

Sch. The Egyptians worshipped him under the figure of a live ox, which he was supposed to animate. When the animal (to which they gave the name of Apis, *LO.*) grew old, and consequently unfit for the residence of the divinity, he was thought to quit it, and migrate into a younger body of the same species; just as the Tartars, with infinitely more good sense, are taught to believe that their Lama migrates from one human body to another. The deserted ox was drowned with much ceremonious sorrow; when, those melancholy maniacs, his priests, attended by an immense concourse of people, dispersed themselves over the country, wailing and lamenting, in quest of the favoured individual which Osiris had selected to dwell in. This the priests were supposed to know by some sacred marks, and this they always took care to find in due time: the lamentations of the people were then changed into songs of joy; they conducted the sacrosanct beast with great pomp to the shrine of his predecessor, shouting and calling to the inhabitants as they passed, "We have found him, we have found him! come, and let us rejoice together." All the rites of the Egyptians were of a gloomy cast. This may be one of the causes of the singular attachment of the women to them, wherever they were introduced. We have seen (vi, 526 ff; *PRA.*) in what manner the priests of Isis ran up and down the streets of Rome, howling and lamenting for Osiris: this was a paltry imitation of their native ceremonies; to the clamorous termination of which Juvenal here alludes. *GIF. MAD.* Her. iii, 27 ff; Plin. viii, 46; Lact. Inst. i, 21. *R.*

30. *Quis nobilissimus, nisi qui optimus*? Fabius. *LUB.* See note on 19. *PRA.*

31. 'Panegyric then becomes irony, it can only be applied by *antiphrasis.*' Sch.

32. Νάνος *pumilio*; Gell. xix, 13; *homo suos breviter concretus in artus*; Prop. iv, 8, 41; *pumilionum genus in omnibus animalibus est*; Plin. xi, 49. *PRA. R.* People of quality kept 'dwarfs' for their amusement. *MAD.*

Atlas, brother of Prometheus and king of Mauritania. *LUB. Hic hominum cunctos ingenti corpore præstans Iapetionides Atlas fuit*; Ov. M. iv, 630 f; *quis par esset Atlanti viribus*? ib. 652 f; *quantus erat, mons factus Atlas*; ib. 656; ib. vii, 174 f; *cœlum qui vertice fulcit*; Virg. Æ. iv, 247; *maximus Atlas axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum*; ib. iv, 481 f. *PRA.*

Vocamus. παῤῥησίας καὶ ἀληθείας φίλος, ὡς ὁ Κωμικὸς φησι, τὰ σῦκα σῦκα, τὴν σκάφην δὲ σκάφην ὀνομάζει· Luc. πῶς δεῖ ἴστ. συγγ. 41. The manner of parasites in such matters is described, Ath. vi, 9; Hor. S. i, 3, 44 ff. *R.*

33. 'An Æthiopian.' ii, 23; *PRA.* Jeremiah xiii, 23.

[Livy iv, 26, b.]

34. *Europa* was the daughter of Agenor king of Phœnicia and sister of Cadmus; smitten by her charms, Jupiter transformed himself into a bull. *LUB.* Ov. M. ii, 836 ff; *PRA.* Hor. Od. iii, 27, 25 ff. *MAD.*

36. On these animals, see Plin. H. N. viii, 17 f; Gell. v, 14; Plut. Anim. Comp. *PRA.*

37. 'Do not too hastily exult when you are addressed by some high-sounding title. You should rather be cautious and apprehensive that it may be mere irony in him who thus addresses you.' *R.* Perhaps we should read *sic* for *sis. J.*

Et metues, ne tu sis Creticus aut Camerinus.
His ego quem monui? Tecum est mihi sermo, Rubelli
Blande. Tumes alto Drusorum stemmate, tamquam
Feceris ipse aliquid, propter quod nobilis esses,
Ut te conciperet, quæ sanguine fulget Iuli,
Non quæ ventoso conducta sub aggere texit.
"Vos humiles," inquis, "vulgi pars ultima nostri,
Quorum nemo queat patriam monstrare parentis;
Ast ego Cecropides." Vivas et originis hujus
Gaudia longa feras; tamen ima plebe Quiritem
Facundum invenies: solet hic defendere causas
Nobilis indocti. Veniet de plebe togata,
Qui juris nodos et legum ænigmata solvat.
Hic petit Euphraten juvenis domitique Batavi

38. *Creticus*; Dio xxxvi; Sall. B. C. 29. *R.* See also ii, 67; *SVL.* where the title is used ironically.

Camerinus; vii, 90. *SVL.*

39. *C. Rub. Blandus* (or rather *Plautus*) was descended from the Julian clan by the mother's side. He was first cousin, one remove, of Nero; his mother Julia being sister to Germanicus the father of Julia Agrippina; and also second cousin, his grandmother Antonia minor (the mother of Julia) being the sister of Antonia major, who was Nero's grandmother, C. Domitius Ahenobarbus (his father) being her son. The two Antonias were the daughters of Marc Antony and Octavia the sister of Augustus, whose mother Atia was the niece of Julius Cæsar by his sister Julia. Antonia minor married Drusus Germanicus the brother of Tiberius: these two were the step-sons of Augustus by Livia. The wife of Germanicus (the father of J. Agrippina) was Agrippina, whose mother was Julia the daughter of Augustus. So that Nero could boast a threefold descent from the Julian family; (1) Nero, Domitius, Antonia major, Octavia, Atia, Julia; (2) Nero, J. Agrippina, Germanicus, Antonia minor, Octavia, &c; (3) Nero, J. Agrippina, Agrippina, Julia, Augustus, Atia, &c. [*CW*, L. on C. p. 197.]

40. *Tumes* i. e. (*es*) *inflatus plenusque*; 72. *R.*

Alto stemmate; 1; and vi, 385. *R.*

43. "And not the offspring of some easy fair, Who, shivering in the wind, near yon dead wall, Plies her vile labour, and is all to all." *GIF.*

Aggere; v, 153; vi, 588; s. Plin. H. N. iii, 5 s 9; (*HD.*) Dionys. ix; Strab. v; Tac. An. iv, 2; *L.* Hor. S. i, 8, 15; Suet. iv; *R.* Tib. i, 6, 77 ff; (*HY.*) Mart. i, 35, 6. *PLA.*

45. "Ἀνέρωτος οὐκ ἔχων τίτλῳ ὄνομα πατρῶν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ πατρός· Synes. adv. Andr. 1; s. iv, 98; Virg. Æ. ix, 343. *R.*

46. *Cecropides*; 53; ii, 92; i. e. 'of royal and ancient lineage.' s. Pers. iv, 20; *LUB.* εὐγενέστερον τοῦ Κέκροπος ἢ Κόδρου Luc. Tim. 23. *R.*

'Sir, I wish you long life, and much joy of your noble descent.' *MAD.* s. *gaudeat*; 13.

47. *Summa sæpe ingenia in occulto latent*; Plaut. *LUB.* s. vii, 145; Cic. T. Q. iii, 23; Hor. S. i, 6, 6-16. *R.*

Quiritem. This noun denotes those possessed of the rights of citizenship: the singular number of it occurs only in poets. *R.* [Ov. A. iii, 4, 9; Hor. O. ii, 7, 3; Per. v, 75.]

49. Note on i, 96. *PRA.*

50. 'The knotty points of law and the ambiguous wording of statutes.' *ænigmata Græci, veteres nostri quidam scrupos appellarunt*; Gell. xii, 6. *PRA.*

51. 'After the times of Marius and Sulla, few young men of birth and fortune entered the army. *R.*

Custodes aquilas, armis industrius; at tu
Nil nisi Cecropides truncoque simillimus Hermæ.
Nullo quippe alio vincis discrimine, quam quod
Illi marmoreum caput est, tua vivit imago.
Dic mihi, Teucrorum proles, animalia muta
Quis generosa putet, nisi fortia? nempe volucrem
Sic laudamus equum, facili cui plurima palma
Fervet et exsultat rauco victoria Circo.

The *Euphrates* was the eastern boundary of the Roman empire: where 'legions' were 'stationed to keep in check' the Parthians, Syrians, and other Asiatic foes. *R.*

'The Batavians' (*Batavi truces*; Luc. Sch.) had not been 'subdued,' though actual hostilities had ceased. Tac. A. iv, 12-37; 54-88; v, 14-26; Sil. iii, 608 *R.* It appears from Tacitus and Suetonius that Domitian was really engaged in an expedition against these people 'in his youth.' *GIF.* [They were a tribe of the Catti; and their country was an island, part of which is still called Betuwe. *AW.*]

52. 'The eagles' were of gold or silver, and fixed on spears: it was Marius, in his second consulship, who appropriated these ensigns to the Roman legions. Plin. x, 4. *PRA.* They are here put for 'the legions' themselves. *LUB. FAY.*

53. *Truncus atque stipes*; Cic. Pis. 9; *reliqui de factione sunt inertissimi nobiles, in quibus, sicut in statua, præter nomen nihil est additamenti*; Sall. de Rep. Ord. Or. ii; στέλεχος. Lysipp. in Dicæarch. *Herma stolidissimus*; Sidon. Ep. iv, 16; οὐ μὴ φρονήσειθ', οἳ κενῶν δοξασμάτων πλήρεις πλανᾶσθε; τῇ δ' ὁμιλίᾳ βροτοὺς κρινεῖτε, καὶ τοῖς ἤθεσιν τοὺς εὐγενεῖς; οἱ γὰρ τοιοῦτοι τὰς πόλεις οἰκοῦσιν εὖ καὶ δώμαθ'· αἱ δὲ σάρκες αἱ κεναὶ φρενῶν ἀγάλματ' ἀγορᾶς εἰσίν· Eur. El. 383 ff. The figures here alluded to were termes, rough-hewn square stones set upright, and surmounted with a head of Hermes or Mercury. In Greece they were placed before the doors of temples, C. Nep. vii, 3; and, as at Rome, in the streets and cross-ways. *R.* Sch. Livy xxvii, 4, m.

55. 'A marble head.' s. xiii, 115; Mart. xi, 61, 8. *R.*

56. See 42; i, 100. The Julian family claimed descent from Iulus, through whom they would trace their origin to Teucer as follows: Iulus, Æneas, Anchises, Capys, Assaracus, Tros, Erichthonius, Batea, Teucer.

57. See Hor. Od. iv, 4, 29 ff; Mart. vi, 38, 7 f. *R.*

Animals, as well as men, had their names, families, and pedigrees. Stat. S. v, 2, 22 ff; Nemes. 241; (*WF*, exc. x;) Sil. xvi, 328 ff. (*D.*) *R.* Hall has here been rather successful in his imitation: "Tell me, thou gentle Trojan, dost thou prize Thy brute beasts' worth by their dam's qualities? Say'st thou this colt shall prove a swift-paced steed, Only because a jennet did him breed? The whiles thou see'st some of thy stallion race, Their eyes bored out, masking the miller's maze, Like to the Scythian slave sworne to the payle, Or dragging frothy barrels at their tayle?" Sat. iv, 3. *GIF.*

58. Stat. S. v, 2, 21 ff; Colum. vi, 27; Plin. viii, 42. *R.*

Facili 'swift,' 'moving easily and rapidly.' iv, 63, note; Virg. Æ. viii, 310; Ov. A. A. i, 160; and V. Flac. i, 109. (*BU.*) *R.*

'The palms of thousands glow with warm applause.' *MAD. equi in Circo ad currus juncti, non dubie intellectum adhortationis et gloriæ fatentur*; Plin. vii, 42; (*HD.*) *tantus amor laudum, tantæ est victoria curæ*; Virg. G. iii, 112. *SVL.*

59. 'Whose victory is greeted with shouts of exultation by the hoarse Circus:' *LUB.* (see notes on iii, 65; and 223; *PRA.*) i. e. 'the spectators in the Circus.' Sil. xvi, 534. *R.*

Rauco: thus *clamosus circus*; ix, 144; Mart. x, 53, 1; *rauca cohors*; vi, 515; *rauca vicinia*; Hor. Ep. i, 17, 62, *R.*

Nobilis hic, quocumque venit de gramine, cujus
Clara fuga ante alios et primus in æquore pulvis :
Sed venale pecus Corythæ posteritas et
Hirpini, si rara jugo Victoria sedit.
Nil ibi majorum respectus, gratia nulla
Umbrarum : dominos pretiis mutare jubentur
Exiguis tritoque trahunt epiredia collo
Segnipedes dignique molam versare Nepotis.
Ergo ut miremur te, non tua, primum aliquid da,
Quod possim titulis incidere præter honores,
Quos illis damus et dedimus, quibus omnia debes.
Hæc satis ad juvenem, quem, nobis fama superbum
Tradit et inflatum plenumque Nerone propinquo.
Rarus enim ferme sensus communis in illa

61. ' Speed.' *volucremque fuga prævertitur Eurum*; Virg. Æ. i, 321. *LUB.*

Æquor ' the level surface' of a plain, as well as of the sea: *at prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus æquor*; Virg. G. i, 50; *LUB. Ægyptii et Babylonii in camporum patentium æquoribus habitantes*; Cic. de Div. i, 93. *PRA.*

Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum collegisse juvat; metaque fervidis evitata rotis, palmaque nobilis terrarum dominos evehit ad deos; Hor. Od. i, 1, 3 ff. *PRA.*

62. *Corytha* and *Hirpinus* would seem to be the names of a celebrated brood-mare and race-horse of that time. *LUB.*

63. *Hirpini veteres qui bene novit avos*; Mart. iii, 63, 12. *PRA.* The following inscriptions are copied from an old marble at Rome, on which are sculptured two prancing horses: (1) AQUILO NEPOS AQUILONIS VICIT CXXX, SECUNDAS TULIT LXXXVIII, TERTIAS TULIT XXXVII. (2) HIRPINUS NEPOS AQUILONIS VICIT CXIV, SECUNDAS TULIT LVI, TERTIAS TULIT XXXVI. *L.* 56, note. *R*

64. *Ibi* ' in their case.' *R.*

65. Μεταβάλλειν τοὺς διασώτας· Luc. Ἔπιστ. 20. *R.*

66. *Trito* ' galled by the collar.' *MAD.*

Epiredia : Romani suam hanc fecere vocem ex utraque aliena, 'ἐπί' *Græca*, *et* '*reda*' *Gallica*; Quint. i, 5; *PRA.* s. iii, 10. *R.*

67. Βραδύπους is the epithet of an ass. *SVL.* Old mules, and donkeys, and broken-down hacks were employed to turn the stone in mills; they got little but chaff and straw to eat, and had more blows than either. Apul. As. Aur. vii; ix; Ov. F. vi, 312; 318 ff. *R.*

Nepos a well-known miller at Rome, who kept his mill at work night and day. *SVL.* Mart. *R.*

68. " And were thy fathers gentle? that's their praise; No thank to thee, by whom their name decays; By virtue got they it, and valorous deed, Do thou so, Pontice, and be honoured. Brag of thy father's faults, they are thine own, Brag of his lands, if they are not foregone; Brag of thine own good deeds; for they are thine, More than his life, or lands, or golden line;" Hall, Sat. iv, 3. *GIF. non est tuum, fortuna quod fecit tuum*; Sen. *LUB.*

69. *Incidere* ' to have inscribed' viz. on the base of your statue. *R*

71. *Juvenem* i. e. *Rubellium. LUB.*

72. Tac. A. xiv *PRA.* As if that were any thing to be proud of. Sch.

73. *Stultitiam patiuntur opes*; Hor. Ep. i, 18, 29. *GRA.* " *Le sens commun n'est pas si commun*;" Voltaire. ' Common sense.' (Hor. S. i, 3, 66; Phædr. i, 7; Quint. Inst. Or. i, 2, 20. Sen.) The Latin words seem to have received this particular significa-

Fortuna. Sed te censeri laude tuorum,
Pontice, noluerim, sic ut nihil ipse futuræ
Laudis agas. Miserum est aliorum incumbere famæ,
Ne collapsa ruant subductis tecta columnis.
Stratus humi palmes viduas desiderat ulmos.
Esto bonus miles, tutor bonus, arbiter idem
Integer. Ambiguæ si quando citabere testis
Incertæque rei; Phalaris licet imperet, ut sis
Falsus, et admoto dictet perjuria tauro,
Summum crede nefas animam præferre pudori
Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.
Dignus morte perit, cœnet licet ostrea centum

tion in the Augustan age: meaning the knowledge of what men are wont to know and to think; the prudence, which may be expected in every one, who has mixed with the world and acquainted himself with the manners and institutions of mankind; but, especially, such as is requisite in the daily intercourse between man and man. *Renuntiare*, *privilegium*, and *publicare*, (which occur in Seneca) are additional examples of words acquiring a new meaning and one which the respective derivatives retain in modern languages. *SPA.*

75. *Posteræ laudis*; Hor. Od. iii, 30, 7. *R.*

77. Pindar has a similar metaphor, χρύσεας ὑποστάσαντες εὐτειχεῖ προθύρῳ θαλάμου κίονας, ὡς ὅτε θαητὸν μέγαρον, πάξομεν· Ol. vi, 1 ff. [Spectator No 518.]

78. The metaphor here used was familiar to the Romans; vi, 150, note. The plane and the poplar were used for the same purpose as the elm. *adulta vitium propagine altas maritat populos*; Hor. Ep. 2, 10; *platanus cœlebs evincet ulmos*; Od. ii, 15, 4 f; *collibus in suis vitem viduas ducit ad arbores*; Od. iv, 5, 29 f; (*MI.*) Ov. M. xiv, 666; (*HS.*) *R. LUB. nobilia vina non nisi in arbustis gigni, longo judicatur ævo; adeo excelsitate proficitur. hac ratione et arbores eliguntur: prima omnium ulmus....maritare, nisi validas, inimicum, enecante veloci vitium incremento....deflectenda vitis aut palmes juxta suam arborem aut circa proximam coelibem*; Plin. xvii, 23. *PRA.*

80. *Justum ac tenacem propositi virum non civium ardor prava jubentium, non vultus instantis tyranni mente quatit solida*; Hor. Od. iii, 3,1 ff; *LUB.* id. Ep. i, [16,] 73 ff. *R.*

81. *Phalaris*, tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily, had a 'brazen bull' made by Perillus, in which he roasted men alive over a slow fire; and made the first experiment upon the artist himself. Diod. xiii, p. 211; Luc. Phal. 11; *R.* Pers. iii, 39; *LUB.* s. vi, 486; [i, 71, note; Ov. Ib. 439 ff; Daniel iii.]

84. *Homo natus ad nihil est aliud, quam ad honestatem*; Cic. Ac. *hominum genus ad honestatem natum*; id. Part. 91; *nihil est præstabilius, quam plane intelligi nos ad justitiam natos*; id. de Leg. i, 28. *PRA. LUB.* This is the doctrine of the Stoics. *qui voluptatibus, dediti quasi in diem vivunt, vivendi causas quotidie finiunt: qui vero posteros cogitant, et memoriam sui operibus extendunt, his nulla mors non repentina est*; Plin. Ep. v, 5, 4; εἷς καρπὸς τῆς ἐπιγείου ζωῆς, διάθεσις ὁσία καὶ πράξεις κοινωνικαί· M. Anton. vi; *Aristoteles ait, hominem ad duas res, ad intelligendum et ad agendum, esse natum, quasi mortalem deum*; Cic. Fin. ii, 13; Lampr. Heliog. 5 end; (*CS.*) Pers. iii, 66 f; (*KG.*) s. xv, 106 ff. *R.* [*HAR*, O. ii, 8.]

85. "Life! I profane the word: can those be said To live, who merit death? no; they are dead, Though Gauran oysters load their sumptuous board, And o'er their limbs all Cosmo's sweets be pour'd." *GIF.* Perhaps the

Gaurana et Cosmi toto mergatur aëno.
Exspectata diu tandem provincia quum te
Rectorem accipiet, pone iræ frena modumque,
Pone et avaritiæ; miserere inopum sociorum.
Ossa vides regum vacuis exsucta medullis.
Respice, quid moneant leges, quid curia mandet,
Præmia quanta bonos manent, quam fulmine justo

poet had in his mind the confession of Tiberius in note on x, 94; see Tac. A. vi, 6; and Plat. Rep. ix, p. 579; *R. quis non merito judicet, perisse tales?* Plin. H. N xiii, 3. "Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead;" Revelation iii, 1. *PRA.* In Holy Writ a life of wickedness is constantly spoken of as death, and the wicked as being dead: "Dead in trespasses and sins." [Ephesians ii, 1.]

Ostrea; iv, 141 f. *PRA.*

86. 'Gauran' i. e. 'Lucrine,' Sch. from *Gaurus* (now 'Gierro') a mountain of Campania near Baiæ and the Lucrine lake. *LUB. hæc litora, præter cetera in toto mari, conchylio et pisce nobili adnotantur*; Plin. H. N. iii, 5; Strab. v; *PRA. concha Lucrini delicatior stagni*; Mart. v, 37, 3.

Cosmus was a celebrated perfumer of those days. Mart. i, 88, 2; *PRA.* iii, 55; *Cosmianis fusus ampullis*; 82, 26; ix, 27, 2; xi, 8, 9; 15, 6; 50, 6; xii, 65, 4; xiv, 59, 2. *R.*

'Be plunged.' *jam non lini tantum, sed perfundi* [Hor. O. i, 5, 2;] *unguentis gaudent*; Plin. xiii, 3. *PRA.*

['A copper,' i. e.] 'a caldron,' used hyperbolically. *MAD.* Or 'a vase of fragrant unguents.' *R.*

87. 'Long looked for.' *LUB.*

88. *Animum rege; qui, nisi paret, imperat; hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catena*; Hor. Ep. i, 2, 62 f. *LUB.*

89. *Regia crede mihi res est succurrere lapsis*; Ov. Pont. ii, 9, 11; *LUB. detrahere aliquid alteri, atque hominem hominis incommodo suum augere commodum, magis est contra naturam, quam mors, quam paupertas, quam dolor: nam principio tollit convictum humanum et societatem*; Cic. Off. iii, 21. *PRA.*

'The allies' i. e. 'the inhabitants of the province.' Sch. Cic. Verr. iv, 35. *R.* "The Tartar invasion was mischievous; but it is our protection that destroys India. It was their enmity, but it is our friendship. Young men (boys almost) govern there without society, and without sympathy, with the natives. Animated with all the avarice of age, and all the impetuosity of youth, they roll in, one after another, wave after wave, and there is nothing before the eyes of the natives but an endless, hopeless prospect of new flights of birds of prey and passage, with appetites continually renewing for food, that is continually wasting. Every rupee of profit made by an Englishman is lost for ever to India;" Burke, Speech on the East India Bill, p. 39 f. *ANON.*

90. 'Of kings' (Cic. Verr. and Plut. V. xlv;) 'and grandees.' (i, 136, note.) *R.*

By hypallage, for *vacua exsuctis*; *MAD.* opposed to which are those, *quibus est aliquid plenæ vitale medullæ*; Calp. v, 115; s. Hor. Ep. 5, 37; (*BY.*) Pers. vi, 52; (*CS.*) Ov. M. xiv, 208; (*HS.*) *οἱ δὲ τὰ ὀστᾶ γυμνώσαντες ἀκριβῶς καὶ περιτραγόντες, εἴ τις καὶ μυελὸς ἐνῆν, ἐκμυζήσαντες καὶ τοῦτον εὖ μάλα ἐτιμιλῶς, ᾤχοντο, αὖον αὐτὸν καὶ τὰς ῥιζας ὑποστιμπλίνον ἀπολιπόντες*· Luc. Tim. 8. *R.*

91. *Leges ad salutem civium civitatumque incolumitatem, vitamque hominum quietam ac beatam conditas esse constat*; Cic. Leg. ii, 11. *PRA.*

Curia 'the senate,' (literally 'the court-house;' Cic. de Or. iii, 42; *MAD.*) which assigned the provinces to the several governors. *R.*

92. Good governors were honoured not only with pecuniary presents, but with temples, festal days, (as those in honour of Marcellus at Syracuse, and of Lucullus at Cyzicus,) statues, triumphal chariots, &c. *R.*

The senate is here compared to Jupiter, wielding its thunders and fulminating its wrath against delin-

Et Capito et Numitor ruerint, damnante senatu,
Piratæ Cilicum. Sed quid damnatio confert,
Quum Pansa eripiat, quidquid tibi Natta reliquit?
Præconem, Chærippe, tuis circumspice pannis
Jamque tace. Furor est, post omnia perdere naulum.
Non idem gemitus olim neque vulnus erat par
Damnorum, sociis florentibus et modo victis.
Plena domus tunc omnis et ingens stabat acervus
Numorum, Spartana chlamys, conchylia Coa,
Et cum Parrhasii tabulis signisque Myronis

quency: as Augustus is by Ovid, Tr. v, 2, 53; s. Sil. i, 421; Stat. S. v, 2, 102; *καὶ γὰρ τοὺς καταδικασθέντας κερανυοῦσθαι φαμέν* Artemid. Oneir. ii, 3; Lycoph. p. 194; (*MS.*) *R.* Livy xxii, 35, 8.

93 *Cossutianus Capito*, son-in-law of Tigellinus (i, 155;) and prefect of Cilicia, was condemned for peculation and extortion. Tac. A. xi, 6; xiii, 33; xiv, 48; xvi, 17; 21; 28; 33; Quint. Inst. vi, 1. *R. LUB. PRA.*

Numitor; s. vii, 74. *PRA.* No governor of Cilicia bearing this name is mentioned in history. *R.*

94. *Πειρατάι· οἱ κατὰ θάλασσαν κακοῦργοι·* so called from *πεῖραι* 'the stratagems and tricks' they practised. Schol. on Aristoph. *PRA.*

'Of the Cilicians,' who were themselves notorious 'pirates.' Sch. Their piracies were suppressed by Pompey. Plut. V. xxxii. These people were one of the three Cs; [s. vii, 15, note.] *PRA.*

"What boots it?" *GIF.* s. i, 34 f; *PRA.* and 47 ff. *FAY.* Compare this with Æsop's fable addressed to the Samians; Arist. Rh. ii, 21, 2.

95. *Pansa* was a name of the Vibian clan, *Natta* of the Pinarian: Tac. A. iv, 34; Hor. S. i, 6, 124; Pers. iii, 31. Some suppose there is here a covert allusion to the treasury's having seized upon all that Marius was made to refund; note on ii, 47. *R. PRA.*

96. 'The best thing the provincials can do is to sell their little all: when converted into cash, it can be secreted or removed with more facility.' Sch.

Præconem; vii, 6. *MAD.*

Chærippus designates some man of good family reduced to beggary: as names compounded with *ἵππος* belonged to persons of noble birth. [vi, 104; Arist. N. 64-68.]

97. 'If you complain, you will only get out of the frying-pan into the fire.'

'It is downright madness, (1) not to leave yourselves a farthing to pay for your passage over the Styx:' iii, 267, note; or (2) 'to throw good money after bad, by being at the expense of a voyage to Rome, in order to prosecute the delinquent.' Sch. *PRA.* There is a French expression to much the same effect, "*Il est si pauvre, qu'il n'a pas de quoi passer l'eau.*" *GRA.* The meaning of the line corresponds with the English proverb; "Do not throw the haft after the hatchet." *GIF.* [s. Arist. Pl. 556.]

98. *Gemitus: λυπεῖ γὰρ μᾶλλον τὸ πολὺ παρὰ δόξαν·* Arist. Rh. ii, 2, 4.

Vulnus; Virg. Æ. xii, 160; *R.* 'they could better afford to be deprived of superfluities then, than to be stripped of necessaries now.' *PRA.*

99. 'Only conquered, not plundered.' *R.*

101. 'The Spartan military mantle.' The *murex* was found in great abundance off Cape Tænarus. *PRA.* Plin. ix, 36 s 60; (*HD.*) xxi, 8; xxxv, 6; Cassiod. Ep. vi, 21; Hor. Od. ii, 18, 7; *LUB. BŒ*, pp. 64; 85. *R.*

Conchylia; iii, 81. *PRA.*

Cos, an island in the Ægean, was also famous for its purple. *MAD.* Hor. Od. iv, 13, 13; (*MI.*) s. ii, 65; vi, 260; Plin. v, 31 s 36; xi, 22; 23 s 25-27; (*HD.*) Tib. ii, 3, 53; 4, 29; (*HY.*) *BŒ*, pp. 376 f; *R.* [*BRK*, C. R. vol. i, p. 416 ff;] Her. vii, 99, 61.

102. *Parrhasius*, who styled himself king of the painters, was a native of

Phidiacum vivebat ebur nec non Polycleti
Multus ubique labor, raræ sine Mentore mensæ.
Inde Dolabella est atque hinc Antonius, inde
Sacrilegus Verres. Referebant navibus altis

Ephesus, and flourished about four centuries before the Christian era. The anecdote of his successful competition with Zeuxis is well known. Plin. xxxv, 6; 9 f; *Zeuxis laminum umbrarumque invenisse rationem. Parrhasius examinasse subtilius lineas traditur.... molliora supradictis Myron fecit. diligentia ac decor in Polycleto supra ceteros; deorum tamen auctoritatem non explevit....quæ Polycleto defuerunt Phidias habuit, quanquam diis quam hominibus effingendis melior artifex, &c*; Quint. xii, 10; *PRA.* Hor. Od. iv, 8, 6 ff; (*MI.*) *MAD.* Paus. i, 28; Ath. xii, 11; xv, 10; Prop. iii, 9, 12. *R.*

Myron, of Eleutheræ, among other works executed a bronze heifer, which was so exquisitely wrought as to be often mistaken for a real one. Auson. Ep. lviii-lxviii; *PRA.* Ov. Pont. iv, 1, 34; *MAD.* Anthol. Gr. Ep. iv, 7; Plin. xxxiv, 8; Paus. i, 23; ii, 30; vi, 2; 8; 13; ix, 30; Petr. 88; Prop. ii, 31, 7; Cic. Verr. iv, 3; 43; 60. *R.* He flourished about 440 B. C.

103. *Phidias*, of Athens, lived at the same period, and was patronized by Pericles. His two great works were the colossal figures of Minerva in the Parthenon and of Jupiter Olympius at Elis; which latter was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. Anthol. Gr. Ep. i, 54; Mart. iii, 35; Plin. vii, 38; xxxiv, 3; 8; xxxvi. 6; lvi, 5; Paus. i, 2; 24; 28; vii, 27; Ov. Pont. iv, 1, 31; (*HS. BU.*) Cic. Or. 2; V. Max. iii, 7, end; 4. *R. PRA.*

Vivebat; s. Theocr. xv, 83; Virg. G. iii, 34; Æ. vi, 848; Prop. ii, 31, 8; iii, 9, 9; V. Flacc. ii, 465 f; (*BU.*) Claud. xxvi, 612. (*BA.*) *R.*

Polycletus, of Sicyon, flourished two centuries later; and was reckoned superior even to Phidias. His chef d'œuvre was a statue of one of the body-guards of the Persian king. Æl. V. H. xiv, 8; Paus. ii, 17; 20; 22; 24; 27; iii, 18; vi, 6; 13; viii, 31; Cic. Brut. 86; Plin. xxxiv, 8. *R. PRA.*

104. *Labor*; s. V. Flacc. i, 143; Mart. ix, 45; Æsch. P. 757; (*BL.*) Nicet. t. ii, p. 40; 368. (*BOI.*) *R.*

Mentor, a sculptor, who was famous for his skill in carving and embossing cups. Plin. vii, 38; xxxiii, 11 f; s 53 and 55; Mart. iii, 41; ix, 60, 16; xi, 12, 5; Cic. Ver. iv, 18; (*GV. E.*) Prop. i, xiv, 2; iii, 9, 13. *R.*

105. Cicero, speaking of the danger of separating the *utile* from the *honestum*, says *hinc furta, peculatus, expilationes direptionesque sociorum et civium nascuntur, &c*; Off. iii, 9. *R. K.*

The criminals are here put for the crimes. In like manner *Celæno* is used, 130; *mea Clotho et Lachesis*; ix, 135. *R.*

Dolabella: there were three depredators of this name; (1) *Cn. Corn. Dolabella, consularis et triumphalis vir*, impeached by Cæsar for extortion, as proconsul of Macedonia, but acquitted. Suet. i, 4; Cic. Pis. 19; Brut. 92. (2) *Cn. Dolabella* Prætor of Cilicia, accused by M. Scaurus, and found guilty of a like offence. Cic. Ver. i, 4; 15-17; 37 f; (*E.*) and (3) *P. Corn. Dolabella*, Cicero's son-in-law and governor of Syria, of whom his father-in-law speaks thus: *cum hoc hoste bellandum est, cujus teterrima crudelitate omnis barbaria superata est. quid loquar de cæde civium Romanorum? de direptione fanorum? quis est, qui pro rerum atrocitate deplorare tantas calamitates queat? et nunc tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex; nos alio bello distineri putat*; Phil. xi, 2; s. Dio xlii, 29; xlvii, 29. *R.*

C. Antonius, proconsul of Achaia, was found guilty of extortion and treason and expelled from the senate; he was restored by the next censors, and became Cicero's colleague in the consulship. Cic. Cœl. 31; Vat. 11; Sall. B. C. 21. *R.*

106. *C. Verres*, prætor of Sicily, impeached by Cicero, and condemned for extortion. Act. ii, 4. *R.* *Siculi jam ne deos quidem in suis urbibus, ad quos confugiant habent; quod eorum simulacra sanctissima C. Verres ex delubris religiosissimis sustulit.* It is satisfactory to find that at last he fell a sacrifice to the same detestable rapacity for which he is here stigmatized; being

Occulta spolia et plures de pace triumphos.
Nunc sociis juga pauca boum, grex parvus equarum,
Et pater armenti capto eripiatur agello;
Ipsi deinde Lares, si quod spectabile signum,
Si quis in ædicula deus unicus. Hæc etenim sunt
Pro summis: nam sunt hæc maxima. Despicias tu
Forsitan imbelles Rhodios unctamque Corinthon:
Despicias merito. Quid resinata juventus
Cruraque totius facient tibi levia gentis?
Horrida vitanda est Hispania, Gallicus axis,
Illyricumque latus: parce et messoribus illis,
Qui saturant urbem Circo scenæque vacantem.

proscribed by M. Antony, who took a fancy to his Sicilian rarities, and could not obtain them by fair means. *GIF.*

107. The last syllable of *occulta* is made long before the two consonants; as in *ferte citi ferrum, date tela, scandite muros*; Virg. Æ. ix, 37. *PRA.* They called them 'spoils,' and yet dared not show them. *GRA. MAD.*

'More plunder from peaceful provinces, than others from hostile countries.' *GRA. ignavissimi homines per summum scelus omnia ex sociis adimere, quæ fortissimi viri victores hostibus reliquerunt*; Sal. B. C. 12; [Livy vi, 16.]

108. Sil. iii, 463; Virg. Æ. i, 185. *R.*

109. So that there is no longer a possibility of making good their losses. *GRA.*

111. 'In a niche.' *R.* The integrity of the following lines is doubted.

112. "Mean spoils indeed! but such were now their best." *GIF. Summis* is used absolutely, *maxima* relatively.

113. 'You may not be very wrong in your notion, that the Greeks, being so effeminate, may be plundered with impunity.'

Rhodes; vi, 296; Strab. xiv; Plin. v, 31 s 36; Pind. Ol. vii; Gell. vii, 3; Plut. Op. t. ii, p. 525, B. Ath. xiii, 2. *PRA. R.*

Uncta Tarentus; Sidon. v, 430; *mollis*; Hor. S. ii, 4, 34; s. Sil. xii, 18. (*D.*) *R.*

Corinth was a city, which, from its commercial advantages, acquired immense wealth, and subsequently became notorious for every species of luxury and debauchery. s. Hor. Ep. i, 17, 36; Gell. i, 8; Mart. x, 65; *ER*, Ad. iv, 4, 68. *R.*

114. *Resina omnis oleo dissolvitur, aut creta, pudetque confiteri, maximum jam honorem ejus esse in evellendis ab virorum corporibus pilis*; Plin. xiv, 20. *PRA*

115. *Levia* opposed to *horrida.* s. ii, 11 f. *R.*

116. 'You must beware of meddling with.' Sch.

Gallicus axis 'the clime of Gaul:' either because it was nearer the pole than Rome, or because the natives fought from chariots. *LUB.* Cæs. B. G. i, 51. *R.*

117. *Illyria* was a tract of land (including the modern Dalmatia and Sclavonia) extending along the eastern shores of the Adriatic. The ferocity of its inhabitants may be learnt from Flor. ii, 5; 13; *PRA.* Ov. Her. 12, 27; (*HS.*) Liv. x, 2; xl, 42; xlii, 26; xliv, 27. *R.*

These 'reapers' are the natives of Africa, Sch. from which Rome derived its principal supply of corn. Plin. v, 4. *PRA.* Thus *messor Arabs*; Mart. iii, 65, 5. *R.*

118. *Manus movere maluerunt in theatro et circo, quam in segetibus ac vinetis: frumentum locamus, qui nobis advehat, qui saturi fiamus, ex Africa et Sardinia*; Varr. R. R. *GRA.*

This is a satirical periphrasis for Rome. s. x, 80 f; *LUB.* iii, 223; *PRA.* xi, 53; *plebs sordida et circo ac theatris sueta*; Tac. H. i, 4. *R.*

Vacantem ludo; Rutil. Itin. i, 377. (*WF.*) *R.*

Quanta autem inde feres tam diræ præmia culpæ,
Quum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros?
Curandum in primis, ne magna injuria fiat
Fortibus et miseris. Tollas licet omne, quod usquam est
Auri atque argenti; scutum gladiumque relinques
Et jacula et galeam: spoliatis arma supersunt.
Quod modo proposui, non est sententia: verum
Credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllæ.
Si tibi sancta cohors comitum, si nemo tribunal
Vendit acersecomes, si nullum in conjuge crimen
Nec per conventus et cuncta per oppida curvis

120. See i, 47 ff; *LUB.* and 95. *R.*

The Africans wore little more than girdles: and in girdles money used to be carried: xiv, 297. The poet, in using this verb, alludes to the epithet *discincti* applied to the Africans by Virgil; *Æ.* viii. 724; *GRA.* s. Sil. ii, 56; vii, 153; viii, 34; and *E*, Cl. Cic. *R.* vii, 149; x, 148; *PRA.* Livy xxvii, 13, j.

122. With *omne quod usquam est auri atque argenti*, compare τοῖσι οὔτε χρυσοῦ ἐχόμενόν ἐστι οὐδὲν οὔτε ἀργύρου Her. v, 49.

124. *Spoliatis*: [These might be the most formidable soldiers, according to Arist. Eth. iii, 9:] s. Livy xxviii, 34, 8.

125. 'Is not a random sentiment of mine: or merely a sententious phrase.' Sch. *MAD.*

126. The Cumæan Sibyl wrote her predictions on palm leaves. *FAY.* iii, 3; vii, 101; s. Virg. *Æ.* iii, 445; vi, 74 f; *PRA.* vi, 554; Plin. xiii, 11; *(HD.)* *hæc tibi non hominem, sed quercus crede Pelasgas dicere*; Ov. A. A. ii, 541. *R.*

127. The *cohors comitum* were the persons composing the governor's staff and suite.

Tribunal 'your decisions as magistrate.' *FAY.*

128. 'A favourite boy with locks unshorn' in imitation of Apollo or Bacchus. (ἀ κείρων κόμην.) *PRA.* Pind. P. iii, 26.

Conjuge. The avarice and rapacity of the women who followed their husbands to their governments, had long ere this become a serious subject of complaint. Before the time of Augustus, the women rarely, if ever, went abroad: that uxorious emperor took Livia with him in most of his expeditions, and his example seems to have had a pernicious effect; for in the succeeding reign, the custom was grown so common, and so oppressive to the provinces, [i, 49 f;] that Severus Cæcina made a motion in the senate, *ne quem magistratum, cui provincia obvenisset, uxor comitaretur.* Tacitus observes, that the senate did not meet the question fairly; out of compliment, perhaps, to Drusus, who opposed it; and who, instead of answering Cæcina's objections, had recourse to the *argumentum ad hominem*: "*Se quoque in Illyricum profectum; et si ita conducat, alias ad gentes iturum, haud semper æquo animo, si ab uxore carissima divelleretur*;" An. iii, 34. As the proconsuls could not be prevented from taking their wives with them, it seemed but just that they should be answerable for their peculations, &c; and this principle was recognised by the senate: *proficisci autem proconsulem melius est sine uxore; sed et cum uxore potest, dummodo sciat, senatum, Cotta et Messala coss. censuisse futurum, ut si quid uxores eorum, qui ad officia proficiscuntur, deliquerint, ab ipsis ratio et vindicta exigatur.* s. ib. 33. *(L.)* *R. LUB.* Mart. ii, 53. *PRA.* That the wife of the governor did sometimes interfere in their judicial proceedings is evident from St Matthew xxvii, 19.

129. *Conventus* 'the cities where courts were held.' *E.* The custom of

Unguibus ire parat numos raptura Celæno:
Tunc licet a Pico numeres genus, altaque si te
Nomina delectant, omnem Titanida pugnam
Inter majores ipsumque Promethea ponas:
De quocumque voles proavum tibi sumito libro.
Quod si præcipitem rapit ambitio atque libido,
Si frangis virgas sociorum in sanguine, si te
Delectant hebetes lasso lictore secures;
Incipit ipsorum contra te stare parentum
Nobilitas claramque facem præferre pudendis.
Omne animi vitium tanto conspectius in se
Crimen habet, quanto major, qui peccat, habetur.

judges going the circuit is very ancient. 1 Samuel vii, 15-17. *MAD.*

130. *Celæno*, one of the Harpies, the daughters of Zephyrus. Her sisters were Aello, Ocypete, and Podarge. Virg. Æ. iii, 211 ff; (*HY.*) *LUB.* s. 105, note. Avaricious and unjust magistrates are thus described as *Harpyias, quarum decerpitur unguibus orbis, quæ pede glutineo, quod tetigere trahunt*; Itin. i, 609 f. [" Suppose a person with his passions inflamed, his natural faculty of self-government impaired by habits of indulgence, and with all his vices about him, like so many harpies, craving for their accustomed gratification:" Bp Butler, An. i, 3, 5.] ἡ Χαρικλείᾳ, ἡ πολλοὺς ἤδη νέους ἐκτραχηλίσασα. οὐκ ἀνῆκεν ἐκ τῶν ὀνύχων. ἀλλὰ περιέχουσα πανταχόθεν καὶ διατείρασα κ. τ. λ. Luc. Toxar. 14. *R.* From the context it would seem to denote either the wife or the mistress.

131. ' Then you are welcome to boast of your nobility.'

Picus a king of the Aborigines. The line ran thus: Saturn, Picus, Faunus, Latinus, Lavinia the wife of Æneas. Virg. Æ. vii, 48; 187 ff; (*HY.*) Dionys. H. i. *PRA. R.*

' You reckon.' ἀμφότεροι δ' ἀριθμεῦνται ἐς ἕσχατον Ἡρακλῆα· Theoc. xvii, 27. *R.*

Alta; vi, 385; *R. magna*; Ov. Liv. Aug. 313; *ingentia*; Stat. Mart. *clara*; Sen. [Ov. Am. ii, 1, 35 f; *generosa*, Ov. Am. xx, 223 f;] *tanta*; Albinov. *LUB. ED.*

132. *Titanida pugnam*, a periphrasis for ' the Titans.' The patronymic is put for the possessive, or the genitive case. *LUB.* Their battle against the gods is well known. Ov. M. i; *PRA.* Virg. G. i, 279 ff.

134. [Adventurer No 111.]

136. Citizens or allies, when condemned, were first scourged by ' the rods' of the lictors and afterwards beheaded. Sch. 268. *R.*

137. ' Blunted by constant use.' Sch. xiv, 18 ff *R.*

138. ' Rises up in judgement against you.' *MAD.*

139. See Cic. ad Her. iv, 47; *oratione majores suos extollunt; eorum fortia facta memorando clariores sese putant: quod contra est: nam quanto vita illorum præclarior, tanto horum socordia flagitiosior: et profecto ita se res habet; majorum gloria posteris lumen est; neque bona neque mala eorum in occulto patitur*; Sall. B. J. 85. (To this passage, perhaps, Juvenal was indebted.) id. B. C. 51. " The sins the great do, people view through optics Which show them ten times more than common vices, And sometimes multiply them:" Beaum. and Fletch. Thier. and Theod. Sch. *GIF. R.*

140. *Quanto splendoris honore celsior quisque est; tanto si delinquit peccato major est*; Isid. *LUB.*

Pravitates animi vitia recte dicuntur; Cic. Par. 3. *PRA.*

Conspectius. Suet. v, 4; (*E.*) *R.* Livy xxvii, 31, 6.

141. " A sharp judgement shall be to them that be in high places. For mercy will soon pardon the meanest: but

Quo mihi te solitum falsas signare tabellas
In templis, quæ fecit avus, statuamque parentis
Ante triumphalem? quo, si nocturnus adulter
Tempora Santonico velas adoperta cucullo?
Præter majorum cineres atque ossa volucri
Carpento rapitur pinguis Damasippus et ipse,
Ipse rotam adstringit multo sufflamine consul:
Nocte quidem; sed luna videt, sed sidera testes
Intendunt oculos. Finitum tempus honoris
Quum fuerit, clara Damasippus luce flagellum
Sumet et occursum numquam trepidabit amici
Jam senis ac virga prior adnuet atque maniplos
Solvet et infundet jumentis hordea lassis.
Interea, dum lanatas torvumque juvencum
More Numæ cædit Jovis ante altaria, jurat

mighty men shall be mightily tormented;" Wisdom vi, 5 f. *PRA.*

142. *Quo*; 9. *R.* Understand *jactas*. *LUB.* These four lines appear to be misplaced. *GIF.* Might they not follow 18?

'Wills' were deposited, for security, in the temples. xiv, 260; Tac. An. i, 8. *R.* They were also signed there for greater solemnity. *BRI.*

143. An aggravation of the crime. s. 11. *R.*

144. Job xxiv, 15-17. *MAD.*

145. 'Of Saintonge,' in Aquitain, between the Loire and the Garonne. s. xvi, 13. *Gallia Santonico vestit te bardocucullo*; Mart. xix, 128, 1; i, 54, 5. *PRA. R. FE.*

Velas adoperta; Virg. Æ. iii, 405. As to the practice itself, see Hor. S. ii, 7, 55 ff; Plin. Ep. iii, 12; Prop. ii, 29, 12. (*VP.*) *R.*

'A cowl;' *MAD.* vi, 118; *R.* Mart. v, 14. *PRA.*

146. 'Along the Latian or Flaminian way:' i, 171. *FE.*

The fashion of charioteering was introduced in compliment to Nero. *FE.*

147. *Carpentum* was properly a lady's carriage. *FE.* i, 65, note.

Damasippus, another form of the more ordinary Greek word ἱππόδαμος, may be a fictitious name; i, 59 ff, notes; but it was also a family name of the Licinian clan. V. Pat. ii, 26; Cic. Ep. ix, 21; vii, 23; Att. xii, 29, 33; Hor. S. ii, 3; *R. PRA.* 96, note.

148. 'With the frequent drag-chain.' Sch. This was a slave's business. *MAD.*

149. vi, 311. *R.*

Testes; iii, 49; xiii, 75. *MAD.*

150. 'Strain their eyes.'

'When he has abdicated the consulship.' *LUB.*

152. *Trepidare*, after the Greek idiom, is followed by an accusative: x, 21; as *tremere* is, Sil. ii, 53; V. Flac. v, 520; (*BU.*) and *horrere*; [iii, 7; 265.] *R. ED.*

153. *Adnuet*; iii, 318. *MAD.* By way of salute. *LUB.*

'The trusses of hay.' *MAD.*

154. Τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις ἰμβαλεῖν τὸν χόρτον Theoph. Ch. iv. *R.*

In Italy they feed their horses with 'barley' and not with oats. *GRA.*

155. Understand *oves*. *LUB.* In this passage, and in xii, 5; our author seems to have had before his eyes Virg. Æ. ix, 629. *PH.*

156. 'Of Numa' i. e. 'after the ancient rites.' iii, 12; 138. *PRA. R.* Perhaps this may be a sarcastic reflection on Numa, as being influenced more by policy than by real religion: *quum alios falleret, se ipsum non fefellit*; Lact. i, 22. *ACH.*

'He swears' i. e. inwardly. *R.*

Solam Eponam et facies olida ad præsepia pictas.
Sed quum pervigiles placet instaurare popinas;
Obvius adsiduo Syrophœnix udus amomo
Currit, Idumææ Syrophœnix incola portæ,
Hospitis affectu dominum regemque salutat
Et cum venali Cyane succincta lagena.
Defensor culpæ dicet mihi "Fecimus et nos
Hæc juvenes." Esto. Desisti nempe nec ultra
Fovisti errorem. Breve sit, quod turpiter audes.
Quædam cum prima resecentur crimina barba.
Indulge veniam pueris. Damasippus ad illos
Thermarum calices inscriptaque lintea vadit,
Maturus bello, Armeniæ Syriæque tuendis

157. *In medio stabulo Eponæ simulacrum*; Apul. M. iii, p. 97. *PRA.* This goddess was the patroness of grooms. Sch. Minuc. Oct. 26; Tertull. Ap. 16; (*HV.*) Prud. Apoth. 265. ἐστὶ δὲ θεὸς Ἐπόνα πρόνοιαν ποιουμένη ἵππων· Plut. Par. min. 29. *R.* The accusative case is put after *juro*, as it is after ὄμνυμι in Greek. Herodian. ii, 10; Theoc. xxx, 22 ff; Tib. iv, 13, 15. (*BKH. HY.*) *R.* The passage may be imitated from Aristoph. Φ. νὴ τὸν Ποσειδῶ τουτονὶ τὸν ἵππιον! Σ. μὴ μοί γε τοῦτον μηδαμῶς τὸν ἵππιον· Nub. 84 f. *L.*

158. 'Open all night long; *BRI.* iii, 275: or 'strangers to sleep;' xv, 43. *R.*

'To repeat his visits.' *GRA.* Suet. vi, 26. *R.*

159. 'The Syrophœnician perfumer.' *PI.* Ancient Syria was divided into three parts; Συρία Κοίλη Φοινίκη Παλαιστίνη. It produced the finest unguents. Ov. A. A. i, 76. *R.*

Amomum; Diosc. i, 14; Plin. xii, 13; xvi, 32; Ov. Her. 15, 76; (*HS.*) *R.* iv, 108, note. *PRA.*

160. *Idumæa* is here put for *Judæa.* 'The Jewish gate' at Rome is that through which Vespasian and Titus entered the city in their triumph, after their victories in Palestine. *LUB.* The land of Edom was to the south of the Holy Land. *PRA.* This gate was near the arch of Titus. *CAL. ACH.*

161. "The host With many a courteous phrase his entrance greets, And many a smile." *GIF. cum te non nossem dominum regemque vocabam*; Mart. i, 113, 1; *PRA.* iv, 84, 5; x, 10, 5. *GRA.*

162. 'The hostess,' Sch. 'with her clothes tucked up to facilitate her movements.' *LUB. succinctus cursitat hospes*; Hor. S. ii, 6, 107; *MAD.* s. iv, 24. *R*

16. 'To err is human, but to persist in error is gross folly.' *BRI.*

166. On beards, see iv, 103; Pers. iv, 1: *PRA.* also vi, 105; *R.* and iii, 186.

168. In these bagnios they drank mulled wine, while bathing, to excite perspiration; and, after coming out of the bath, they often stayed and drank hard. *MAD. LUB. frangendos calices, effundendumque Falernum, clamabat, biberet, qui modo lotus eques: a sene sed postquam numi venere trecenti, sobrius a thermis nescit abire domum*; Epigr. xii, 71; Quint. i, 6; Sen. Ep. 122; *GRA.* s. vii, 233; [Pers. iii, 100; Vitr. v, 10; Plau. R. ii, 6.] *PRA.* Or 'eating-houses' may be meant, Sch. where hot victuals were sold: xi, 4, 81; *VAO.* Plaut. Trin. iv, 3, 6 ff; 11 ff. *R.*

What the *inscripta lintea* were is uncertain; (1) 'curtains, with rings, to draw and undraw,' *GRA.* 'and embroidered with needle-work;' ix, 105; *CS.* Mart. i, 35, 5 f; *RRS.* xi, 46. *R.* or 'having painted on them what was for sale within.' *FAY.* Or (2) 'towels.' s. Cat. xxv, 7. *CAL.*

169. The Euphrates and the Orontes. *LUB.*

Amnibus et Rheno atque Istro. Præstare Neronem
Securum valet hæc ætas. Mitte Ostia, Cæsar,
Mitte; sed in magna legatum quære popina.
Invenies aliquo cum percussore jacentem,
Permixtum nautis et furibus ac fugitivis,
Inter carnifices et fabros sandapilarum
Et resupinati cessantia tympana Galli.
Æqua ibi libertas, communia pocula, lectus
Non alius cuiquam nec mensa remotior ulli.
Quid facias talem sortitus, Pontice, servum?
Nempe in Lucanos aut Tusca ergastula mittas.
At vos, Trojugenæ, vobis ignoscitis, et, quæ
Turpia cerdoni, Volesos Brutumque decebunt.

Armenia; Turcomania and Aladulia. *PRA.*

170. 'The rivers' form a natural line of demarcation and defence. *PRA.* The Rhine and the Danube (Plin. iv, 12; Gell. x, 7; *PRA.*) constituted the European boundary of the empire, as the other rivers did the Asiatic. 51, note. *R.*

By 'Nero' may be meant any emperor, perhaps Domitian; iv, 38. *LUB.*

171. *Securum*: [τυραννίδος (τὸ πόλις ἐστὶ) φυλακή· Arist. Rh. i, 8, 3.]

Ancus Martius built the town of *Ostia* at the mouth of the Tiber. *MAD.*

(1) 'Despatch your legions for embarkation.' *GIF.* (2) 'Send your lieutenant-general to take the command of the troops there assembled.' *PRA.* or (3) 'Send to the mouths of those rivers.' *R.* But did the Romans send to the mouths of the rivers above mentioned? and were the mouths the points to be most guarded? Where the port of Ostia is meant, the poets either added the epithet *Tiberina*, or made the noun singular and of the first declension. *ACH.*

173. 'With some cut-throat.' *MAD. erat in proxima civitate juvenis natalibus prænobilis, sed luxuriæ popinalis, scortis et diurnis potationibus exercitatus atque ob id factionibus latronum male sociatus; necnon etiam manus infectus humano cruore*; Apul. M. viii, p. 201, 13. *R.*

175. *Carnifices*; vi, 480. *R.*

'The coffin-makers,' who figure in this worshipful society, were people who furnished the biers, or rather hand-barrows, on which the bodies of such as were killed in the bloody sports of the amphitheatre, were removed to the place of interment. Sch. *GIF. cadaver ejus populari sandapila per vespillones exportatum*; Suet. xii, 17. *PRA.*

176. 'Stretched upon his back' and, perhaps, dead drunk. Sch. *MAD.* iii, 112; vi, 126; *R.* s. vi, 512 ff; Pers. v, 186. *PRA.*

177. 'It is liberty hall there!'

178. They were all "Hail fellow! well met!" *MAD.*

180. 'Off to your estate in Lucania, to be kept to hard labour.' *PRA.* s. xiv, 24. *R.*

In the Tuscan houses of correction (Pers. vi, 150;) they were compelled to work in chains: *sonat innumera compede Tuscus ager*; Mart. ix, 23. *PRA.*

181. *Trojugenæ*; 56; i, 100. *R.*

182. See iv, 13 f. *R.* There is an English proverb which says, "Some men may sooner steal a horse, than others look into a stable."

Cerdoni; iv, 153; iii, 294; *R.* Pers. iv, 51. *PRA.*

The *Volesi* were sprung from one of the three noble Sabines who settled at Rome with king Tatius in the reign of Romulus. Dionys. H. ii, 46. *PRA.* The name was afterwards changed to *Valerius*. Liv. i, 58; ii, 30. *R.*

The *Junii* were a very ancient patrician clan. *R.*

Quid, si numquam adeo fœdis adeoque pudendis
Utimur exemplis, ut non pejora supersint?
Consumtis opibus vocem, Damasippe, locâsti
Sipario, clamosum ageres ut Phasma Catulli.
Laureolum velox etiam bene Lentulus egit,
Judice me dignus vera cruce. Nec tamen ipsi
Ignoscas populo; populi frons durior hujus,
Qui sedet et spectat triscurria patriciorum,
Planipedes audit Fabios, ridere potest qui
Mamercorum alapas. Quanti sua funera vendant,
Quid refert? Vendunt nullo cogente Nerone,

185. *Locasti*; s. vi, 380; viii, 192 ff.

186. *Siparium* was probably 'the curtain or drop-scene in comedy,' as *aulæum* was that of tragedy. Donat. on Ter. *PRA.* Apul. M. i, p. 106; x, p. 253; Sen. de Tr. 11. *R.* It is here put for 'the manager.'

'The Spectre' was a translation from the Greek: *idem Menandri Phasma nunc nuper dedit*; Ter. Eun. pr. 9. *PRA.*

Q. Lutatius Catulus or *Catullus*, Sch. xiii, 111; Gell. xix, 9; Mart. v, 31, 3; *R.* not *C. Valerius Catullus* the poet of Verona. *PE.*

187. *Laureolus* (Suet. iv, 57; Joseph. Ant. xix, 1;) was a principal character in a piece composed by Catullus, (Tert. adv. Val. 14;) or Laberius, or Nævius. Macr. ii, 7; Gell. iii, 3; viii, 13 f; xvii, 14. *PRA.* For a ballet it must have been horrible enough in all conscience, since the hero, a captain of banditti, was not only crucified, but set upon by wild beasts while in that dreadful situation. Sch. Juvenal might have taken the hint of recommending Lentulus to a real cross, from what happened at Rome in his own time: for Martial tells us that this drama was performed to the life in the amphitheatre for the amusement of this detestable people; the part of Laureolus being filled by a real malefactor: *GIF. nuda Caledonio sic viscera præbuit urso, non falsa pendens in cruce Laureolus. vivebant laceri membris stillantibus artus, inque omni nusquam corpore corpus erat*; Sp. 7. *PRA.*

'Light of heel.' s. xiii, 111. *R.*

Lentulus; v, 127, note; vi, 80. *R.*

189. There is much good sense in this remark; since nothing is more certain than that the people are degraded in the voluntary degradation of their superiors: a momentous truth, that seems to have escaped the observation of many princes and many people of modern as well as of ancient times. *GIF.*

190. 'The gross buffooneries.' The particle τρὶς has an intensive force, as in τρισμέγιστος. *LUB.*

191. *Planipedes quod planis pedibus, id est nudis, in proscenium introirent, non, ut tragici actores cum cothurnis, neque ut comici cum soccis; sive quod olim non in suggestu scenæ, sed in plano orchestræ positis instrumentis mimicis actitarent*; Diomed. de Poem. Gen. iii, p. 487; *SCA.* note on i, 3; *excalceati*; Sen. Ep. 8. *R.* Barefooted jack-puddings, who, smeared with soot and oil, and dressed in goat-skins, capered about the stage, in the intervals of the play, for the entertainment of the rabble. *GIF.*

192. *Mamercus* was a name of the Æmilian clan; which claimed descent from Numa. Plut. *PRA.* Plin. xxxvi, 11. *DO.*

Alapas; v, 171; Mart. ii, 72; v, 62, 11; *R.* Tertull. de Sp. Cypr. *FAY.*

'They hire themselves out as gladiators.' vi, 379, note. *nunc caput in mortem vendunt et funus arenæ*; Manil. iv; *R.* Livy xxviii, 21, h; [*munera* conj. *DB.*]

193. *In amphitheatro exhibuit ad ferrum* †*quadringentos senatores*† *sexcentosque equites Romanos, et quosdam*

†Nec dubitant celsi prætoris vendere ludis.†
Finge tamen gladios inde atque hinc pulpita pone:
Quid satius? Mortem sic quisquam exhorruit, ut sit
Zelotypus Thymeles, stupidi collega Corinthi?
Res haud mira tamen; citharœdo principe, mimus
Nobilis. Hæc ultra, quid erit nisi ludus? Et illud

fortunæ atque existimationis inter graves eosdem ordinibus, contectoresque ferarum et varia arenæ ministeria; Suet. vi, 12. *FAY.* (†† The numbers probably should be forty and sixty. *L.*) Tac. A. xv, 32 ff; *PRA.* id. H. ii, 71; s. xi, 5. *R.* To do justice to this worthy prince, it should be observed that he merely perfected the system which was struck out by his predecessors. Cæsar appears to have had the honour of the invention: Suet. i, 39. Though Augustus extended the shameful practice; Suet. ii, 43; he subsequently put a temporary stop to it. After his death it was revived, and continued through the succeeding reigns, till it reached its highest point under Nero. *GIF.*

194. *Celsi*; s. x, 36 f; *PRA.* xiv, 257. *R.*

By the exhibition of games to the people, the prætor paved his way to the consulship. vi, 380; xi, 193; Suet. vi, 21; Dio liv, 2; Plut. V. xlvii, p. 988, D. *R.*

195. 'Suppose the alternative lay between the arena and the stage.' *LUB.* s. iii, 174; xiv, 257. *R.*

196. 'Who would be such a craven as to choose the degradation of acting?'

197. These actors, being men of low birth, were designated by some national name, as *Latinus, Corinthius, &c*; as slaves were called *Geta, Syrus, Davus, &c. HNR.* i, 36, note. *LUB.*

198. *Citharœdo*: Suet. vi, 20 ff; *LUB.* Tac. An. xiv, 14 f; *PRA.* and xvi, 4; Xiph. Ner. *R.* s. vi, 617. *MAD.*

199. "The wonder is, they turn not fencers too, Secutors, Retiarians,—and they do!" *GIF.* or 'After this, what can we expect in the city but theatricals?' If he had meant 'exhibitions of gladiators,' he would have used the word *munus* and not *ludus*. *R.*

Our author now resumes the scandalous adventure of Gracchus, on which he had before briefly touched: ii, 143 ff. Every sentence, every word that drops from Juvenal, proves him to be a sturdy republican, a genuine and unsophisticated patriot, who loved the honour and dignity of his country above his life; and felt with the deepest anguish every act which tended to debase her in the eye of surrounding nations. One of the most striking passages in any historian extant shows that this debasement was more effectually brought about by the gladiatorial pursuits of the young nobility, than by any other enormity whatever. Dio observes, that, amidst all the scandalous festivities, and excesses of Nero, nothing appeared so truly flagitious and abominable, as the prostitution of the male and female nobility, who exhibited themselves in the orchestra, circus, and amphitheatre, on a footing with the vilest of the rabble. The old and honourable families of the state, the Furii, the Fabii, the Porcii, and the Valerii, to whose ancestors temples and trophies had been erected by the public, voluntarily (at least for the greatest part) submitted to this degradation, in the presence of all Rome, and of an immense concourse of people from every part of the empire! These, probably, enjoyed, with the highest relish, a spectacle that amply revenged the conquest of their respective countries by the ancestors of those who now degraded themselves for their amusement. "As the sports and combats proceeded, the strangers pointed out to each other, the descendants of those great men; ἐδακτυλοδείκτουν γε αὐτοὺς ἀλλήλοις. καὶ ἴλιγον. . Μακεδόνες μὲν, "οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τοῦ Παύλου ἔκγονος·" "Ελληνες δὲ "οὗτος τοῦ Μομμίου·" Σικελιῶται "ἴδετε τὸν Κλαύδιον·" Ἐτρυρῶται "ἴδετε τὸν Ἀπτιον" Ἀσιανοὶ "τὸν Λούκιον·" Ἴβηρες "τὸν Πούπλιον·" Καρχηδόνιοι "Ἀφρικανον·" Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ "πάντας!" lxi, 1, 17. It is more than probable, that Juvenal

200 Dedecus Urbis habes: nec mirmillonis in armis
Nec clypeo Gracchum pugnantem aut falce supina,

himself was present at these most humiliating scenes. As a spectator, we may conceive him to have watched the significant looks of the strangers, as their fingers moved from object to object; to have heard their whispers, to have noted their sneers! Can it now be wondered at, that a man of his quick feelings, of his strong sensibility, should speak with indignation and horror, of actions which were sure to spread the disgrace and ridicule of his country, as far as the wanderings of the astonished visitants extended? Or, that he should think them superior in infamy to the most hateful vices; which, however they might implicate the character of individuals, brought no great degree of odium on the general reputation of Rome? However this may be, the praise of consistency must, in the present case at least, be fully allowed him. In this very Satire, when he enumerates the crimes of Nero, he insinuates that it was not so much his multiplied murders, as his public exposure of himself on the stage, (where he repeated his Troics,) that exhausted the patience of mankind, and excited that general insurrection which swept him from the earth! *GIF.*

200. Of the two combatants, who enter the lists, one was called *Retiarius*, and the other *Mirmillo* or *Secutor*: the former was lightly dressed in a tunic, and furnished with a trident, or three-forked spear, and a net, whence his name. Suet. iv, 30. The latter was armed with a helmet, shield, and short scimitar. They approached each other, the *Secutor* with his weapon raised, and the *Retiarius* with his protruded trident in his right hand, and his net open, and ready for casting, in his left. His object was to throw it over the head of his antagonist, and entangle him in such a manner, as to render him an easy prey. If he failed in his attempt, he had no resource but flight, for which his dress was well adapted; and during which he endeavoured to collect and prepare his net for a second throw: if the *Secutor* overtook him before this was done, his fate was inevitable, unless he were saved by the interposition of the spectators, which sometimes happened. It is not easy, at this distance of time, to say whether one of these characters was looked upon as less respectable than the other, or not; but Juvenal seems to direct some of his indignation at Gracchus, for choosing the part of the *Retiarius*, instead of that of the *Secutor*: perhaps it was less dangerous; it was certainly more impudent, for it afforded no means of concealing the face; since we know, from Suetonius, that the drivelling Claudius took a cruel pleasure in putting the *Retiarii* to death upon particular occasions that he might have the diabolical satisfaction of remarking the successive changes in their expiring countenances! Suet. v, 34. Gracchus, however, seems to have been determined in his choice more by cowardice than impudence; as he did not merely rely upon being recognised by his features, which, as he was one of the most distinguished families in Rome, could not but be well known; but was even base enough to enter the lists in the magnificent hat and tunic of the *Salii*, or priests of Mars, of whom he was probably the chief. With respect to the *Mirmillo*, he was so called from *μύρμυλος, αἰόλος, ἰχθύς*· Opp. Hal. i, 100; a representation of which formed the crest of his helmet. Polyænus and Festus derive the origin of the *Retiarius* from Pittacus, one of the seven sages of Greece who fought in this manner with Phryno: *ὕστερον δὲ ἐκ μονομαχίας προσκαλεσαμένου τοῦ Φρύνωνος ἁλιευτικὴν ἀναλαβὼν σκευὴν ξυνέδραμε καὶ τῷ μὲν ἀμφιβλήστρῳ περιέβαλε, τῇ τριαίνῃ δὲ καὶ τῷ ξιφιδίῳ ἔπειρε καὶ ἀνεῖλε·* xiii. A similar practice is spoken of as existing among the Persian forces: *Σαγάρτιοι χρέωνται σειρῇσι πεπλεγμέναισι ἐξ ἱμάντων· ταύτῃσι τὸ σύνηθες ἔρχονται ἐς πόλεμον· ἡ δὲ μάχη τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἥδε· ἐπεὰν συμμίσγωσι τοῖσι πολεμίοισι βάλλουσι τὰς σειράς, ἐπ' ἄκρῳ βρόχους ἐχούσας, ὅτευ δ' ἂν τύχῃ. ἢν τε ἵππου ἢν τε ἀνδρώπου ἐπ' ἐωυτὸν ἕλκει· οἱ δὲ ἐνέρχεσι ἐμπαλασσόμενοι διαφθείρονται·* Her. vii, 85. *GIF. PRA.*

201. Two other sorts of gladiators may be here meant: viz. (1) the *Secutor*, *clypeo pugnans*; and (2) the *Threx*, with his falchion. *R. AD.* [s. "*Thræx*" Fes. Sen. Q. N. iv, 2. *F.*]

(Damnat enim tales habitus; sed damnat et odit)
Nec galea faciem abscondit: movet ecce tridentem,
Postquam librata pendentia retia dextra
Nequidquam effudit, nudum ad spectacula vultum
Erigit et tota fugit agnoscendus arena.
Credamus tunicæ, de faucibus aurea quum se
Porrigat et longo jactetur spira galero.
Ergo ignominiam graviorem pertulit omni
Vulnere cum Graccho jussus pugnare secutor.
Libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam
Perditus, ut dubitet Senecam præferre Neroni;

203. 'His trident:' *dente minax*; Mart. *LUB. fuscina*; ii, 143.

205. *Spectacula* for 'the spectators.' *LUB.* s. Sil. ii, 230. *R.*

206. He looks boldly upwards, in confidence of having his life spared. s. ii, 144. *PRA.*

207. The *Retiarii* wore only a tunic: ii, 143; Suet. iv, 30. The gold fringe, round the throat of that which Gracchus wore, proclaimed him to be one of the *Salii*. *FE.* ii, 125 f. *R.*

208. These priests also wore a conical cap, which tied under the chin with long gold bands. Liv. i, 20; Dionys. H. ii, 70. His appearing in such a conspicuous dress was a greater proof of effrontery. *R.*

209 'The gladiator looked upon it as the greatest disgrace to be matched against such a cowardly antagonist.' *MAD.* Sen. de Prov. 3. *HEI.* 'Whereas there would have been some consolation in falling by the hand of a brave man.' Sil. ii, 705. *R.*

211. x, 77 ff; *MAD.* [Eur. El.]

212. *Seneca*; v, 109. *PRA.* It was reported at Rome, that the conspirators, after having made use of Piso to destroy Nero, intended to make away with Piso himself, ("For what should we gain," said the chief of them, Subrius Flavius, "by exchanging a harper for a tragedian?" alluding to Piso's having appeared on the stage,) and raise Seneca to the vacant seat. Tac. An. xv, 65. It is to this circumstance that Juvenal alludes. If the conspirators really entertained such an idea, they were the weakest of men; for Seneca (to say nothing of his age and infirmities) was too unpopular to have held the undisturbed possession of the empire for a day. With respect to Seneca, it is his fortune to have been "at the fair of good names, and to have bought a reasonable commodity of them;" for, exclusive of our author, who evidently thought highly of him, and appears to have been a very diligent reader of his works, several ancient writers have been lavish in his praise. Yet we shall look in vain into the history of his life for any extraordinary number of virtuous or praiseworthy actions. His first exploit was corrupting the daughter of Germanicus, for which he was driven into banishment; and from the obtrusive and never-ending boasts of the magnanimity with which he endured it, it may be conjectured that Ovid himself did not bear his exile much more impatiently than this impassible Stoic. He flattered Claudius; and still more grossly his favourite, Polybius, in order to obtain his recall; and, as soon as he had succeeded, forgot the latter, and betrayed the former. He then joined the virtuous Nero (whom he took care to supply with a mistress) in his persecution of Agrippina, his great patroness; and when her son, not long afterwards, put her to death, he was more than suspected of drawing up the palliating account of it. A better moralist than Seneca hath said, "He who maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent;" Proverbs xxviii, 20. This was notoriously our philosopher's case. Juvenal gives him the epithet of *prædives*; x, 16. Dio attributes the insurrection of the Britons, in a great measure, to his

Cujus supplicio non debuit una parari
Simia nec serpens unus nec culeus unus?
Par Agamemnonidæ crimen; sed causa facit rem
Dissimilem. Quippe ille deis auctoribus ultor
Patris erat cæsi media inter pocula; sed nec
Electræ jugulo se polluit aut Spartani
Sanguine conjugii, nullis aconita propinquis

avarice and rapacity; and P. Suilius appears, from Tacitus, to have attacked him on this head, with a violence which no common arts of enriching himself could have provoked. "By what system of ethics has this professor, in less than four years, amassed three hundred million sesterces? His snares are spread through all the city; last wills and testaments are his quarry, and the rich, who have no children, are his prey. Italy is overwhelmed, the provinces are exhausted; and he is still unsatisfied!" Tac. A. xiii, 42. His behaviour too, after he perceived the decline of Nero's favour, was pusillanimous; and his affected resignation of his unbounded wealth, pitiful in the extreme. He did not, indeed, imitate the elder Brutus, for what Juvenal calls the time of bearded kings was past; but he feigned himself sick and infirm, and lived on spring water and bread baked under his own eye. In a word, there is little amiable in his life; and in his boasted death, scarcely any thing more than a fond and over-weening anxiety to make an exhibition of it. None of our writers have entered into the character of Seneca with more discrimination than Massinger, who was very conversant with his works, and who, in the Maid of Honour, describes him in these admirable lines; "Thus"—recapitulating some of his stoical paradoxes—"Thus Seneca, when he wrote it, thought.—But then Felicity courted him; his wealth exceeding A private man's; happy in the embraces Of his chaste wife Paulina; his house full Of children, clients, servants, flattering friends, Soothing his lip-positions;—then, no doubt, He held, and did believe, this. But no sooner The prince's frowns and jealousies had thrown him Out of security's lap, and a centurion Had offered him what choice of death he pleased, But told him, die he must; when straight the armour Of his so boasted fortitude fell off, Complaining of his frailty." *GIF.*

213. Parricides, by the Roman law, were first scourged, and then sewn up in a sack of raw bull's hide with an ape, a cock, a serpent, and a dog, and thrown into the river or the sea. s. Cic. for S. Rosc. Am. 70 f; *PRA.* xiii, 155 f; Suet. ii, 33; (*CS.*) Sen. Ep. 40. (*L.*) Nero was guilty of the murder of his mother Agrippina, his aunt Domitia, his wives Octavia and Poppæa, his brother Britannicus, and many other relations. Suet. vi, 33-35; Tac. Sch. *R.*

215. There was a well-known verse at Rome in Nero's days: Νέρων, Ὀρέστης, Ἀλκμαίων μητροκτόνοι. *GRA.* s. i, 6, note; *PRA.* vi, 655, note.

Orestes slew his mother Clytæmnestra; but then she had murdered his father and had usurped the kingdom for her paramour to his own prejudice; whereas, if Agrippina had plunged deeply in crime, it was solely for the purpose of securing the empire to her ungrateful son. Sch. *R. GIF.*

216. Orestes acted in obedience to the Pythian oracle. Eur. O. 28; 416; 543 ff; πρὸς θεῶν ὡρμημένος· Soph. El. 32 ff; (*SH.*) Æsch. Ch. 266 ff; Dict. Cr. vi, 3. (*FD.*) *R.*

217. Hom. Od. Δ 529 ff; Λ 408 ff. *MAD.* There are variations, however, in the particulars of the transaction. *LUB.* s. Æsch. Ag. Sen. Ag. 865-895; Triel. on El. 195; Lycoph. 1099; 1108; (*MS. ZZ.*) Hyg. F. 117; Virg. Æ. xi, 267. *R.*

218. 'He never embrued his hands in the blood of a sister or a wife.' *LUB. ex quo est habitus male tutæ mentis Orestes, non Pyladen ferro violare aususve sororem Electram*; Hor. S. ii, 3, 137 &c. *PRA.*

219. *Conjugii* for *conjugis.* He married his cousin Hermione, daughter of Menelaus and Helen. *LUB.*

Miscuit, in scena numquam cantavit Orestes,
Troica non scripsit. Quid enim Verginius armis
Debuit ulcisci magis aut cum Vindice Galba?
Quid Nero tam sæva crudaque tyrannide fecit?
Hæc opera atque hæ sunt generosi principis artes,
Gaudentis fœdo peregrina ad pulpita saltu
Prostitui Graiæque apium meruisse coronæ.
Majorum effigies habeant insignia vocis:
Ante pedes Domiti longum tu pone Thyestæ
Syrma vel Antigones seu personam Menalippes

Aconita; i, 71, note; *LUB.* ib. 158. *PRA.*

220. See 198, note. *R.*

221. Some suppose Juvenal alludes to Nero's recitation of his Troics while Rome was burning: *hoc incendium e turri Mæcenatiana prospectans lætusque flammæ, ut aiebat, pulcritudine, ἄλωσιν Ilii, in illo suo scenico habitu decantavit*; Suet. vi, 38; *LUB.* Νέρων ἴς τι τὸ ἄκρον τοῦ παλατίου ἀνῆλθε. καὶ τὴν σκευὴν τὴν κιθαρωδικὴν λαβὼν, ᾖσεν ἅλωσιν, ὡς μὲν αὐτὸς ἔλεγεν, Ἰλίου. ὡς δὲ ἐωράκατε, Ῥώμης· Xiph. lxii, 18. Others imagine that he alludes to the report of this profligate madman having set Rome on fire for the sake of illustrating his subject; a circumstance, which, whether true or false, was generally credited in our author's time, and with which Nero was charged to his face by Subrius Flavius, who suffered with Seneca. Tac. An. xv, 67; *GIF.* and 39; *ut spectaculi ejus imaginem cerneret, quali olim Troja capta exarserat*; Eutr. vii. *PRA.*

Enim; Virg. Æ. v, 850; vi, 52; viii, 84; x, 874. (*HY.*) *R.*

Verginius Rufus, lieutenant-general of the army in Lower Germany, (Tac. H. i, 8; 9; 52; 77; ii, 19; 51; 68; Plin. Ep. ii, 1; vi, 10; ix, 19; Dio lxiii; lxviii; Plut. V. xlix, p. 1055;) *Julius Vindex*, proprætor of Gaul, (Suet. vi, 40 f; Tac. H. i, 6; 51; iv, 57;) and *Ser. Galba*, prefect of Tarraconensian Spain, afterwards emperor, (Suet. vii, 9 ff;) were the three chiefs of this conspiracy. *R. LUB. PRA.*

223. *Cruda*; Sil. i, 405. *R.*

224. *Generosi*; 'nobly descended.' *R.*

225. In Naples, Olympia, and other places, *PRA.* which he visited ἐπὶ ὀρχήσει καὶ ἐπὶ κιθαρῳδήσει, κηρύξει τε καὶ προγῳδίας ὑποκρίσει· οὐ γὰρ ἤρκει αὐτῷ ἡ Ῥώμη. ἀλλ' ἰδιήθη καὶ ἐκστρατείας ἵνα καὶ περιοδονίκης, ὡς ἔλεγε, γένηται· Zon. An. ii; Xiph. lxiii, 8-10; Suet. vi, 20-24; 42. *R.*

226. The successful competitors at the Isthmian games were presented with a chaplet of dry parsley: Sch. Plin. xix, 8; at the Nemean games it was a green chaplet. *GRA.* s. Pind. Ol. xiii, 45; Plut. Symp. 5. *R.* [*ADD*, D. on M. t. i, p. 497.]

227. 'The precious trophies:' sarcastically. *LUB.* The Romans used to hang their *insignia* around the pedestal of their ancestors' statues. *R.*

228. Nero's father was *Domitius Ahenobarbus*. *LUB.* Suet. vi, 1 ff. *R.*

Thyestes, Hyg. F. 84; 258; *LUB.* vii, 73, note; *inter cetera cantavit Canacen parturientem, Orestem matricidam, Œdipum excæcatum, Herculem insanum*; Suet. vi, 21; *PRA.* and 54; Quint. x, 1, 98. *R.*

229. 'The train that swept the stage.' *palla honesta*; Hor. A. P. 278; *PRA.* and 215; s. xv, 30. *R.*

Antigone; Soph. and Eur. Æsch. Th. 1005 ff; Apoll. iii, 3; 7; Hyg. F. 67; 72; 243; 254. *R. LO.*

'*Menalippe's* mask.' Menalippe, though a very wise young lady, verified the adage *nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit*; [Plin.] by an amour with Neptune, she became the mother of twins, which she hid in her father's cow-house. The poor old king, horrified at discovering this monstrous production of his herds (as he fondly imagined), was about to have the babes burnt; when his wise

Et de marmoreo citharam suspende colosso.
Quid, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi
Inveniet quisquam sublimius? Arma tamen vos
Nocturna et flammas domibus templisque parâstis,
Ut Bracatorum pueri Senonumque minores,
Ausi, quod liceat tunica punire molesta.
Sed vigilat consul vexillaque vestra coercet.
His novus Arpinas, ignobilis et modo Romæ
Municipalis eques, galeatum ponit ubique
Præsidium adtonitis et in omni gente laborat.
Tantum igitur muros intra toga contulit illi

daughter convinced the good man upon philosophical principles, in a long and dull harangue, that the little creatures were the natural produce of the animal, and thus fortunately saved them! Hyg. F. 186; Varr. R. R. ii, 5; Dionys. π. τ. ἰσχ. Euripides, Ennius, and Accius wrote tragedies on this subject. *FAY. LUB. PRA. R. GIF.*

230. *Citharam a judicibus ad se delatam adoravit, ferrique ad Augusti statuam jussit*; Suet. vi, 12. *LUB.*

231. Catiline; xiv, 41 f; *MAD.* ii, 27. His great grandfather and great great grandfather both bore the name of *M. Sergius Silo*, and were distinguished men. Plin. vii, 28; (*HD.*) Liv. xxxii, 27 f; 31; xxxiii, 21; 24. *R.*

C. Corn. Cethegus; ii, 27; x, 287; Cic. Cat. iii, 2-5; Or. p. Red. 4; App. B. C. ii, 2-6; V. Pat. ii, 34; Dio xxxvii; Plut. t. i, p. 710; 769; 868 ff; Sall. B. C. *R.*

234. 'As though you had been the hereditary and inveterate enemies of Rome.'

Gallia Narbonensis was called *Bracata*, from the dress of the inhabitants. Plin. iii, 4. The *Senones* were a people of *Gallia Lugdunensis*, who sacked Rome under their chieftain Brennus. Flor. i, 13 ff; Plin. iv, 18; Cæs. B. G. v. *LUB. PRA.* οἱ Γαλάται χρῶνται ἀναξυρίσιν, ἃς ἐκεῖνοι βράκας προσαγορεύουσι Diod. v, 30.

235. This was a dress smeared with pitch and other combustibles (i, 155, note;) which was used in the punishment of incendiaries. Sch. *BRO.* Mart. x, 25, 5; *PRA.* Prud. π. στ. Hymn. iii; Tert. Mart. 5; Suet. iv, 27; ix, 17. *R.*

Liceat: it may be hoped that Juvenal meant this as a tacit testimony to the innocence of the Christians, (at that time universally acknowledged,) respecting the charge of setting fire to Rome. *GIF.*

236. The consul was Cicero. *LUB.* "*Jam intelliges, multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem, quam te ad perniciem reipublicæ*;" Cic. Cat. *GRA.*

Cohorts were divided into centuries, each of which had its 'standard.' Veg. ii. *PRA.*

237. Though Cicero claimed descent from royal blood; T. Q. i, 16; yet he was at Rome 'a new man,' having no images of his ancestry to show. *SVL.* He was the first curule magistrate of the Tullian clan. Cic. c. Rull. ii, 1 f. *R.*

Arpinum was a little town of the Volsci, *PRA.* situated in what is now called the Campagna Felice. *GIF.*

'Whom you scorn as ignoble.' *R.*

238. The inhabitants of the *municipia* had laws of their own, but were eligible to the honours of the empire. Gell. xvi, 13. *PRA.* In these 'boroughs,' as well as in the colonies, there were three grades of citizens, viz. patricians, equestrians, and plebeians. *R.*

'Helmed;' i, 268. *R.*

239. 'Every where;' not only in, but out of, Rome; *GRA. FAY.* much the same as *ubique gentium. MAD.*

240. *Toga* is opposed to *gladio*, 243; *MAD.* [x, 8.]

Nominis et tituli, quantum non Leucade, quantum
Thessaliæ campis Octavius abstulit udo
Cædibus adsiduis gladio. Sed Roma parentem,
Roma patrem patriæ Ciceronem libera dixit.
Arpinas alius Volscorum in monte solebat
Poscere mercedes alieno lassus aratro,
Nodosam post hæc frangebat vertice vitem,
Si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra.
Hic tamen et Cimbros et summa pericula rerum
Excipit et solus trepidantem protegit Urbem.
Atque ideo, postquam ad Cimbros stragemque volabant,
Qui numquam adtigerant majora cadavera, corvi,

241. 'The victory over Antony and Cleopatra at Actium.' *Leucas* was another promontory of that coast. Sch. The peninsula of Leucadia, was made an island by the isthmus (which divided it from Acarnania) being dug through. Strab. x, p. 311; Flor. iv, 11; (*DU.*) Ov. M. xv, 289; Cic. Att. v, 9; s. Virg. Æ. iii, 274; viii, 674 ff. (*HY.*) *R.*

242. Understand *non* after *quantum*. Mart. xi, 81. *HEI.*

'The victory over Brutus and Cassius at Philippi.' Sch. Flor. iv, 6. *LUB.* Thessaly is used by the poets with great latitude. Virg. G. i, 489 f. (*HY. VO.*) *R.*

244. Cicero was the first who received this title by a decree of the senate (which Camillus had received from his soldiers during his triumph): Cato, as tribune of the people, appears to have proposed it in the popular assembly; and Catulus to have made the motion for confirming it in the senate. Plin. vii, 30; Plut. V. xlii, p. 872; App. B. C. ii, 7; (*SW.*) Cic. Pis. 3; id. P. Sext. *LUB. PRA. R.* ["*Di quel nome herede, Che Roma a Ciceron libera diede*;" Ariosto, O. F. xlvi, 95, 7 f.]

The title was indeed given to Augustus and afterwards to several of his successors: but Cicero was the first and last, to whom it was given by 'free Rome;' the only circumstance, in Juvenal's estimation, that made it of any value. *Libera* is used with the same feelings in 211, 'if choice were free.' It must have been these flashes of uncontrollable indignation at the fallen state of his country, and not a sarcastic compliment to a favourite dancer, that occasioned his removal from Rome. *GIF.*

245. Marius, though born of poor parents, was seven times consul, and, besides his victory over the Cimbri, he conquered the Teutones in Italy and Jugurtha in Africa. V. Max. i, 2; *SVL.* Plut. V. xxii; Liv. lxviii; *PRA.* Plin. xxxiii, 11; *R.* Flor. iii, 3. *LUB.*

247. He rose from the ranks, and had sometimes had the centurion's switch broken about his head. xiv, 193; *LUB.* Liv. lvii, epit. Tac. An. i, 23; Plin. xiv, 1; *PRA.* v, 154, note; *MAD.* vi, 479. *R.* The officer should have struck him across the back only; but too scrupulous an adherence to the rules of the service is not to be expected in those who are armed with "a little brief authority:" [Shakspeare, M. for M. ii, 2.] *HK.* s. Liv. ed. *D.* t. vii, p. xv.

248. 'The axe,' with which they cut their stakes, had the iron, on the opposite side of the head, pointed, for the purpose of demolishing walls. *L.*

249. The *Cimbri* extended over the modern Jutland, Sleswick, and Holsatia. *PRA. A. R.*

250. If *solus* is to be taken literally, it means in his defeat of the Teutones and Ambrones. *R.*

252. 'To the slaughtered Cimbri:' ἐν διὰ δυοῖν. *R.*

252. *Cimbri præ Italis ingentes. et Teutonum rex captus insigne spectaculum triumphi fuit: quippe vir pro-*

Nobilis ornatur lauro collega secunda.
Plebeiæ Deciorum animæ, plebeia fuerunt
Nomina: pro totis legionibus hi tamen et pro
Omnibus auxiliis atque omni pube Latina
Sufficiunt dîs infernis Terræque parenti:
Pluris enim Decii, quam quæ servantur ab illis.
Ancilla natus trabeam et diadema Quirini
Et fasces meruit regum ultimus ille bonorum.
Prodita laxabant portarum claustra tyrannis
Exsulibus juvenes ipsius consulis et quos

ceritatis eximiæ super tropæa ipsa eminebat; Flor. iii, 3; *PRA.* V. Pat. ii, 12; Oros. v, 15 f. *R.*

Corvi; s. iv, 111; Hom. Il. A 5; B 393. *MAD.*

253. 'Q. Lutatius Catulus his colleague, though noble, ii, 146; obtained but secondary glory.' *FAY. SVL.* A double triumph was decreed to Marius, but to please the soldiery he waved his right to the 'second' in favour of Catulus; Cic. T. Q. v, 19; *R.* whom, some time afterwards, he barbarously put to death. *GIF.*

254. The father, son, and grandson all bore the name of *P. Decius Mus*; and devoted themselves for their country, the first in the war with the Latins, the second in that with the Gauls, the third in that with Pyrrhus. Liv. viii, 9 ff; x, 28 ff; Cic. T. Q. i, 37; Fin. ii, 19; Macr. iii, 9; V. Max. v, 6. Sch. *PRA. MAD. R.*

255. 'The legions' were Roman, 'the auxiliaries' foreign mercenaries, 'the Latin youth' Italian allies, who received rations of corn but no pay. Varr. Fest. *L. R.*

257. The form of this devotion, which is very solemn and awful, is found in Liv viii, 9. *R.* It was anciently supposed that if a leader would consent to this sacrifice of himself, the misfortunes which impended over the combatants would all, by that pious and patriotic act, be transferred to the enemy. *PRA.*

'Mother Earth.' Plin. ii, 63. *PRA.*

258. [This line is suspected by *DB.*]

259. Ocrisia, the mother of Servius Tullius, was born a slave; V. Max. *LUB.* and was brought to Rome with other captives from Corniculum. Pliny tries to make out that she was a princess: i, 39; (*regium certe genus et penates mœret iniquos!* Hor. Od. ii, 4, 15 f; *GIF.*) Dionys. iv, 1. *PRA. MAD. R.* ["From lowest place when virtuous things proceed, The place is dignified by the doer's deed. Where great addition swells and virtue none, It is a dropsied honour; good alone Is good, without a name; vileness is so: The property by what it is should go, Not by the title. That is honour's scorn, Which challenges itself as honour's born, And is not like the sire. Honours best thrive, When rather from our acts we them derive Than our fore-goers. the mere word's a slave Debaucht on every tomb, on every grave; A lying trophy, and as oft is dumb, Where dust and damn'd oblivion is the tomb Of honour'd bones indeed:" Shakspeare, All's Well that Ends Well, ii, 1.]

The regal robe was a white gown with a broad border and stripes of purple. It was afterwards worn by consuls, augurs, and knights; but by the latter only in solemn processions. Plin. viii, 48 s 74; ix, 39 s 63; Virg. Æ. vii, 188; 612; (Serv. *HY.*) Dionys. ii, 70; iii, 61; v, 47; vi, 13; Liv. i, 41. *AX. PRA. R.*

'The diadem' of the ancient kings was not a golden crown, but a white bandeau. Suet. i, 79; V. Flac. vi, 700; (*BU.*) *SN*, Num. diss. v, p. 456-472; 622; 679-685. *R.*

260. He was succeeded by Tarquin the haughty. Sch.

261. 'Wanted to loosen.' *LUB.* s. Her. i, 123, 10.

262. *T.* and *Ti. Brutus* were put to death, by their father's sentence, for this nefarious conspiracy against the new-born liberties of their country.

Magnum aliquid dubia pro libertate deceret,
Quod miraretur cum Coclite Mucius, et quæ
Imperii fines Tiberinum virgo natavit.
Occulta ad patres produxit crimina servus
Matronis lugendus: at illos verbera justis
Afficiunt pœnis et legum prima securis.
Malo pater tibi sit Thersites, dummodo tu sis
Æacidæ similis Vulcaniaque arma capessas,
Quam te Thersitæ similem producat Achilles.
Et tamen, ut longe repetas longeque revolvas
Nomen, ab infami gentem deducis asylo.
Majorum primus quisquis fuit ille tuorum,

Sch. Flor. i, 9; *LUB.* Liv. ii, 3-5; Plut. Virg. Æ. vi, 818 ff. *PRA.*

264. *Horatius Cocles* kept the troops of Porsena at bay, while the bridge was broken down behind him; and as soon as this was completely done, he plunged into the Tiber, and rejoined his comrades. Sch. Flor. i, 10; Liv. ii, 9; Aur. Vict. *PRA.*

Mucius Scævola having assassinated the paymaster of the Tuscan forces instead of Porsena himself, burnt his own hand as a penalty for his mistake and as a proof of his fortitude. Liv. ii, 12; Aur. Vict. *PRA.*

265. *Clœlia*, who had been given as a hostage to the Tuscans, made her escape and swam on horseback across the Tiber, which then divided the Tuscan and Roman territories. Sch. Liv. ii, 13; Aur. Vict. *PRA.* Sil. x, 498. *R.*

266. A slave of the Aquilii (who were among the conspirators to restore the Tarquins) discovered the plot to the consuls. *LUB. præmium indici pecunia ex ærario, libertas, et civitas data. ille primum dicitur vindicta liberatus, et vindictæ nomen ab eo tractum: Vindicius enim vocatur*; Liv. ii, 5. *PRA.*

267. As the matrons mourned Brutus for a whole year, Liv. ii, 7; so it was equally incumbent on them to mourn for Vindicius; through whom they had been saved from falling a second time into the clutches of relentless and lustful tyranny. *LUB. R.*

268. The first execution under the reign of Law and Liberty. *BRI. FAY.* Malefactors were originally scourged to death and then beheaded. In after times, as an act of mercy, they were beheaded before they sunk under the stripes of the rod. *HY.* In our own country the punishment for high treason has, in practice, been divested of its original barbarity.

269. *Thersites* was bold of tongue and slow of hand, and alike deformed in body and mind. Hom. Il. Β 212 ff. *LUB.*

270. *Achilles* was the son of Peleus and 'grandson of Æacus.' *LUB.* He was first of the Greeks in bravery and in beauty. Hom. Il. Β 674; 769; *R.* Gell. ii, 11. *PRA.*

Vulcan, at the request of Thetis, made these arms for her son. Ov. M. xiii, 288 ff; *LUB.* Hom. Il. Σ 369 ff. *PRA.*

272. *Quemcumque volueris, revolve nobilem, ad humilitatem pervenies. quid recenseo singulos, quum hanc urbem tibi possum ostendere? &c*; Sen. Contr. vi. *R.* Juvenal here aims a deadly blow at the root of all family pride among the Romans. *MAD.* To much the same effect is the old English couplet "When Adam delved and Eve span, Where was then the gentleman?"

273. Romulus, to augment the numbers of his subjects, established 'a sanctuary' for the reception of all who would fly thither from servitude, from debt, or from justice. Flor. i, 1; *LUB.* Dionys. ii, 15; Liv. i, 8; Plut. V. ii, Compare with this the institution of the six cities of refuge: Numbers xxxv. *PRA.*

275 Aut pastor fuit aut illud, quod dicere nolo.

275. Romulus and Remus were shepherds, Eutr. i, 1: *Romanum populum a pastoribus esse ortum, quis non dicit?* Varr. R. R. ii, 1; *PRA.* s. ii, 127. *R.*

'Or some one no better than he should be.' *tales reges Romani habuere, quorum etiam nominibus erubescant: aut pastores Aboriginum, aut haruspices Sabinorum, aut exsules Corinthiorum, aut servos vernasque Tuscorum*; *&c*; Just. xxxviii. *PRA.* The drift of this whole satire is to show that true worth depends on what a man is, and not on what his ancestors have been. "Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow; The rest is all but leather or prunella;" Pope, Essay on Man iv, 203 f. *MAD.* [s. Ezekiel xviii; St Matthew iii, 9.]

SATIRE IX.

ARGUMENT.

This Satire relates to that most execrable practice in which the ancients, to their eternal shame, so universally indulged. Juvenal's purpose was to impress the minds of others with the same loathing which he himself felt for this disgusting vice.

The Satire consists of a dialogue between the Poet and one Nævolus, an enfranchised slave; a poor wretch, who, from a kind of jester or dabbler in small wit for a meal, had become what is called a man of pleasure; and thence, by a regular gradation, a dependent of a wealthy debauchee, who made him subservient to his unnatural passions: and in return, starved, insulted, hated, despised, and discarded him! 27..90.

This miserable object Juvenal rallies, with infinite spirit, on his disconsolate appearance, 1..26; and by an affected ignorance of the cause, engages him to enter into a detailed account of his infamous life. 27 ff.

This piece has many beautiful and many moral passages, exclusive of the grand and important lesson which it is our duty to gather from it; that a life of sin is a life of slavery; 102 ff; that those who embrace it for the sake of profit, are deluded in their expectations from day to day, till in age they sigh to be emancipated from that state of misery which they voluntarily adopted, and from which, while they view it with eyes of anguish and despair, they have no longer strength or resolution to fly: 123 ff. "Therefore," in the words of Divine Wisdom, "they shall eat of the fruit of their own way, and be filled with their own devices;" Prov. i, 31. *GIF. R. MAD.* [A criminal, more guilty than Virro, was beheaded in 1631, and his menials hung.]

Scire velim, quare toties mihi, Nævole, tristis
Occurras fronte obducta, ceu Marsya victus.
Quid tibi cum vultu, qualem deprensus habebat
Ravola, dum Rhodopes uda terit inguina barba?
Nos colaphum incutimus lambenti crustula servo.
Non erat hac facie miserabilior Crepereius
Pollio, qui triplicem usuram præstare paratus
Circuit et fatuos non invenit. Unde repente
Tot rugæ? Certe modico contentus agebas
Vernam equitem, conviva joco mordente facetus
Et salibus vehemens intra pomœria natis.
Omnia nunc contra: vultus gravis, horrida siccæ
Silva comæ, nullus tota nitor in cute, qualem

1. This outcast of society is often mentioned by Martial; iii, 71; 95; iv, 84. *R.*

2. ‘ Clouded with sorrow.’ Quint. x, 3; Hor. Ep. xlii, 5; Sen. Marc. 1; Ov. Her. 21, 165. (*HS.*) *R.*

‘ The vanquished Marsyas.’ Ov. M. vi, 400; (*BU.*) *LUB.* Apul. Fl. 3; *PRA.* Hyg. F. 165; (*MK.*) Solin. p. 84; and 784; (*SM.*) Diod. iii, 58; (*WE.*) Apoll. i, 4, 2; (*HY.*) Ath. xiv, 7; (*SW.*) Compare Hor. S. i, 6, 120 f. *R.* There stood in the Forum a very celebrated statue of [Apollo flaying] this presumptuous musician, so that the comparison must have been sufficiently obvious: [and “ there are still several ancient statues of Rome on the same subject:” *ADD*, R. p. 103.] *GIF.* note on Herod. vii, 26, [33 f.]

4. *Ravola* was some impure wretch, of whom the less we know, the better. *MAD.*

‘ While drivelling over Rhodope’s charms.’ By *Rhodope* is meant some courtezan of the day, so named after Rhodope the Thracian, who was Æsop’s fellow-servant in the house of Iadmon the Samian, *GRA.* and afterwards acquired an immense fortune in Egypt by her abandoned life. Plin. H. N. xxxvi, 12; Herod. ii, 134 f; Strab. xvii; Ælian. V. H. xiii, 33; (*PZ.*) Luc. Salt. 2. *R.*

5. ‘ He need not fear! We reserve our knuckles for the peccadillos of our slaves.’ Sch.

‘ Sweet cakes.’ Hor. S. i, 1, 25. *RG.*

6. A spendthrift, who cuts no better figure in xi, 43. *GIF.*

7. ‘ Thrice the legal interest.’ *RG.*

8. ‘ Goes the round of the Forum, but can find none that are fools enough to trust him.’ He was, in fact, an utterly ruined man. *PRA.*

10. ‘ I knew thee once, a SIR among the slaves.’ Out of petulant familiarity or fondness, the Romans gave the slaves, born in their houses, (who were generally spoiled by indulgence,) the name of *equites*. Milton (in his *Defensio*) alludes to this caprice of the ancients, calling Salmasius “ *mancipium equestre, eques ergastularius, &c.*” *GIF.* *R.*

11. *Urbani sales*; Cic. Ep. ix, 15. *R.* ‘ And sharp and fashionable repartee.’ *GIF.*

Pomœrium was a vacant space (behind, i. e.) within the walls, Sch. which was not allowed to be either inhabited or tilled, *LUB.* lest it should interfere with the defence of the town. *MAD.* Liv. i, 44; Gell. xiii, 14; Varr. L. L. iv, 32. *R.*

12. “ Thy locks are like a tangled thicket.” *GIF. hirto horrescit setis dorso*; Sil. i, 421 f; *R. horret capillis, ut marinus, asperis, echinus aut currens aper*; Hor. Ep. 5, 27 f.

‘ Dry;’ Mart. x, 72, 11; opposed to

Bruttia præstabat calidi tibi fascia visci:
Sed fruticante pilo neglecta et squalida crura.
Quid macies ægri veteris, quem tempore longo
Torret quarta dies olimque domestica febris?
Deprendas animi tormenta latentis in ægro
Corpore, deprendas et gaudia: sumit utrumque
Inde habitum facies. Igitur flexisse videris
Propositum et vitæ contrarius ire priori.
Nuper enim, ut repeto, fanum Isidis et Ganymeden,
Pacis et advectæ secreta palatia Matris
Et Cererem (nam quo non prostat femina templo?)
Notior Aufidio mœchus celebrare solebas,
Quodque taces, ipsos etiam inclinare maritos.
"Utile et hoc multis vitæ genus: at mihi nullum
Inde operæ pretium. Pingues aliquando lacernas,

madida. 'moist with scented oils.' αὐαλέοι κίκιννοι· Theoc. xiv, 4. *R.*

14. 'An adhesive plaster' (in which 'Bruttian pitch' was a principal ingredient) was used for eradicating superfluous hairs. *J.* Plin. xxiv, 4; 7; xiv, 20; xvi, 11. The *Bruttii* inhabited the south of Italy. *PRA.* τοῦτο τὸ κολλύριον σκευαστόν ἐστιν ἐκ πίττης Βρυττίας, καὶ ἀσφάλτου καὶ κηροῦ καὶ μαστίχης· Luc. Pseudom. 21. *R.*

15. "And every limb Rank with neglect, a shrubbery of hair!" *GIF.*

16. Understand *sibi vult*. *LUB.*

17. *Quartana*; iv, 57.

'Domesticated' as it were. *MAD.*

18. "Sorrow nor joy can be disguised by art: Our foreheads blab the secrets of our heart." *DRY. frons homini lætitiæ et hilaritatis, severitatis et tristitiæ index*; Plin. xi, 37; *imago animi vultus est, indices oculi*; Cic. de Or. iii. *R.*

22. 'As I recollect.' Ov. Her. 5, 113. (*HS.*) *R.*

'The fane of Isis;' vi, 489. *PRA.*

By 'Ganymede' v, 59; *PRA.* is here meant 'the temple of Jove.' *SVL.* Lact. de F. R, i. *R.*

23. 'The splendid temple of Peace' near the Forum, built by Vespasian. *PRA.*

Advectæ: Livy xxix, 10, n.

'Secret,' from the rites there celebrated. *R.*

The temple of Cybele is called 'the palace' because it was on the Palatine Hill. Liv. xxix, 37; Sch. *R.* s. iii, 137, note; vi, 512 ff. *PRA.*

24. This enumeration of temples desecrated by debauchery presents a frightful picture of the state of morals at Rome. The name, indeed, of some of those deities does not suggest the idea of much purity in their votaries. But that the temple of Ceres (whose hallowed fillets no suspected person might even touch, vi, 50; *BRI.*) should be prostituted to the same foul purposes, sufficiently proves that the city must now have been in the last stage of depravity. These enormities could not escape the notice of the early Christians, who speak of them with an indignant freedom not unworthy of Juvenal himself. See Tertullian, M. Felix, &c; *GIF.* xiv, 219; xv, 141. *R.* This temple was close to the Circus Maximus; Plin. xxxv, 12. *PRA.*

25. See vi, 42. *Aufidius*; Mart. v, 60, 10; &c. *R.*

26. 'To corrupt even the husbands.'

28. 'A coarse great coat.' note on i, 62; *FAY.* or 'greasy from being worn.' *LUB.* s. vii, 221; Mart. iv, 19, 1; *PRA.* vi, 11, 7; x, 14, 7; Suet. ii, 82; Pers. i, 54. *R.* "Coarse in its texture, dingy in its grain." *GIF.*

Munimenta togæ, duri crassique coloris,
Et male percussas textoris pectine Galli
Accipimus, tenue argentum venæque secundæ.
Fata regunt homines: fatum est et partibus illis,
Quas sinus abscondit. Nam, si tibi sidera cessant,
Nil faciet longi mensura incognita nervi,
Quamvis te nudum spumanti Virro labello
Viderit et blandæ assidue densæque tabellæ
Sollicitent: Αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐφέλκεται ἄνδρα κίναιδος.
Quod tamen ulterius monstrum, quam mollis avarus?
'Hæc tribui, deinde illa dedi, mox plura tulisti.'
(Computat ac cevet.) 'Ponatur calculus, adsint
'Cum tabula pueri: numera sestertia quinque
'Omnibus in rebus; numerentur deinde labores.'
An facile et pronum est, agere intra viscera penem
Legitimum atque illic hesternæ occurrere cœnæ?
Servus erit minus ille miser, qui foderit agrum,

29. 'A protection to the gown.' s. Mart. viii, 28; xiv, 137, 7; Suet. v, 6; Prop. iv, 3, 18. (*BU.*) *R.*

30. 'And badly stricken with the slay of the Gallic weaver.' The slay is that part of the loom which is drawn with force against the threads of the woof, to drive them close together, and to consolidate them with the warp. The cloth here described was loose in its texture, because little pains had been taken in the manufacture of it. *MAD.*

31. 'A thin piece of silver, adulterated with brass below the standard:' base metal, in short. *GIF. GRA.* λυπρὸν ἀργύριον· Theoph. Ch. iv. (*CS.*) *R.*

32. By putting stoical sentiments into the mouth of this wretch, the poet indirectly intimates, that many professors of the Stoic philosophy, with all its austerities, were addicted to abominable vices. s. ii, 9 ff, notes; ii, 65, notes. *MAD.* Distress makes many a man talk philosophically. *ACH.*

On the power of the destinies and the stars see vi, 553 ff; vii, 194-201. *R.*

33. *Sinus* 'the lap of the dress.' *R.*
'Fail,' i. e. 'prove unfavourable.' *R.*

34. 'The greatness of your bodily accomplishments is of no service.' *MAD.*

35. 'With watering mouth.' *LUB.*

36. 'Numerous notes.' *MAD.*

37. A parody on αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐφέλκεται ἄνδρα σίδηρος· Hom. Od. Π 294; (*CK.*) T 13; *namque virum trahit ipse chalybs*; V. Flac. v, 541; *R.* Μάγνης Ἡράκλειτος ἐμοὶ πόθος· οὔτι σίδηρον πίτρῃ, πνεῦμα δ' ἐμὸν κάλλει ἐφελκόμενος· Ep. in *BC*, An. 30 *RIG.* There is a Greek proverb πάντας γ' ἐφέλκων, οἷα μαγνῆτις λίθος. *GRA.*

38. *Tristius haud illo monstrum nec sævior ulla est*; Virg. Sch.

39. The words of Virro. Sch.

40. 'He calculates, while he plays the wanton.' *LUB.*
'Let a reckoning be made.' Sch. *Calculi* were 'pebbles' which they used as counters. *R.* [Livy v, 4, 6.]

41. 'My account-book.' *MAD.*
Sestertia quinque; £40. *MAD.*

42. 'In all.' *MAD.*
'Your services.' *LUB.*

43. "Is it then nothing, pray, To rake into the filth of yesterday?" *GIF.* The language, though too gross for literal translation, is well calculated to expose the disgusting nature of the detestable vice, which the poet is attacking. *MAD.*

45. 'The drudge who toils in the field will be less miserable.' *MAD.*

Quam dominum. Sed tu sane tenerum et puerum te
Et pulcrum et dignum cyatho cœloque putabas.
Vos humili adseculæ, vos indulgebitis umquam
Cultori, jam nec morbo donare parati?
En, cui tu viridem umbellam, cui sucina mittas
Grandia, natalis quoties redit aut madidum ver
Incipit et strata positus longaque cathedra
Munera femineis tractat secreta calendis.
Dic, passer, cui tot montes, tot prædia servas
Appula, tot milvos intra tua pascua lassos?
Te Trifolinus ager fecundis vitibus implet

46. This comparison of Virro, who was an ugly old fellow, to Ganymede, is altogether ironical. *PRA.* 'I suppose you were so lovely, that I ought to have felt proud of your preference!' *MAD.*

47. 'To be the cupbearer of heaven.' xiii, 43 f; *MAD.* v, 56; 59. *R.*

48. 'Will such as you ever be generous, who are not even just?' 'Is it to be wondered, that you should be so stingy towards your other dependents, when you even grudge the money required for the indulgence of your besetting sin?' *HEI.*

49. *Morbo*; Sen. de Ben. i, 14; (*G.*) Hor. Od. i, 37, 9; (*MI.*) *HEI.* ii, 17; 50. *MAD.*

50. 'A green parasol' (*σκιάδιον* Dionys. H. vii; *R.*) 'to guard his complexion:' *MAD.* 'as though he were a young lady.' *LUB. accipe quæ nimios vincant umbracula soles*; Mart. xiv, 28. *PRA.*

Sucina; vi, 573. *PRA.*

51. 'Moist spring.' Macr. S. vii, 5; *PRA.* s. iv, 87. *R.*

52. *Dies primus est veris in Aquario, die* XXIII *hujus signi: ver continet dies* XCI, *quæ si redigantur ad dies civiles nostros, veris initium erit* VII *idus Februarii*; Varr. R. R. i, 28; Plin. xviii, 25. *PRA.*

Strata, viz. with easy pillows, cushions, and rich covers. Sch. *LUB.*

Longa; the 'chaise longue' of modern upholsterers.

Cathedra; i, 65; vi, 91; Prop. iv, 5, 37; Mart. iii, 63, 7. *R.*

53. The first of March is elegantly called 'the female calends,' because on this day fell the Matronalia, instituted in honour of the women for their meritorious exertions in putting an end to the Sabine war. On this festival (as well as on their birth-days) the ladies sat up in state to receive from their husbands, admirers, and friends, such presents as were peculiarly adapted to their sex. Sch. *GIF. MAD. sicut Saturnalibus dabat viris apophoreta, ita et calendis Martii feminis*; Suet. x, 19; Hor. Od. iii, 8, 1; Ov. F. iii; Tib. iii, 1; *PRA.* Mart. v, 84, 10 f. *LUB.* The very same time is meant by 51. *R.*

'He fingers,' *MAD.* 'with the same delight as a girl would.' *R.*

'Calends;' s. Macr. S. i, 12; 15. *PRA.*

54. The wanton 'sparrow' was one of the birds consecrated to Venus. Ath. ix, 10; Cic. Fin. ii, 75; Plin. x, 36; *PRA.* Sappho H. to Ven. in Dionys. H. de Comp. Verb. 23; Pompon. in Non. 2, n. 335. *R.*

'Vine-clad hills.' *PRA.*

55. 'In Apulia;' iv, 27; *MAD.* Hor. Od. iii, 16, 26 ff; Mart. x, 74, 8. *R.*

'Pastures so extensive that it would tire out more than one kite to traverse your demesne.' Sch. Pers. iv, 26; *PRA.* Petr. 37; Sen. Ep. 83. *R.*

56. 'Land which produced the Trifoline wines:' so called from their being fit to drink at the third appearance of the leaf. Plin. xiv, 6; (*HD.*) *LUB.* Ath. i, 31; Mart. xiii, 114. Mount St Martin near Naples has been supposed to be the spot meant. *PRA.*

Suspectumque jugum Cumis et Gaurus inanis.
Nam quis plura linit victuro dolia musto?
Quantum erat exhausti lumbos donare clientis
Jugeribus paucis? Meliusne hic rusticus infans,
Cum matre et casulis et collusore catello,
Cymbala pulsantis legatum fiet amici?
'Improbus es, quum poscis,' ais: sed pensio clamat,
Posce: sed appellat puer unicus, ut Polyphemi
Lata acies, per quam sollers evasit Ulixes.
Alter emendus erit; namque hic non sufficit: ambo
Pascendi. Quid agam bruma? spirante, quid, oro,
Quid dicam scapulis puerorum Aquilone Decembri
Et pedibus?—'durate atque exspectate cicadas'—?
Verum, ut dissimules, ut mittas cetera, quanto
Metiris pretio, quod, ni tibi deditus essem
Devotusque cliens, uxor tua virgo maneret?

57. This 'mountain viewed with suspicion from Cumæ' (iii, 2;) may be (1) Misenus, three miles distant; *PRA.* Virg. Æ. vi, 234 ff; *MAD.* V. Flac. vi, 149; (*BU.*) or (2) another mountain more immediately over-hanging the town; Virg. Æ. vi, 9 ff; (*HY.*) or (3) Vesuvius, which is farther than Misenus, but more an object of alarm. V. Flac. ii, 620; iv, 509; (*BU. HS.*) Sil. xvii, 592 ff. It was famous for its vines: Flor. i, 16, 5; Virg. G. ii, 224; Mart. iv, 44. *R.*

Gaurus, 'hollow with volcanic caverns,' Sch. was another Campanian mountain celebrated for wine, Plin. xiv, 3; 6; 9; *LUB.* Stat. S. iii, 1, 147; 5, 99; iv, 3, 65; now 'Monte Barbaro;' *R.* near Puteoli. *PRA.*

58. 'Stops down' with clay, plaster, wax, pitch, or resin. *LUB.* Pers. iv, 29; *PRA.* note on v, 30. *R.*

'Which will last,' Sch. being very sparingly bestowed. *MAD.*

The dative *musto* is put for the genitive. *R. mustum* is 'new wine' just fresh from the press. *PRA.* Virg. G. ii, 7.

59. 'The loins;' vi, 314. *R.*

60. "Sure yonder female with the child she bred, The dog (cur, *MAD.*) their playmate, and their little shed, Had with more justice been conferr'd on me, Than on a cymbal-beating debauchee!" *GIF.*

62. 'A priest of Cybele,' a bird of the same feather. s. vi, 516; viii, 176; *PRA.* Pers. v, 186. *MAD.*

63. 'Rent now due.' Sch.

64. 'My only slave is not equal to his work; and that is another reason for my importunity: for, should I lose him, I am as badly off as Polypheme, when he lost his sole eye. Had nature blessed him with a pair, Ulysses would not have first blinded and then baffled him.' *FAY.* s. Hyg. F. 125; Virg. Æ. iii, 613 ff; (*HY.*) *LUB.* Hom. Od. i 181 ff; Ov. M. xiii, 772 ff; Cic. N. D. ii, 142; *PRA.* Eur. Cy. *R.* Note on ὀφθαλμός· Her. i, 114, [29].

65. *Sollers*; Ov. Pont. iv, 14, 35.

Duplex; Hor. Od. i, 6, 7; *R.* πολύτροπος· Hom. Od. A 1. *LUB.*

67. *Bruma*; vi, 153; Pers. vi, 1. *PRA.*

68. 'The wintry north-wind:' that which blew in the summer was called ἐτησίας. Plin. ii, 47; 49; xviii, 34. *R.*

69. 'Wait for the grasshoppers,' i. e. 'wait till next summer.' Sch. Plin. ii, 26 f; *PRA.* s. Virg. Æ. i, 207; (*HY.*) Suet. iv, 45. *R.*

72. 'Owing to your impotency.' *MAD.*

Scis certe, quibus ista modis, quam sæpe rogaris,
Et quæ pollicitus. Fugientem sæpe puellam
Amplexu rapui: tabulas quoque ruperat, et jam
Signabat. Tota vix hoc ego nocte redemi,
Te plorante foris. Testis mihi lectulus et tu,
Ad quem pervenit lecti sonus et dominæ vox.
Instabile ac dirimi cœptum et jam pæne solutum
Conjugium in multis domibus servavit adulter!
Quo te circumagas, quæ prima aut ultima ponas;
Nullum ergo meritum est, ingrate ac perfide, nullum,
Quod tibi filiolus, quod filia nascitur ex me?
Tollis enim et libris actorum spargere gaudes
Argumenta viri. Foribus suspende coronas,
Jam pater es: dedimus, quod famæ opponere possis:
Jura parentis habes, propter me scriberis heres,

73. *Ista* 'those services.' *R.* ii, 58 f; and notes.

74. 'Your young wife,' ii, 59; *MAD.* 'when she would have absconded.' Sch.

75. 'I caught in my arms and brought back.' *LUB.*

'She had already cancelled the marriage contract,' (in which there used to be an express statement *liberorum procreandorum gratia uxorem duci*, *BR.*) 'and a fresh one was in process of signature.' *LUB.* ii, 119. Thin 'tablets' of wood were used, *MAD.* and these were broken when a divorce took place. s. Tac. An. xi, 30. (*L.*) *R.*

76. 'It cost me a whole night,' *LUB.* "to set this matter right; While you stood whimpering at the door," *GIF.* 'in dread of disgrace and divorce.' *LUB.*

77. Cat. vi, 6-11; Ov. Am. iii, 14, 25 f; Asclep. Ep. xxvii, 11 f, in *BC*, An. *R.*

78. *Dominæ*; vi, 30; *R.* understand *virginis*. Sch.

Vox: s. vi, 64 f; Hor. Ep. xii, 11. *R.*

79. 'The intervention of a substitute for the husband has arrested the progress of many a divorce.' *LUB.*

81. 'Whatever miserable shifts you may adopt, whatever you may reckon first or last, pray is it no merit, &c.' *R.* Virro was so hard pressed that he could not know which way to turn himself. *MAD.*

Quæ quibus anteferam? Virg. Æ. iv, 371. *LUB.*

84. *Tollis*; vi, 38, note. *R.*

In the temple of Saturn there were public registers kept, in which parents were obliged to insert the names of their children a few days after their births. These registers were open to all; and as they contained, besides, records of marriages, divorces, deaths, and other occurrences of the year, they were of great importance to the historian and the antiquary. *GIF. BR.* Servius Tullius established the practice. *L.* ii, 136. *LUB.*

Spargere 'to insert at intervals.'

85. 'The proofs of your manhood.' *DP.* The birth of a child was announced by chaplets being hung up at the door; *DP.* as was usual on other festive occasions. *MAD.* vi, 51. *R.*

86. *Dedimus*, i. e. your lady and I. *MAD.*

'You may now defy the breath of calumny.' *DP.* Lucil. Ep. vii, in *BC*, An. *R.*

87. This and the following lines can only be understood by a reference to the *Lex Papia Poppæa*, (already mentioned in the sixth Satire,) which was introduced at the desire of Augustus, for the sake of extending the provisions

Legatum omne capis nec non et dulce caducum.
Commoda præterea jungentur multa caducis,
Si numerum, si tres implevero." Justa doloris,
Nævole, causa tui. Contra tamen ille quid affert?
" Negligit atque alium bipedem sibi quærit asellum.
Hæc soli commissa tibi celare memento
Et tacitus nostras intra te fige querelas.
Nam res mortifera est inimicus pumice levis.
Qui modò secretum commiserat, ardet et odit,
Tamquam prodiderim, quidquid scio. Sumere ferrum,
Fuste aperire caput, candelam apponere valvis
Non dubitat. Nec contemnas aut despicias, quod
His opibus numquam cara est annona veneni.
Ergo occulta teges, ut curia Martis Athenis."

of the *Lex Julia de maritandis ordinibus*. By this law, it was provided amongst other things; (1) that persons living in a state of celibacy should not succeed to an inheritance, except in cases of very near relationship, unless they married within a hundred days of the death of the testator: (2) that, if a married person had no child, a tenth part, and, in some cases, a much greater proportion of what was bequeathed him, should fall to the exchequer. Virro was no longer in this situation; he had a child, and was, therefore, capable of the 'whole bequest.' (3) That those who at Rome had three children lawfully born in wedlock, (in the other parts of Italy four, and in the provinces five,) should be entitled to various privileges and immunities, of which the principal were, an exemption from the trouble of wardship, a priority in bearing offices, and a treble proportion of grain on the customary distributions. Ῥωμαίων πολλοὶ γαμοῦσι καὶ γεννῶσιν, οὐχ ἵνα κληρονόμους ἔχωσιν ἀλλ' ἵνα κληρονομεῖν δύνωνται Plut. What Juvenal calls 'wind-falls' (*caduca*) were those unexpected legacies which were left a person on certain conditions, such as those of being married, having children, &c; (which were all settled by the same law,) and on failure of these conditions came to another party named by the testator, on like terms: in default of which the whole lapsed to the prince. The avowed purpose of these and similar clauses, was to promote population, at a time when Italy had been thinned by a long succession of civil wars; and certainly they were well calculated to answer the end. They were, however, abused, like every other salutary regulation; and the most important of them, the *jus trium liberorum* (or 'the privilege annexed to having three children') was frequently granted not only to those who had no children, but even to those who were never married! *privilegia parentum*; Tac. A. iii, 25-28; (*L.*) ii, 51; xv, 19; Dio liii, 13; Gell. ii, 15; Suet. ii, 44; Mart. ii, 91 f; (*RAD.*) vi, 38, note. *LO. LUB. FAY. PRA. KT. MAD. R. GIF.*

95. See viii, 16. *PRA.* 'Beneath their smooth exterior oft lurks deadly enmity.'

96. See iii, 49-52; 113. *MAD.*

97. 'He scruples not to employ the poignard, the club, the firebrand, or poison, against the life of the man he hates.' Sch. xiii, 145 f. *LUB.*

101. Ἄρειος πάγος, where a jury of twelve gods acquitted Mars of the murder of a son of Neptune. Sch. *FAY. LUB.* Plin. vii, 56. The judges did not pronounce their decisions *viva voce*, but by letters: Pers. iv, 13; Macr. vii, 1; ἐν νυκτὶ καὶ σκότῳ δικάζουσιν, ὡς μὴ ἐς τοὺς λέγοντας, ἀλλ' ἐς τὰ λεγόμενα ἀποβλέπωσιν· Luc. Herm. 64. *PRA.* It was a capital crime to divulge their

O Corydon, Corydon, secretum divitis ullam
Esse putas? Servi ut taceant, jumenta loquuntur
Et canis et postes et marmora. Claude fenestras,
Vela tegant rimas, junge ostia, tollito lumen
E medio; clamant omnes. Prope nemo recumbat:
Quod tamen ad cantum galli facit ille secundi,
Proximus ante diem caupo sciet; audiet et, quæ
Finxerunt pariter librarius, archimagiri,
Carptores. Quod enim dubitant componere crimen
In dominos, quoties rumoribus ulciscuntur
Baltea? Nec dêrit, qui te per compita quærat
Nolentem et miseram vinosus inebriet aurem.

votes. *MAD.* *Areum judicium*; Tac. An. ii, 55; Paus. i, 28; (*SCA.*) Æl. V. H. v, 15; (*PZ.*) *R.* Soph. Œ. C. 1001.

102. *Ah Corydon, Corydon, quæ te dementia cepit!* Virg. E. ii, 69; *LUB.* ib. 1 f; *MAD.* and 56; Petr. fr. ix; in *WF*, Poet. L. M. Sarisb. Pol. iii, 12. *R.*

103. "Curse not the king, no, not in thy thought; and curse not the rich in thy bedchamber: for a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter;" Ecclesiastes x, 20; *MAD.* s. Prop. i, 18, 4; Cat. vi, 7. (*DŒ.*) *R.*

104. "The stone shall cry out of the wall, and the beam out of the timber shall answer it;" Habakkuk ii, 11. *PRA.* ["Walls have ears." In this and the following line, we have examples of the opposite figures of polysyndeton and asyndeton.]

105. *Vela.* s. vi, 228; Mart. i, 35, 5 ff; xi, 46, 3 ff. *R.*

Junge. s. Hor. Od. i, 25, 1. *R.*

Ostia. s. Cic. N. D. ii, 27. *R.*

106. 'Yet all would cry aloud.'

'Near' the chamber. *R.*

107. 'The second cock-crowing' was between midnight and break of day. Compare St Mark xiv, 30; 72; with xv, 1. [*HA*, i, 14.] Shakspeare speaks of "the first cock;" K. H. iv, pt. 1st, A. ii, sc. 1; s. Hor. S. i, 1, 10; *MAD.* Cic. Div. ii, 26 or 57; Plin. x, 21 s 24; *ROD*, xiv, 13; Macr. S. i, 3. *PRA.* *Fama malum*, &c; Virg. Æ. iv, 174 ff. *R.*

108. 'Will know' from tell-tale servants. *PRA.* The taverns at Rome, like our coffee-houses, were the great marts for news. Being opened at an early hour, they were probably the resort of the head servants in great families, before their lords were stirring. They got together to take a morning whet, and amuse themselves by inventing lies against their master. *MAD.* Arist. R. 749 ff.

109. *Librarius*, vi, 476, note: *PRA.* 'the book-keeper;" i. e. 'the steward.' *MAD.* Or 'the secretary.' *R.*

'The head cooks.' *PRA.* [*'Chefs de cuisine.'*]

110. 'The carvers;' v, 121, note; xi, 136. *SVL.*

'To fabricate a charge;' Cic. Verr. iii, 61. *R.*

111. *Infelicibus servis movere labra ne in hoc quidem, ut loquantur, licet; virga murmur omne compescitur et ne fortuita quidem verberibus excepta sunt; sic fit, ut isti de dominis loquantur, quibus coram domino loqui non licet*: Sen. Ep. 47; *R.* μὴ ἀλλ' ἐποπτεύειν δοκῶ, ὅταν καταράσωμαι λάθρᾳ τῷ δισσότῃ Arist. R. 747. In allusion to this trick of servants, Menander calls them 'tongue-shielded' γλωσσάσπιδας· *GIF.*

112. 'The strappings received from the belt.' Sch.

'Some insufferable bore, who has sucked in the scandal with his wine, and has been kind enough to hunt you out, will now drench your hapless ear with the sickening tale.' *LUB.*

113. The French say, "*il m' enivre de son caquet.*" 'To drink a thing in

Illos ergo roges, quidquid paulo ante petebas
A nobis. Taceant illi: sed prodere malunt
Arcanum, quam subrepti potare Falerni,
Pro populo faciens quantum Saufeia bibebat.
Vivendum recte est, cum propter plurima, tum his
Præcipue causis, ut linguas mancipiorum
Contemnas: nam lingua mali pars pessima servi.
Deterior tamen hic, qui liber non erit illis,
Quorum animas et farre suo custodit et ære.
"†Idcirco ut possim linguam contemnere servi,†
Utile consilium modo, sed commune, dedisti:
Nunc mihi quid suades post damnum temporis et spes
Deceptas? Festinat enim decurrere velox

with the ears' is not an unusual metaphor. Ov. *SVL.* Prop. iii, 6; Hor. Od. ii, 13; *MAD.* s. S. i, 9, 14 ff. *R.*

114. 'Those servants.' *LUB.*

Quidquid; s. 93 ff. *LUB.*

115. Οὐδὲν γὰρ οὕτως ἡδὺ ἀνθρώποις ἔφυ, ὡς τὸ λαλεῖν ἀλλότρια· Phil. Fr. *GIF.*

116. "Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant;" Proverbs ix, 17. *PRA.*

117. 'Sacrificing to *Bona Dea.*' *facere*; Virg. E. iii, 77; Sch. *LUB. operari*; G. i, 339; s. xii, 92. Thus the Greek ῥέζειν and the Hebrew עשה are used absolutely, in the same sense. *MAD.* Cic. Mur. 41; ad Brut. 14; Att. i, 12; Leg. ii, 9; Sen. Ep. 97; *R.* Livy xxii, 10. 5.

This Saufeia, who turned a religious ceremony into a drinking-bout, was mentioned, vi, 320. The Roman ladies were so fond of strong liquor, (s. xii, 45;) that Cicero thought it expedient, in the regulation of his imaginary republic, to prohibit their officiating at any of the sacred rites, (at which wine was always used,) after night-fall. The only exception he made was this before us to *Bona Dea*; and we see how it was abused! *nocturna mulierum sacrificia ne sunto, præter olla, quæ pro populo rite fiant. LUB. GIF.*

118. "Abstain from fleshly lusts, which war against the soul; having your conversation honest among the Gentiles: that whereas they speak against you as evil doers, they may, by your good works which they shall behold, glorify God;" 1 St Peter ii, 11 f; iii, 16; *MAD. conscia mens recti famæ mendacia ridet*; Ov. F. iv, 311. *R.* [Rambler No 68.]

121. It was the maxim of the Stoics, that πάντες κακοὶ δοῦλοι· s. Hor. S. ii, 7, 81-94; Ep. i, 16, 63-68. *R.*

122. *Animas*; vi, 501; xv, 94. *R.*

The monthly allowance to a slave was four (Donat. on Ter. Phor. i, 1, 9;) or five (Sen. Ep. 80;) pecks of corn, and as many *denarii.* s. vii, 120. *R.*

124. 'The advice you have given is excellent, but it is general. Pray, what would you recommend in my own particular case?' *PRA.*

126. Isaiah xl, 6 f; St James i, 10 f; 1 St Peter i, 24; *MAD.* Hor. Od. i, 4, 21 ff; xi, 6 ff; ii, 11, 5 ff; 14, 1 ff; iv, 7, 14 ff; s. note on Pers. v, 153. This passage is overloaded with epithets: and has, besides, a mixture of metaphors; as ἆ πόσσους κατέφλεξε τὸ πρὶν θεοείκελον ἄνθος· Rufin. Ep. viii, 5, in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 392. *R.* Where metaphors from frequent use have become naturalized as it were, this inaccurate combination of figures is not unusual; *JC.* as in Lucr. i, 645. [*FEE*, in *GIF*, prf. to Per.]

Decurrere: [Like the sands in an hour-glass. The metaphor may be from a mountain stream, *monte decurrens velut amnis.* Hor. O. iv, 2, 5.] τρόχος ἅρματος γὰρ οἷα βίοτος τρέχει κυλισθείς· Anacr. iv, 7 f; Hor. Od. ii, 5, 13. (*BY. MI.*) *R.*

Flosculus angustæ miseræque brevissima vitæ
Portio: dum bibimus, dum serta, unguenta, puellas
Poscimus, obrepit non intellecta senectus."
Ne trepida: numquam pathicus tibi dérit amicus,
Stantibus et salvis his collibus; undique ad illos
Convenient et carpentis et navibus omnes,
Qui digito scalpunt uno caput. Altera major
Spes superest: tu tantum erucis imprime dentem.
" Hæc exempla para felicibus: at mea Clotho
Et Lachesis gaudent, si pascitur inguine venter.
O parvi nostrique Lares, quos thure minuto
Aut farre et tenui soleo exorare corona,

127. *Flosculus*: ἀκμαῖον ἄνθος ὥρας· Anacr. xxxiv, 4; ἄνθος ἥβας ἄρτι κυμαίνου, Pind. P. iv, 281; *R.* μίννεα δὲ γίγνηται ἥβης καρπὸς, ὅσον τ' ἐπὶ γῆν κίδνηται ἠέλιος and ἄνθεα τῆς ἥβης γίγνηται. ἀραπαλία, ἐπὴν δ' ὀδυνηρὸν ἐπίλεξη γῆρας· Mimner. ii, 7 f; and i, 4 ff; *collige, virgo, rosas dum flos novus et nova pubes, et memor esto ævum sic properare tuum!* Auson. *GIF.*

Breve et irreparabile tempus omnibus est vitæ; Virg. Æ. x, 467 f. Sch.

128. Wisdom ii, 1-9; Hor. Od. i, 11, 7; 38; ii, 7, 6 ff; iii, 29; Plut. M. 1, 3, 1. *PRA. MAD. R.*

Unguenta; vi, 303; xi, 122; Ov. Her. 15, 76; (*BU.*) Call. in Apoll. 38 ff. (*SN.*) *R.*

Puellas; xi, 162. *R.* [Like "Old King Cole" in the song.]

129. ['Old age creeps on us, ere we think it nigh:' *DRY.*] *tarda per membra senectus serpit*; Lucr. i, 415; *labitur occulte fallitque volutilis ætas*; Ov. M. x, 519; F. vi, 771; *obrepit adolescentiæ senectus*; Cic. Sen. 2; *auctumno obrepit hyems*; Lucil. Ætn. 237; Solon. Ep. xiii, 10; Mimn. iv, 4, in *BC*, An. t. i, p. 61 and 70; *obrepsit non intellecta senectus, nec revocare potes, qui periere, dies*; Aus. Ep. xiii, 3 f. *R.* "Let's take the instant by the forward top; For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time Steals ere we can effect them;" Shakspeare, All's well that ends well, v, 3. *GIF.* [*BUR*, on Æ. P. V. 280.]

130. 'Fear not: your's is a never-failing trade.' *LUB.*

131. 'The seven hills,' viz. the Palatine, Tarpeian or Capitoline, Viminal, Aventine, Esquiline, Cœlian, and Vatican; Sch. there were two other hills, the Quirinal and Janiculus. s. Mart. iv, 44; Prop. iv, 4; *PRA.* vi, 296. *R.*

132. 'In wagon-loads and ship-loads.'

133. 'Effeminate creatures, who, for fear of discomposing their curls, never venture to scratch their head with more than a single finger.' *digito caput uno scalpit: quid credas hunc sibi velle virum?* Calv. on Pompey in Sen. Contr. iii, 19; *PLT.* Amm. Marc. xvii, 11, 4; Plut. V. xxxii, 48; τῷ δακτύλῳ ἄκρῳ τὴν κεφαλὴν κνᾶσθαι· Lucian; Sen. Ep. 52; *PRA.* Julian Cæss. p. 171. (*SN.*) *R.*

134. Plin. x, 43; xliii, 10; xix, 8; (*HD.*) Mart. iii, 75, 3; x, 48, 10; (*RRS.*) *SVL.* Colum. x, 108 f; 372; Ov. R. A. 799. *PRA.* The 'rocket' (or 'eryngo,' *GIF.*) possessed highly stimulating and invigorating qualities. *MAD.* Anthol. vi, 76; (*BU.*) Virg. Mor. 85. (*SCA.*) *R.*

135. See iii, 27, note. *PRA.* 'My destinies' (note on viii, 105; *R.*) 'would be well content, if by my vile practices I can earn a bare subsistence.' *PRA.* Mart. *VAO.*

137. The words *parvi, minuto*, and *tenui* are all indicative of the poverty of Nævolus. *LUB. R.*

Lares; viii, 14, note; *PRA.* xii, 87 ff; s. Ov. M. viii, 637; (*HS.*) Virg. Æ. viii, 543; (*HY.*) Hor. Ep. i, 7, 58; (*BY.*) *R.* Od. iii, 23. (*MI.*) *MAD.*

138. *Numa instituit deos fruge colere, et mola salsa supplicare, et far*

Quando ego figam aliquid, quo sit mihi tuta senectus
A tegete et baculo? Viginti millia fenus
Pigneribus positis, argenti vascula puri,
Sed quæ Fabricius censor notet, et duo fortes
De grege Mœsorum, qui me cervice locata
Securum jubeant clamoso insistere Circo.
Sit mihi præterea curvus cælator et alter,
Qui multas facies pingat cito. Sufficiunt hæc,
Quando ego pauper ero. Votum miserabile nec spes
His saltem: nam, quum pro me Fortuna rogatur,
Affigit ceras illa de nave petitas,
Quæ Siculos cantus effugit remige surdo."

torrere; Plin. xi, 2; *LUB.* s. xii, 87 f; *parvos coronantem marino rore deos fragilique myrto*; Hor. Od. iii, 23, 15 f. *R.*

139. *Figam*; a metaphor from hunting, in which the sportsman transfixes his prey with arrows or a spear: *PRA.* but s. x, 55. *RG.*

140. 'From beggary.' *tegete*; v, 8; *RG. baculo*; 'a crutch.' *MAD.* s. Ter. Heaut. v, 1, 58. *R.*

'Twenty thousand sesterces(=£160) for interest upon money lent on good security.' *MAD.*

Puri; x, 19; 'not embossed.' *T.*

142. When *C. Fabricius Luscinus* was censor (478 A. U.) *et levis argenti lamina crimen erat*; Ov. F. i, 208. He removed from the senate P. Corn. Rufinus, who had been twice consul and once dictator, because he had in his possession more than ten pounds weight of plate. Liv. V. Max. ii, 9; Gell. iv, 8; *LUB.* xvii, 21; *PRA.* Tert. Apol. 6; Sen. V. B. 21; Plut. V. xxiv; Plin. xxxiii, 9 s 54. *R.*

143. *Mœsia*, now Bulgaria and Servia, *PRA.* was famous for its brawny chairmen. *LUB.* i, 64, note; *MAD.* s. Mart. ix, 23, 9; Pers. vi, 77. *R.*

'Their necks being placed under me,' *LUB.* or 'being given up to my accommodation.' *R.*

144. 'Under no apprehension from the crowd.' *SVL.* For the Romans remained in their litters and sedans to see the games. *L.*

'The noisy Circus: *raucus Circus*; viii, 59. *R.*

145. 'Bending over his work.' *LUB.* s. Exodus xxviii, 23. *MAD.*

'A seal-engraver and working silversmith.' Sch.

'A sign-painter, who will soon daub me a row of family portraits.' *SM.* s. viii, 2, note. *MAD.*

146. 'But that is enough; I need wish for nothing further; since I shall be a poor man all my life.' *LUB. PRA.*

148. 'Fortune turns a deaf ear to my prayers.' Ulysses by the advice of Circe stopped the ears of his crew with wax, that they might not hear the songs of the Sirens which would have lured them to their destruction. He had himself tied on to the mast of the vessel. Hyg. 125; *LUB. FAY.* Hom. Od. M 39 ff; 166; 200; *PRA.* ὡς μηδ' ἂν τρυτάνῃ ἔτι διανοιχθῆναι αὐτοῖς τὰ ὦτα· τοσούτῳ κηρῷ ἔβυσαν αὐτά, ᾧδόν περ Ὀδυσσεὺς τοὺς ἑταίρους ἔδρασε δέει τῆς Σειρήνων ἀκροάσεως ἀλλ' εἰσὶν αὐτῶν ὀλίγοι, οὐ παραδεδιγμένοι τὸν κηρὸν ἐς τὰ ὦτα. Luc. Ἔπισκ. 21; *R.* [Sen. Ep. 31.]

150. The three Sirens were daughters of the Achelous and the nymph Calliope. Ov. M. v, 555. The rocks on which they dwelt were near the promontory of Pelorus in Sicily. s. Plin. x, 49; Cic. de Fin. v, 49; Ath. i, 12; *PRA.* Virg. Æ. v, 864 ff; Apollod. i, 3, 4; 9, 25; (*HY.*) Sil. xii, 33 ff; xiv, 473 ff; *HE*, Myth. t. i, p. 376. *R.*

SATIRE X.

ARGUMENT.

The subject of this inimitable Satire is the Vanity of Human Wishes. Such is the absurdity of mankind in this respect, that we can wonder neither at the laughter of Democritus, nor at the tears of Heraclitus. 28..55.

The Poet takes his stand on the great theatre of the world, and summons before him the illustrious characters of all ages: Cassius Longinus and Seneca, 16; Sejanus, 63; the first Triumvirate, 108; Demosthenes and Cicero, 114; Hannibal, 147; Alexander, 168; Xerxes, 179; Nestor, 246; Peleus, 256; Laertes, 257; Priam, 258; Hecuba, 271; Mithridates, 273; Crœsus, 274; Marius, 276; Pompey, 283; Lucretia, 293; Virginia, 294; Hippolytus and Bellerophon, 325; and C. Silius, 330.

As they appear in succession, he shows, from the principal events of their lives how little happiness is promoted by the attainment of what our indistinct and bounded views represent as the most perfect of earthly blessings. 1..11.

Of these he instances Wealth, 12..27; Power, 56..113; Eloquence, 114..132; Military Glory, 133..187; Longevity, 188..288; and Personal Accomplishments; 289..345; all of which have, as he observes, proved dangerous or destructive to their respective possessors.

Hence, he argues the wisdom of acquiescing in the dispensations of Heaven; and concludes with a form of prayer, in which he points out, with great force and beauty, the objects for which a rational being may presume to approach the Almighty. 346..366.

Juvenal probably had the second Alcibiades of Plato, and the second Satire of Persius, in his thoughts; he has taken nothing from them, however, but the general idea; the filling up is entirely his own, and it is done with a boldness of imagery, and with an awful and impressive sublimity of style and manner, of which it would perhaps be difficult to find another example in any composition merely human. *GIF. R. DRY.*

The same subject has been handled by Lucian, (Icarom. p. 205; and Navig. s. Vota p. 491, t. ii, ed. *GV.*) Aristotle and other Greeks, (περὶ εὐχῆς·) Xenophon, (Mem. i, 3, 1;) V. Maximus, vii, 2, ext. 1; *R.* Epictetus, (Enchir.) *HNN.* and by Dr Johnson in his celebrated imitation, The Vanity of Human Wishes. *MAD.*

OMNIBUS in terris, quæ sunt a Gadibus usque
Auroram et Gangen, pauci dignoscere possunt
Vera bona atque illis multum diversa, remota
Erroris nebula. Quid enim ratione timemus
Aut cupimus? Quid tam dextro pede concipis, ut te
Conatus non pœniteat votique peracti?
Evertere domos totas optantibus ipsis
Dî faciles. Nocitura toga, nocitura petuntur
Militia. Torrens dicendi copia multis

1. *Gades*, now Cadiz, *PRA.* [formerly Tartessus, founded by the Tyrians. *AW.*] *hominum fines*; Sil. i, 141; ἐκτὸς Γαδείρων, τῶν Βακτρίων τε κ' Ἰνδῶν· Anacr. xxxii, 25. *R.* 'The pillars of Hercules.' Sch.

2. 'The furthest east.' *GRA. Aurora*; Varr. L. L. vi; Cic. de Div. i; Ov. M. i, 61. *PRA.*

The Ganges rose in Mount Imaus. s. S. Hier. Ep. to Rust. *PRA.*

Ignoratione rerum bonarum et malarum, maxime hominum vita vexatur; Cic. Fin. i; *GRA. Socrates, quasi quoddam terrestre oraculum, nihil ultra petendum a diis immortalibus arbitrabatur, quam ut bona tribuerent, quia ii demum scirent, quid unicuique esset utile, &c*; V. Max. vii, 2, 1; *PRA.* ἐκεῖνο οὖν ἐννοῶ. ὅσων κακῶν αἰτία ἡ ἄγνοια τοῖς ἀνθρώποις· ὁπότε, ὡς ἔοικε, λελήθαμεν ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς, διὰ ταύτην καὶ πράττοντες, καὶ, τόγε ἔσχατον, εὐχόμενοι ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς τὰ κάκιστα κ. τ. λ. Plat. Alc. ii, p. 156; δοκεῖ μοι, ὥσπερ τῷ Διομήδει φησὶ τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν Ὅμηρος (Il. E 127;) ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἀφελεῖν τὴν ἀχλὺν, "ὄφρ' εὖ γιγνώσκοι ἠμὲν θεὸν ἠδὲ καὶ ἄνδρα," οὕτω καὶ σοῦ δεῖν ἀπὸ τῆς ψυχῆς πρῶτον ἀφελόντα τὴν ἀχλὺν, ἣ νῦν παροῦσα τυγχάνει, τὸ τηνικαῦτ' ἤδη προσφέρειν δ' ὧν μέλλεις γνώσεσθαι ἠμὲν κακὸν ἠδὲ καὶ ἐσθλόν· ib. p. 180. *R.* "We, ignorant of ourselves, Beg often our own harms, which the wise powers Deny us for our good; so find we profit, By losing of our prayers;" Shaksp. [A. and C. ii, 1, 5-8.] *GIF.* s. Arist. Eth. i, 3. [Rambler No 66.]

3. *Res fallunt; illas discerne: pro bonis mala amplectimur; optamus contra id, quod optavimus*; *pugnant nostra vota cum votis, consilia cum consiliis*; Sen. Ep. 54. *R.*

5. The 'right' and 'left' were considered 'good' and 'evil' omens respectively. Pers. ii, 11; iii, 48; v, 114; *sinistro pede profectum spes me frustrata est*; Apul. M. *PRA.* Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 37; *et nos et tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo*; Virg. Æ. viii, 302; *MAD.* οὐκ οὖν δοκεῖ σοι πολλῆς προμηθείας γε προσδεῖσθαι, ὅπως μὴ λήσεταί τις αὐτὸν εὐχόμενος μεγάλα κακὰ, δοκῶν δ' ἀγαθά; οἱ δὲ θεοὶ τύχωσιν ἐν ταύτῃ ὄντες τῇ ἕξει, ἐν ᾗ διδόασιν αὐτοὶ ἄ τις εὐχόμενος τυγχάνει; Plat. Alc. ii, p. 140; εὑρήσεις δὲ καὶ τῶν νῦν ἔτι πολλοὺς, οὐκ ὀργῇ κεχρημένους, ὥσπερ ἐκεῖνον (τὸν Οἰδίπουν), οὐδ' οἰομένους κακὰ σφίσιν εὔχεσθαι. ἀλλ' ἀγαθά. ἐκεῖνος μὲν, ὥσπερ οὐδ' ηὔχετο, οὐδ' ᾤετο ἕτεροι δέ τινες εἰσὶν, οἳ τἀναντία τούτων πεπόνθασιν· p. 148; οἱ πολλοὶ οὔτε ἂν τυραννίδος διδομένης ἀτόσχοιντο ἄν, οὔτε στρατηγίας, οὐδ' ἑτέρων πολλῶν, ἃ παρόντα βλάπτει μᾶλλον ἢ ὠφελεῖ· ἀλλὰ κἂν εὔξαιντο ἂν γενέσθαι, εἰ τῳ μὴ παρόντα τυγχάνει. ὀλίγον δὲ ἐπισχόντες, ἐνίοτε παλινῳδοῦσιν, ἀνευχόμενοι ἅττ' ἂν τὸ πρῶτον εὔξωνται· p. 154; Hom. Od. Α 32 ff. *R.*

6. [Adventurer No 102.]

7. As Neptune, by listening to the vows of Theseus concerning Hippolytus. *FAY.* The same ideas occur in V. Max. vii, 2, 1; *PRA.* s. 111; Sen. Ep. 60; 101; 109; *R. cupiditates sunt insatiabiles, non modo singulos homines, sed universas familias evertunt*; Cic. Fin. i; *GIF.* [Of. i, 9.]

Ipsis; [i. e. *dominis*, s. v, 30; &c.]

8. As the *toga* is put for 'peace,' viii, 240; Cic. Pis. 30; so the *sagum* is used for war: thus *ad saga ire*, and *redire ad togas*; Cic. Phil. *cedant arma togæ*; id. *PRA. R.*

9. See iii, 74. *R.*

Multis; as to Cicero, Demosthenes, &c; 114 ff. *FAY.*

Et sua mortifera est facundia. Viribus ille
Confisus periit admirandisque lacertis.
Sed plures nimia congesta pecunia cura
Strangulat et cuncta exsuperans patrimonia census,
Quanto delphinis balæna Britannica major.
Temporibus diris igitur jussuque Neronis
Longinum et magnos Senecæ prædivitis hortos
Clausit et egregias Lateranorum obsidet ædes
Tota cohors: rarus venit in cœnacula miles.
Pauca licet portes argenti vascula puri,
Nocte iter ingressus gladium contumque timebis
Et motæ ad lunam trepidabis arundinis umbram:

11. *Utque Milo robur diduxerre fissile tentes, nec possis captus inde referre manus*; Ov. Ib. 609 f. *PRA.* "Remember Milo's end, Wedged in the timber which he strove to rend." *RSC.* Milo was a celebrated athlete of Crotona. Sch. Plin. vii, 20; xxxvii, 10; V. Max. ix, 12, end; 9; Gell. xv, 16; *SVL.* Paus. vi, 14; Strab. vi, p. 403; Æl. V. H. ii, 24; xii, 22; Ath. x, 2; Philost. V. A. iv, 9; Suid. *R.* [Her. iii, 137, 64.]

12. See Prop. iii, 7, 1 ff; Sen. Ep. 88; 115; de Ira iii, 32; T. V. i, 8. *R.*

13. 'Strangles' i. e. 'causes to be strangled:' 'they are strangled for the sake of their money:' *FAY.* or 'chokes,' as it did Midas: *Μίδου τὴν κακίαν ξηλώσας. λιμώττων πλουτεῖς βρόχοις ὥσπερ χρυσοῖς ἀπαγχόμενος.* Diog. Cyn. Ep. to Chrys. *LUB.*

14. 'Dolphins:' Plin. ix, 8; Ath. xiii, 8; Plut. Comp. An. end; Conv. end; Gell. vii, 8; xvi, last; Her. i, 23 f. *PRA.*

Small whales sometimes penetrated into the Mediterranean, but the largest were found in the Indian Ocean. Plin. ix, 3-7; *immania cete*; Virg. Æ. v, 822; *beluosus qui remotis obstrepit Oceanus Britannis*; Hor. Od. iv, 14, 47 f.

15. 'When Nero used to plunder the rich.' Sch.

16. *Longinum* is here put for *Longini domum.* s. Prop. i, 1, 24; Charit. p. 395 ff; (*D'O.*) Claud. xxii, 16; Lotich. i, 2, 9; *BU.* Sil. vi, 179; xii, 65; Tac. A. ii, 20, 2; Liv. i, 33, 7; xxii, 12, 11; xxiv, 5, 7. *R. ED. objectum est Cassio Longino jurisconsulto ac luminibus orbato, quod in vetere gentili stemmate C. Cassii percussoris Cæsaris imagines retinuisset: et huic aliisque mori jussis non amplius quam horarium spatium dabat Nero*; Suet. vi, 37. *PRA. FAY.*

Seneca; viii, 212; v, 109; *PRA.* Tac. A. xiii, 42; xiv, 52-56; 65; xv, 56; 60-65; Xiph. Ner. *SVL. R.*

Rufus ac Tigellinus variis criminationibus Senecam adoriuntur, tamquam ingentes et ultra privatum modum evectas opes adhuc augeret, hortorum quoque amœnitate et villarum magnificentia principem supergrederetur; &c. Seneca himself says to the emperor *tantum honorum atque opum in me cumulásti, ut nihil felicitati meæ desit, nisi moderatio ejus:..tu gratiam immensam, innumeram pecuniam dedisti; &c:* Tac. A. xiv. *PRA.*

17. *Seneca ex Campania remeans, suburbano rure substiterat: illo propinqua vespera tribunus venit, et villam globus militum sepsit*; Tac. A. xiv, 60. *PRA.*

Plautius Lateranus, who had intrigued with the infamous Messalina, was put to death (when consul elect) for conspiring against Nero: Tac. A. xi, 30; 36; xiii, 11; xv, 49; 60. His mansion was situated on the Cœlian Hill, and its site is occupied by the modern Lateran. *R. BRI.*

18. *Cœnacula*; note on iii, 199; *T.* vii, 118; *R.* Apul. M. ix, end. *PRA.*

20. 'The bandit's sword and pike.' *LUB.* Sil. xv, 687. *R.*

21. 'By moon-light.' *SVL. simul*

Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.
Prima fere vota et cunctis notissima templis
Divitiæ; crescant ut opes, ut maxima toto
Nostra sit arca foro. Sed nulla aconita bibuntur
Fictilibus: tunc illa time, quum pocula sumes
Gemmata et lato Setinum ardebit in auro.
Jamne igitur laudas, quod de sapientibus alter
Ridebat, quoties de limine moverat unum
Protuleratque pedem; flebat contrarius auctor?

ipsa silentia terrent; Virg. Æ ii, 755. Sch. In Nero's time those who possessed a few valuables would be anxious to move them by night, in order to escape observation. *GIF.*

'Shadow.' *τὴν αὐτοῦ σκιὰν φοβεῖσθαι* Plat. Phæd. *LUB.* Hor. Od. i, 23, 5 ff; Stat. Th. vi, 158 ff; Claud. xx, 451. (*BA.*) *R.*

"A reed shaken with the wind;" St Matthew xi, 7.

22. *Sic timet insidias, quia scit se ferre viator, cur timeat: tutum carpit inanis* (Cic. Att. xiv, 3; Plaut. Bac. iii, 4, 10; *R.*) *iter*; Ov. Nux, 43 f; *GIF. nudum latro transmittit*; *etiam in obsessa via pauperi pax est*; Sen. [E. 14.] *LUB.*

Vacuus; [*κενὸς*. St Mark xii, 3.]

23. See Pers. ii, 44 ff. *R.*

24. *Opes* are more than *divitiæ*, implying some degree of power. *ACH. expetuntur divitiae, ut utare; opes, ut colaris; honores, ut lauderis*; Cic. Am. 6. *PRA.*

25. The senators and other persons of property had, for security's sake, strong boxes, in the forum of Trajan and that of Mars, in which they deposited their money for safety. Hence the place itself was called *Opes*. Afterwards, for more security, they used the temple of Castor and other temples round the forum. Sch. xiv, 258 ff; *GRA.* Aur. Ep. to the Senate in Fl. Vopisc. *PRA.* Ulp. ad Edict. xxx; Depos. vii, 10. *PLA.*

Aconita; i, 158; s. Sen. Thy. iii, 1, 448-454; *PRA.* id. H. Œ. ii, 5, 652 ff. *R.*

27. *Gemmata*; v, 39 ff. *PRA.*

Setinum; v, 34. *SVL.*

28. 'Does it not now meet with your approbation?' *PRA.*

The laughing sage was Democritus of Abdera; *GRA.* a man of very extraordinary talents, and the first philosopher of his age. He was, however, the father of all that desolating philosophy, which, placing the senses in the room of reason, tends to extinguish science, while it encourages personal gratifications. *GIF.* He is said to have lived to the age of one hundred and nine. s. Suid. D. Laert. ix; Cic. de Fato 23; de N. D. i, 66; 121; Q. Ac. iv, 121; Plin. xxviii, 8; vii, 55; *PRA.* Sen. de Ira ii, 10; de Tr. An. 15; Claud. xvii, 90; (*KG.*) Luc. *βί. πρᾶ* 13 f; *ταῦτα οὕτω γιγνόμενα καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν πιστευόμενα δεῖσθαί μοι δοκεῖ τοῦ μὲν ἐπιτιμήσοντος οὐδενός· Ἡρακλείτου δέ τινος ἢ Δημοκρίτου, τοῦ μὲν γελασομένου τὴν ἄνοιαν αὐτῶν, τοῦ δὲ τὴν ἄγνοιαν ὀδυρομένου* id. de Sacr. 15. *R.* ["Salvator Rosa has made Democritus among the tombs the subject of one of his solemn and heart-striking pictures. For an eloquent description of it, see Lady Morgan's Life and Times of Il famoso Pittore di cose morale, vol. ii:" Pref. Not. to *JO*, W. vol. ii, p. xiii, g. The works of this philosopher have been collected and published with learned commentaries and disquisitions by Dr. F. W. A. Mullach, Berlin, 1843.]

30. The crying philosopher was Heraclitus of Ephesus. *LUB.* He was a stern and rigid moralist of what was afterwards called the Stoic school; as little likely to cry upon all occasions, as the former to laugh. This, however, was not Juvenal's concern: their popular characteristics served his purpose. *GIF.* He is said to have died of a dropsy at the age of sixty. Cic. N. D. i, 74; iii, 35; D. Laert. ix; *PRA.* Lucr. i, 639 ff.

Sed facilis cuivis rigidi censura cachinni:
Mirandum est, unde ille oculis suffecerit humor.
Perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat
Democritus, quamquam non essent urbibus illis
Prætexta et trabeæ, fasces, lectica, tribunal.
Quid, si vidisset prætorem curribus altis
Exstantem et medio sublimem in pulvere Circi
In tunica Jovis et pictæ Sarrana ferentem
Ex humeris aulæa togæ magnæque coronæ
Tantum orbem, quanto cervix non sufficit ulla?
Quippe tenet sudans hanc publicus et, sibi consul
Ne placeat, curru servus portatur eodem.

31. The epithet 'harsh' properly applies to 'the censure' and not to 'the laugh.' *R.*

32. [Livy vi, 12. See the scene between Samuel Weller, and Job Trotter; "If I don't think he's got a main in his head as is always turned on;" Dickens, Pickwick; xvi.

33. ['Lungs' for 'sides:' as Cicero often has the converse.] The spleen is said to be the seat of laughter. Sch. s. Cic. de Or. ii, 235; *PRA.* Plin. xi, 37 s 80; (*HD.*) Pers. i, 12. (*CS.*) *R.*

34. 'Abdera and the neighbouring towns.' *LUB.* s. Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 194 ff. *R.*

35. The *prætexta palmata* was introduced by Tarquin the elder. Sch. s. 99. *R.*

Trabeæ; viii, 259. *LUB.*

Fasces; v, 110. *PRA.*

Lectica; i, 32; 64. *PRA.*

The *tribunal* was originally a square moveable wooden platform; but in the times of the emperors it was of stone and semicircular. *AD. MAD.* The prætor administered justice from an ivory curule chair; inferior magistrates from benches. Asc. on Verr. 1. *PRA.*

36. See viii, 194. *LUB.* The triumphal car was in the shape of a round turret, *PRA.* gilded, and drawn by four white horses. *MAD.* In describing the procession of the prætor to open the Circensian games, Juvenal has mixed up with it much of the pomp and circumstance of a triumph. (xi, 192. *R.*) A trifling inconsistency would not deter our author from stepping out of the way to make his ridicule more poignant. The ivory sceptre, surmounted with its eagle, was too important a gewgaw to be omitted: *aquila ex eburna summit arrogantiam gestator ejus ac superbit belua inflatus osse*, [*cui figura est alitis*,] Prud. [Rom. M. S. 148 ff.] *GIF.* s. Liv. xxx, 15. This praetor is also called consul, the former being a more extensive term and denoting 'the leader of an army,' *LUB. FAY. præ itor*; hence *prætorium* 'a general's tent.' Livy xxiii, 40, a; xxviii, 25, 5.

37. *Circi*; iii, 65; 223, notes. *PRA.* The Circensian procession went from the Capitol into 'the centre of the circus.' Dionys. H. vii, 72. *R.*

38. The embroidered tunic worn by generals in their triumph was kept at other times in the temple of Jupiter. Liv. x, 20, 7; Lampr. Al. Sev. *PRA. R.*

Pictæ; i. e. with the needle. *PRA.*

Sarrana 'Tyrian;' (Sarra צור was the ancient name of Tyre;) i. e. 'purple.' Virg. G. ii, 506. Sch. *LUB. MAD.*

39. 'The tapestry;' so called satirically from its cumbrous folds resembling curtained drapery. *LUB. velis amictos, non togis*; Cic. Cat. ii, 10. Sch.

40. An allusion perhaps to Atlas. s. 63, note.

41. There were public as well as private slaves at Rome. *L.*

42. As some curb to the pride of the victor, it was the servant's duty to call his attention to emblems of vicissitude

Da nunc et volucrem, sceptro quæ surgit eburno,
Illinc cornicines, hinc præcedentia longi
Agminis officia et niveos ad frena Quirites,
Defossa in loculis quos sportula fecit amicos.
Tunc quoque materiam risus invenit ad omnes
Occursus hominum, cujus prudentia monstrat,
Summos posse viros et magna exempla daturos
Vervecum in patria crassoque sub aëre nasci.
Ridebat curas, nec non et gaudia vulgi,
Interdum et lacrumas, quum Fortunæ ipse minaci
Mandaret laqueum mediumque ostenderet unguem.
Ergo supervacua aut perniciosa petuntur,
Propter quæ fas est genua incerare deorum.

and mortality, and to exclaim, at intervals, "Look behind thee: remember thou art a man!" *LUB. FAY.* Tertull. Ap. 33; *PRA.* de Cor. Mil. 13; Plin. xxii, 4; xxviii, 4; xxxiii, 1; Jos. A. J. vii, 24. *R.* The words used by the slave are apparently borrowed from the history of Philip of Macedon. *HNN.* The very presence of a slave would remind the conqueror of the truth which our author states in vii, 201. [Idler No 51.]

43. 'The eagle which stands in act to soar.' Dionys. H. iii, 61; App. R. viii, 66; Liv. xxx. 15; Isid. ii, 18; Himer. p. 219; (*WF.*) Amm. Marc. xxix, 2, 15; (*VA.*) Claud. i, 205; xxii, 363; *R.* [Pind. P. i, 9 ff.]

44. See Plut. V. xiv; Jos. B. J. i; ii, 17; *PRA.* App. R. viii, 66. *R.*

45. *Officia*; ii, 132, note. *MAD.*

Niveos 'clad in the snow-white gown.' (*candida toga.*) *MAN. T.*

46. 'Buried deep.' *GRA.* (s. St Luke xix, 20.) This line casts a reflection on the stingy patrons as well as on the mercenary clients. i, 95 ff, notes. *PRA.*

47. 'Even in those days.'

49. *Potest etiam ex angulo vir magnus prodire*; Sen. *GRA.*

50. *Abdera* in Thrace was proverbial for the stupidity of its inhabitants. As this was 'the country of bell-wethers,' so Bœotia had a bad name as 'the land of hogs,' a proverb which seems to have mortified Pindar: Ol. vi, 152; *GIF.* s. Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 244; Plaut. Pers. ii; *GRA.* Cic. N. D. i, 43; [ii, 16; Her. i, 168, 25;] Ath. iv, 16; vii, 7; Mart. x, 25. *PRA. R.*

52. "Secure the while, he mock'd at Fortune's frown And, when she threaten'd, bade her hang." *GIF.* s. xiii, 20.

53. 'A halter.' *restim cape et suspende te*; Plaut. Pers. v, 2, 34; s. Ter. Phor. v, 4, 4; ἕρανον αἴτησαντί μοι ὀρέξας τὸν βρόχον· Luc. Tim. 45; and 20; *R.* Mart. ii, 28, 2; vi, 70, 5; Pers. ii, 33; (*CS.*) Arr. Epict. iii, 2; Petr. 131; *AX. R.* Isaiah lviii, 9. *MAD.*

55. When the ancients made their vows to the gods, they wrote them on paper or on waxen tables, sealed them up, and, with wax, fastened them to the knees or thighs of the statues. When their desires were granted, they used to take away the paper, tear it, and bring the gods whatever had been promised. *T. HOL.* [Liv. vii, 28, 2.] The same practice is observed in Roman Catholic countries towards the images of saints. It was an ancient custom, still subsisting in the east, to embrace the knees of one from whom favour or protection was solicited. *GIF.* Of that which is quite precarious, it is said θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται· Hom. Il. P 514; *VAO.* s. xii, 88; Prud. c. Sym. i; Ham. 405; Plin. xi, 45; *PRA.* Philost. Her. i, 17; Apul. Ap. i; *R.* Livy xxviii, 45, v.

Quosdam præcipitat subjecta potentia magnæ
Invidiæ; mergit longa atque insignis honorum
Pagina; descendunt statuæ restemque sequuntur.
Ipsas deinde rotas bigarum impacta securis
Cædit et immeritis franguntur crura caballis.
Jam stridunt ignes, jam follibus atque caminis
Ardet adoratum populo caput et crepat ingens
Seianus: deinde ex facie toto orbe secunda
Fiunt urceoli, pelves, sartago, patellæ.

56. *Πολλοὺς ἂν ἔχοιμιν εἰπεῖν, ὅσοι συρανίδος ἐπιθυμήσαντες ἤδη καὶ σπουδάσαντες τοῦτ' αὐτοῖς παραγενέσθαι, ὡς ἀγαθόν τι πράξοντες. διὰ τὴν συρανίδα ἐπιβουλευθέντες τὸν βίον ἀφηρέθησαν κ. τ. λ.* Plat. Alc. ii, p. 150; Plin. vii, 40-45; *R.* Livy xxiv, 21, 3 and 4.

57. *Invidia enim summa quæque appetit*: Tac. *assidua est eminentis fortunæ comes, altissimisque adhæret*; V. Pat. i, [9;] *PRA.* Hor. S. i, 6, 26; 47. *R.*

Mergit: s. xiii, 8; Luer. v, 1006; Sil. viii, 285; Virg. *Æ.* vi, 512. (*HY.*) *R.* This was literally the case with Smerdis: Her. iii.

58. 'A brass plate attached to the statues of eminent persons and containing a pompous enumeration of their titles and honours.' Sch. Similar plates are affixed to the back of the stalls in St George's Chapel, Windsor, with the titles &c. of the Knights of the Garter.

'Descend from their pedestals:' s. viii, 18, note; Tac. A. iii; *LUB. Pisonis statuam deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant; et quod in ipsum attulerant odium, id in ejus imaginem ac simulacrum perfuderunt*; Cic. *PRA.* *εἰκόνες καὶ ἀνδριάντες, οὓς ἡ πόλις ἀνέστησέ σοι πάλαι, πάντες ἀνατετραμμένοι γέλωτα παρίξουσι τοῖς θεωμένοις·* Luc. Catap. 11. *R.*

'They follow the rope,' which was used to pull them down from their elevated position, *LUB.* and, afterwards, to drag them through the streets. *PRA.* V. Flac. i, 122. (*HS.*) *R.*

59. See vii, 125 ff.

60. *Caballis*; iii, 118. *R.*

61. Many statues of gold, as well as of bronze, had been erected in honour of Ælius Sejanus; (who held the offices of prefect of the city, Sch. and captain of the prætorian bands: Suet. iii, 55; 56; &c; Tac. A. iii;) these were melted down as soon as he was disgraced. *LUB. PRA.*

62. *Cujus statuis sacra faciebant, non aliter quam statuis Tiberii; quemque Tiberii collegam appellabant, non in consulatu, sed in orbis terræ imperio*; Xiph. Tib. Tac. A. iv, 2, end; *LUB.* Suet. iii, 48; 65. *R.*

63. This instance is most happily chosen, since it exhibits at one view, the instability not only of court, but of popular favour. No subject ever ascended to such a height of power; none ever fell from it so rapidly into the abyss of disgrace and ruin. This picture of the unfeeling and barbarous versatility of the mob has seldom been equalled for truth and humour. With respect to Sejanus, it may be said of him, as it was of Lally, by Voltaire; "he was one against whom every man had a right to lift his hand but the executioner." During the full tide of his prosperity, nothing seems to have been too low for his malice. Even the obscure and inoffensive Phædrus, pathetically complains of having been unjustly accused by him: (iii, prol.) he survived, however, both the accusation and the accuser, and in his story of *Princeps Tibicen*, gently retorts upon the fallen fortunes of his adversary. *GIF.*

Thus Rutilius Gallicus, prefect of the city, is called *proxima* (*Germanico*) *cervix ponderis immensi*; Stat. S. i, 4, 6. *R.*

64. Pliny gives a very interesting detail of the impotent vengeance exercised on such statues by the rabble: *juvabat illidere solo superbissimos vultus, instare ferro, sævire securibus, ut*

"Pone domi lauros, duc in Capitolia magnum
Cretatumque bovem: Seianus ducitur unco
Spectandus: gaudent omnes. Quæ labra? quis illi
Vultus erat? Numquam, si quid mihi credis, amavi
Hunc hominem." "Sed quo cecidit sub crimine? quisnam
Delator? quibus indiciis? quo teste probavit?"
"Nil horum: verbosa et grandis epistola venit
A Capreis." "Bene habet; nil plus interrogo. Sed quid
Turba Remi?" "Sequitur Fortunam, ut semper, et odit

si singulos ictus sanguis dolorque sequeretur: nemo tam temperans gaudii, serœque lætitiæ, quin instar ultionis videretur cernere laceros artus, truncata membra, postremo truces horrendasque imagines abjectas exco-tasque flammis, ut ex illo terrore et minis, in usum hominum ac voluptates ignibus mutarentur; Plin. Pan. 52; *συνεχωνεύθησαν καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν μεγάλα χρήματα συνέλεγη*· Xiph. Nerv. pr. *R.* A change, the reverse of this, is recorded in Her. ii, 172; s. vii, 197 f.

65. To understand the little drama which follows, we must suppose one of those who had witnessed the commencement of Sejanus's punishment, hastening home to announce the intelligence, and prepare his public demonstrations of loyalty and joy. The dialogue passes between him and his neighbours. s. vi, 47-52. *GIF.*

The verb *ducere* applies both to victims and to culprits. Ov. M. xv, 114. *(HS.) R.*

Capitolia; xiv, 91. *PRA.*

The larger victims were sacrificed on any occasion of public rejoicing; and white victims to the celestial gods. *LUB. BRI. cretatumque bovem duci ad Capitolia magna*; Lucr. Sch. Virg. Æ. ix, 627 f; Ov. Pont. iv, 9, 50. *R.*

66. See *cretata ambitio*; Pers. v, 177; *BRI.* and 108. *PRA.*

After the executioner had fixed a hook in the throat, the body was dragged by the populace to the Gemonian steps on the Aventine Hill, and, when the vengeance of the mob was sated, thrown into the Tiber. *SVL. MAD.* Suet. iii, 61; Xiph. Tib. *PRA.* Dio lviii, 11; *R.* [Cic. Ph. i, 2; Ov. Ib. 167 f.]

67. 'A glorious sight.'

69. *Cecidit*; iv, 12. *R.*

70. 'Did the emperor prove the charge?' *BRI.*

71. Dio (lviii, 4-8;) sneers at the length of this epistle: Suetonius (iii, 55;) calls it *pudenda miserandaque oratio.* The truth is, that Tiberius (who, like Cromwell, was always too cunning to be clear) was at this time confounded by his fears, or at least pretended to be so; and therefore wrote "about it, and about it." Suetonius has preserved a sentence of this memorable address which fully justifies the character he has given of it. Among other things, Tiberius besought the senate to send one of the consuls, with a military guard, to conduct him, a poor and desolate old man, in safety to their presence! Jonson in his Sejanus has fabricated 'a verbose epistle' for Tiberius, with a masterly hand; [act v.] *GIF. R.* Nervius Sertorius Macro, who was appointed successor to Sejanus as prefect of the prætorian bands, was the confidential bearer of this epistle. *SVL.*

72. *Capreæ*, (now 'Capri') an island in the bay of Naples, was the favourite residence of Tiberius, where he abandoned himself to his pleasures, leaving Sejanus to rule in Rome. *PRA.* 93; Plin. iii, 6; Strab. i, p. 15; v, p. 171; vi, p. 178; Tac. A. iv, 67; Suet. iii, 40; 43; 65; Apollod. p. 312; *R.* and Virg. Æ. vii, 733 ff. *(HY.)* Sch.

Καλῶς ἔχει! *LUB.* s. Cic. Mur. 6; Liv. viii, 6; Stat. Th. xi, 557; xii, 338; *(BA.)* Prop. iv, 11, 97. *(PA.) R.*

Nil ultra quæro plebeius; Hor. S. ii, 3, 188. *(BY.) R.*

73. *Mobilium turba Quiritium*; Hor. Od. i, 1, 7; *plebs Remi*; Mart. x, 76, 4; Cat. lviii, 5; Stat. S. ii, 7, 60; Prop. iv, 6, 10; ἄστυ Ῥέμειο· Diodor. ep.

Damnatos. Idem populus, si Nursia Tusco
Favisset, si oppressa foret secura senectus
Principis, hac ipsa Seianum diceret hora
Augustum. Jam pridem, ex quo suffragia nulli
Vendimus, effudit curas. Nam qui dabat olim

Anth. i; s. Plut. V. ii, 1; Prop. ii, 1, 23; iv, 1, 9; (*VP.*) Pers. i, 73. (*KG.*) *R.*

'Always:' as in the cases of Marius, Pompey, and others. *LUB. ut hirundines æstivo tempore præsto sunt, frigore pulsæ recedunt: ita falsi amici sereno vitæ tempore præsto sunt; simul atque hyemem fortunæ viderint, devolant omnes*; Cic. to Heren. 4; *PRA.* Hor. Od. i, 35, 22; 25 ff; (*BY.*) Ep. i, 19, 37. *R.* [Rambler No 15.]

74. Sejanus was a native of *Volsinii* (now 'Bolsena') in Tuscany. *LUB.* Tac. A. iv, 1; *R. unicuique etiam provinciæ et civitati suus deus est, ut Syriæ Astartes, ut Arabiæ Disares,... Asculanorum dea Ancaria, Volsiniensium Nursia, Ocriculanorum Valentia, Sutrinorum Nortia, &c*; Tert. Apol. 24; Liv. vii, 3, [h.] *PRA.* Our author might be condemned of pedantry, *GIF.* but it must be recollected that these words are not uttered in his own person, but are put into the mouth of one who hardly dared to express himself without some mystification.

75. Observe the difference between *secura* and *tuta*.

For the periphrasis, s. iv, 81, note. *R.*

77. *Augustum* 'emperor.' *SVL.*

78. *Nec minor in campo furor est; emtique Quirites ad prædam strepitumque lucri suffragia vertunt: venalis populus, venalis curia patrum: est favor in pretio, &c*; Petr. de M. RP. Rom. 39 ff; Luc. i, 178. *PRA.*

If Juvenal sometimes lashes the tyranny of the chiefs, he at others treats the base and abject submission of the people with equal, if not superior, severity. It is clear, that their power had been broken by the usurpations of Marius and Sulla; they still, however, retained a considerable degree of influence, and nominally gave, or rather sold, their suffrages, till the days of Julius Cæsar. That they were ripe for the slavery which awaited them, cannot be denied; for such was their corruption and rapacity, that they only enquired which of the candidates would bribe highest. Cæsar, however, did not directly deprive the people of their suffrages; he only took the nomination of the consuls upon himself, and left the choice, or rather the sale, of the inferior magistracies to them, upon condition that he should have the recommendation to one half! Suetonius has preserved his congé d'élire, and a very curious one it is: *Cæsar Dictator Illi Tribui. Commendo vobis illum, et illum, ut vestro suffragio suam dignitatem teneant*; i, 41; 19; ii, 40. (*CS.*) These recommendations were never overlooked: *preces erant, sed quibus contradici non possit*: Tac. Augustus seems somewhat to have enlarged the power of the people, which was again abridged by Tiberius, or rather taken quite away; *neque*, says the historian, with honest indignation, *populus ademtum jus questus est, nisi inani rumore.* Caligula, in a fit of popularity, showed symptoms of re-establishing them in a part of their rights, which however came to nothing: this was the last effort in their favour, and from this period they gradually, and indeed deservedly, sunk into insignificance and contempt. It argues great courage in our author to reproach the Romans for their supineness; and must have been highly offensive to their rulers. About this, however, he appears to be little solicitous; nay, much of what he says here is immediately levelled at Trajan, who had, about this time, transferred to the senate, or rather to himself, the very trifling degree of power which the people had hitherto been permitted to retain. *GIF. FAY.* s. Tac. An. i, 15. (*L.*) *R.*

'It has lost all interest.' The metaphor is taken from a person emptying a vessel, by pouring out the liquor. *MAD.* Sen. de Ira ii, 35; in Epist. 11; Cic. Ep. i, 9, 54. *R.*

Imperium, fasces, legiones, omnia, nunc se
Continet atque duas tantum res anxius optat,
Panem et Circenses." "Perituros audio multos."
"Nil dubium; magna est fornacula: pallidulus mi
Brutidius meus ad Martis fuit obvius aram.
Quam timeo, victus ne pœnas exigat Ajax,
Ut male defensus!" "Curramus præcipites et,
Dum jacet in ripa, calcemus Cæsaris hostem."
"Sed videant servi, ne quis neget et pavidum in jus
Cervice obstricta dominum trahat." Hi sermones
Tunc de Seiano, secreta hæc murmura vulgi.
Visne salutari, sicut Seianus? habere
Tantumdem? atque illi summas donare curules?
Illum exercitibus præponere? tutor haberi

79. *Omnia*; Sulp. 38; Phædr. iv, 23, 5. (*BU.*) *R.*

80. Note on iii, 223; *PRA.* s. Tac. A. i, 2. *R.*

81. 'Bread:' vii, 174 f. *PRA.*

'Many.' s. Dio lviii, 7 f; Suet. iii, 61. *R.*

82. 'It is a large little furnace.' *LUB.* *R.* capable of holding many an image beside Sejanus's. *MAD.* 61. *PRA.*

'Looking palish.'

83. *Brutidius Niger*, the rhetorician and historian, was an intimate friend of Sejanus, and included in the sentence of death. Tac. A. iii, 66; Sen Suas. vii. *PRA.*

'Of Mars the avenger,' *SVL.* in the forum of Augustus. Suet. ii, 29. *R.*

84. *Ajax* (vii, 115; *PRA.* xiv, 286; *R.*) here means the emperor. Suet. iii, 61 f. 'Lest in a fit of disappointment, he should wreak dire vengeance on those, by whom he may consider that his honour had been but inadequately vindicated.' *PRA.* There is also an indirect reproach to the Romans for their submitting to be butchered: *R.* like so many sheep; Hor. S. ii, 3, 197.

86. Αὐτὸν ὁ ὅμιλος τρισὶν ὅλαις ἡμέραις ἐλυμήνατο, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν ἐνέβαλε· Dio lviii; *SVL.* s. 66. *R.*

This was a common method of insulting over the fallen. Hom. Il. Ν 618; Soph. El. Aj. Anacr. xlvi, 6; Arist. Eq. 596; *R. quicumque amisit dignitatem pristinam, ignavis etiam jocus est in casu gravi*; Phædr. i, 21; Livy xxiii, 43, 3; [Ov. Ib. 29.]

87. Servants often turned informers against their masters, Sch. in cases of high treason, the only circumstances under which their evidence was admissible against them. Tac A. ii, 28; s. Dio lxviii, p. 769; *decreta accusatoribus præcipua præmia, nonnumquam et testibus: nemini delatorum fides abrogata: omne crimen pro capitali receptum, etiam paucorum simpliciumque verborum;* Suet. iii, 61; ἤρκει γὰρ μόνον πρὸς κατηγορίαν τινὸς τὸ τοῦ Σειανοῦ φίλων ἢ γενέσθαι ἢ δόξαι· Xiph. Tib. *R.*

88. Those who were taken up and dragged before the magistrates, had a chain or halter fastened round their neck: as felons among us are brought to trial with gyves or fetters on their legs. *MAD.*

90. 'To have the same court paid to you as to Sejanus?' *R.*

91. Understand *sellas:* thus *major curulis*; Stat. S. i, 4, 82; *R.* s. Gell. iii, 18; Cic. Cat. iv, 1, 2; *cui libet is fasces dabit eripietque curule cui volet importunus ebur*; Hor. Ep. i, 6, 53 f. *PRA.*

92. *Tutor* 'regent' for Tiberius, *LUB.* and also 'his guardian and protector;' as though the emperor were too childish to administer his own affairs, *MAD.* and completely under the thumb of his favourite. *R.*

Principis angusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis
Cum grege Chaldæo? Vis certe pila, cohortes,
Egregios equites, et castra domestica? Quidni
Hæc cupias? Et, qui nolunt occidere quemquam,
Posse volunt. Sed quæ præclara et prospera tanti,
Ut rebus lætis par sit mensura malorum?
Hujus, qui trahitur, prætextam sumere mavis,
An Fidenarum Gabiorumque esse potestas
Et de mensura jus dicere, vasa minora
Frangere pannosus vacuis Ædilis Ulubris?

93. *Capreas se contulit, præcipue delectatus insula, quod uno parvoque litore adiretur, septa undique præruptis immensæ altitudinis rupibus et profundo maris*; Suet. iii, 40; Tac. A. iv, 67. *PRA.* He spent the last seven years of his life there. *R.*

Sedentis; s. Suet. iii, 43; *HR.* Mart. v, 71, 3; ἧσθαι and καθῆσθαι are used in speaking of an indolent and obscure life. Tyrt. p. 143. (*KZ.*) *R.*

94. See vi, 553; *PRA.* 576; Suet. iii, 14; 69; *LUB.* ὁ Τιβέριος ἐμπειρότατος διὰ τῶν ἄστρων μαντικῆς ἦν· Dio lviii. *R.* It may seem a little extraordinary that Tiberius, who, at a former period, had driven the astrologers out of Italy, nay, put some of them to death, should in the decline of life, have secluded himself from the world to enjoy their society without molestation; but his conduct may be accounted for, from the condition of human nature. [s. 1 Samuel xxviii, 7-12.] The multiplied cruelties that followed the fall of Sejanus, though they could not appease the ferocity, had yet alarmed the conscience, of this execrable monster: anguish and despair took possession of all his thoughts; and, if we could for a moment suppose the damned permitted to make their "eternal blazon to ears of flesh and blood," (Shaksp. Ham. i, 5;) we could not image terms of deeper horror for them, than those with which he begins one of his letters to the senate: *Quid scribam vobis, P. C.? aut quomodo scribam? aut quid omnino non scribam, hoc tempore? dii me deæque pejus perdant, quam quotidie perire sentio, si scio.* Suet. iii, 67. In this state, afflicted at the past, dissatisfied with the present, and trembling for the future, his enfeebled and distracted mind clung for relief to the wretched impostures of astrology, which it had formerly rejected; and endeavoured to divert the evils of to-day, by vague and senseless researches into the destinies of to-morrow. The strange inconsistency of atheism has been elsewhere noticed; Tiberius is a striking proof of it. *GIF.*

Pila may here denote the lucrative and honourable post of standard-bearer, xiv, 197; which was held by the centurion of the first century of the first maniple of the *Triarii* or 'veterans,' who were armed with the *pilum* or 'javelin.' *AD.* Sil. iv, 550. *R.* [Liv. viii, 8. (nn.)]

'Cohorts.' i, 58. *R.*

95. *Egregios equites*: s. vii, 89. *R.*

Castra domestica i. e. the command of ['the household troops,' or] 'the prætorian bands.' Sch. s. viii, 43; Tac. A. iv, 2; Suet. iii, 37; Dio; Xiph. *R.*

98. *Ut* 'even though.' *R.*

100. See iii, 192; vi, 56 f; *PRA.* Hor. Ep. i, 11, 7 ff. *R.* [*NI*, ii, 1007.]

Potestas; Cic. T. Q. i, 30; Suet. i, 17; v, 23. *R.*

101. Pers. i, 130 f. (*CS.*) *LUB.*

102. iii, 162. *PRA.* Juvenal delights to make himself merry at the expense of the plebeian ediles. They were chosen, as their name imports, out of the commons, and had the care of weights and measures, of markets and provisions, the determination of petty cases, the inspection of the roads, the overseeing of the theatres, &c. In little municipalities, they were probably the only magistrates. We have nothing precisely like them in this country; but in the Italian villages, they still subsist, as ragged and consequential as

Ergo quid optandum foret, ignorâsse fateris
Seianum: nam qui nimios optabat honores
Et nimias poscebat opes, numerosa parabat
Excelsæ turris tabulata, unde altior esset
Casus et impulsæ præceps immane ruinæ.
Quid Crassos, quid Pompeios evertit, et illum,
Ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites?
Summus nempe locus nulla non arte petitus
Magnaque numinibus vota exaudita malignis.
Ad generum Cereris sine cæde et vulnere pauci
Descendunt reges et sicca morte tyranni.
Eloquium ac famam Demosthenis aut Ciceronis
Incipit optare et totis Quinquatribus optat,
Quisquis adhuc uno partam colit asse Minervam,

ever, *GIF.* under the ancient name of *Podestà. MAD.*

Ulubris; Hor. E. i, 11, 30. *PRA.*

106. *Jam non ad culmina rerum injustos crevisse queror: tolluntur in altum, ut lapsu graviore ruant;* Claud. iii, 21 ff; *PRA.* ἐν τοσούτῳ δὲ ἐπαίρεσθον ὡς ἂν ἀφ' ὑψηλοτέρου ἀλγεινότερον καταπεσούμενοι· Luc. Cont. 14; *KG. celsæ graviore casu decidunt turres*; Hor. Od. ii, 10, 10 f. *R.* Horace himself was perhaps indebted to Menander: ὅταν δ' ἴδῃς πρὸς ὕψος ἠρμένον τινὰ, λαμπρῶς τε πλούτῳ καὶ γένει γαυρούμενον, ὀφρύν τε μείζω τῆς τύχης ἐπηρκότα, τούτου ταχεῖαν νέμεσιν εὐθὺς προσδόκα, ἐπαίρεται γὰρ μεῖζον, ἵνα μεῖζον πίσῃ. *GIF.*

108. See Sen. Ep. 94. *M. Licinius Crassus* and his son *Publius* fell, in the Parthian war, sacrifices to their avarice rather than their ambition; App. R. xiii, 22-65; Plut. V. xxviii. *PRA. GIF. R.*

Cn. Pompeius Magnus and his two sons *Cnæus* and *Sextus. PRA.* App. B. C. ii, 81-86; 104 ff; v, 142 ff; *R.* [Ov. P. iv, 3, 41.]

109. *C. Julius Cæsar*, who fell in the senate-house, pierced with three and twenty wounds. *LUB.* In the times of the republic, it was unlawful to 'scourge' a Roman citizen. *FAY.* Acts xxii, 25 ff.

110. [*Ipse* (*Cæsar*) *in ore semper Græcos versus de Phœnissis habebat: "Nam si violandum est jus, regnandi gratia violandum est: aliis rebus pietatem colas:"* Cic. Of. iii, 21;] *SVL.* [Suet. i, 30; εἴπερ γὰρ ἀδικεῖν χρή, τυραννίδος πέρι κάλλιστον ἀδικεῖν· τἆλλα δ' εὐσεβεῖν χρεών· Eur. Ph. 534 f. (*BNS. VK. POR.*)]

111. *Eo vota inimicitiora, quo cessere felicius: inde maligni dii, qui nos exaudierunt, ut, quum ad summa erecti, in profundum detruderent*; Sen. Ep. 60. *R.* Compare Spectator No 207.

112. Pluto's queen, Proserpine, was the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres. *LUB. MAD.*

113. 'By a bloodless (i. e. a natural) death.' Sch. *ut ferrum Marte cruentum, siccum pace, feras*; Claud. xxii, 15 f. (*KG.*) *R.*

115. The *quinquatria* was a festival (instituted by Domitian, *FAY.*) in honour of Minerva, Sch. as the patroness of arts and sciences. It began on March the 19th, and lasted, as the name imports, for five days, during which the schools were shut up. *GIF. MAD.* Ov. F. iii, 809 ff; vi, 651 ff; (*HS.*) Gell. ii, 21; Suet. xii, 4; *PRA.* Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 197. *R.*

116. 'The boy at the bottom of the school, who has not yet paid his annual compliment to the master more than once.' *MAD. R.* This fee was called *Minerval*, and was presented at the above festival. *Pallada nunc pueri teneræque ornate puellæ: qui bene*

Quem sequitur custos angustæ vernula capsæ.
Eloquio sed uterque perit orator: utrumque
Largus et exundans leto dedit ingenii fons.
Ingenio manus est et cervix cæsa; nec umquam
Sanguine causidici maduerunt rostra pusilli.
" O fortunatam natam me consule Romam!"

placârit Pallada, doctus erit; Ov. F. iii, 815 f. *PRA.*

117. This is a very natural image of little master, going to school with a servant lad (called *capsarius*) to carry his satchel of books after him. *MAD. PLT.* Suet. vi, 36. *PRA.* The expression *vernula* and *angustæ* are to denote that this aspirant after eloquence was a mere child. *R.*

118. Gell. xv, 28. *PRA.*

119. See iii, 74. *R.*

120. *Ingenio*; the abstract for the concrete. *R.*

Cicero was murdered by the second triumvirate. Antony, whom Juvenal supposes to have been particularly irritated by the second Philippic, despatched a band of assassins after him, who overtook him as he was proceeding to the sea-side. He made no resistance, but looking sternly on the leader, C. Popilius Lenas, whose life he had formerly saved, and thrusting his neck as forward as he could out of the litter, he bade him take what he wanted. The ungrateful wretch cut off his head and his hands, and carried them to Antony, who rewarded him for the agreeable present with a civic crown! and a large sum of money. The head was fixed on the *Rostra*, between the two hands, (where, as we find from Florus, the people ran as eagerly to see his relics, as formerly to hear his eloquence,) a piece of impotent revenge, which, not long after, recoiled on the author of it. Speaking of Antonius (the grandfather of the triumvir), who fell in the bloody proscription of Sylla, Cicero has an observation of striking singularity: *in his ipsis rostris in quibus ille rempublicam constantissime consul defenderat, positum caput illud fuit, a quo erant multorum civium capita servata!* Never could it be more truly said, *mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur*, Hor. S. i, 1, 69 f; *GIF. LUB.* Plut. xlii; xlv; Quint. Decl. cclxix; Sen. Suas. vii. *R.*

121. *Minus in parvos fortuna furit, modicisque rebus longius ævum est. LUB.*

Naves Antiatium partim in navalia Romæ subductæ; partim incensæ, rostrisque earum suggestum in foro exstructum adornari placuit; rostraque id templum appellatum; Liv. viii, 14. *PRA.* This spot was in front of the *Curia Hostilia. LUB.*

122. This is a verse of Cicero's on the occasion of the discovery and suppression of Catiline's conspiracy. It is condemned for its cacophony. Quint. ix, 4, 4; *LUB.* id. xi, 1; Sen. Decl. iii; de Ira, iii, 37; Diomed. ii. *R.* [*invisæ visæ* occurs in his Ep. to Br. *RIG.*] " How fortunate a natal day was thine, In that late consulate, O Rome, of mine!" This, line or some one like it, was made the subject of ridicule during the author's life: he was not, however, ashamed of the sentiment, for he repeats it in prose: *O nonæ Decembres! quæ me consule fuistis, ego diem vere natalem hujus urbis, &c*; Or. for Flac. In the second Philippic, after severely retorting upon Antony, he adds, *nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo: tantum dicam breviter neque illos, neque ullas te omnino literas nósse.* This is " the reply churlish, when, instead of answering an adversary, you disable his judgement:" what he subjoins, however, is a noble apology for his lighter studies. It may be doubted whether Cicero's poetry, generally speaking, deserves the epithet (*ridenda*) which Juvenal is pleased to affix to it: the verse in question, indeed, has long been the jest of small wits, and even the " mousing Martial hawks at it;" but there are many vigorous and elegant passages scattered amongst his works: after all, perhaps, it was the *me consule*, and not the *-natam natam*, the vanity, and not the jingle, of the verse which provoked the sneers of his contemporaries. When

Antonî gladios potuit contemnere, si sic
Omnia dixisset. Ridenda poemata malo,
Quam te conspicuæ, divina Philippica, famæ,
Volveris a prima quæ proxima. Sævus et illum
Exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenæ
Torrentem et pleni moderantem frena theatri.
Dîs ille adversis genitus fatoque sinistro,
Quem pater ardentis massæ fuligine lippus
A carbone et forcipibus gladiosque parante
Incude et luteo Vulcano ad rhetora misit.

Juvenal wrote, however, personality and envy had long been extinct; and he evidently diverts himself with the want of taste, which could permit so many similar sounds to be crowded into the compass of a single line. To confess the truth, there appears, in many parts of Cicero's works, a predilection for trifles of this kind, derived, perhaps, from his long acquaintance with the rhetoricians and grammarians of Greece. Middleton has laboured to establish his poetical character: Plutarch, he says, reckons Cicero among the most eminent of the Roman poets; but Plutarch's judgement, in this matter, is of no great weight. Had he not been the first of orators, no one would have been unjust enough to style him the last of poets. [The verses of Lucretius abound in alliterations.] *GIF. ED.* [Livy v, 46, h.]

123. 'Had Cicero's oratory been no better than his poetry, he might have set at defiance the swords of Antony.' *LUB. contemsi Catilinæ gladios, non pertimescam tuos*; Cic. Phil. ii, 46; *PRA.* s. Tac. A. ii, 34, 6; Hor. Ep. 4, 16. *R.*

125. Cicero called his fourteen orations against Antony, not Antonians, but Philippics, after those of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon. *BRI. PRA.* Cic. Att. ii, 1. *MAD.*

126. *Volveris*, in allusion to the rolled volumes of the ancients. xiv, 102. *MAD.*

A prima proxima 'the second.' *LUB.* s. *alter ab undecimo annus*; Virg. E. viii, 39.

127. *Exitus*; Lucr. iii, 1099. *R.*

On the approach of the Macedonian army under Antipater one of Philip's generals, Demosthenes fled from Athens and sought asylum at a temple of Neptune near Calabria in Thrace. Being pursued thither, he poisoned himself. Sch. *FAY.* Plut. *PRA.*

128. *Torrentem*; [s. iii, 74, note 2.]

Orations were often delivered to the people in the theatres: see Acts xix, 29-31; *FAY.* *Agathocles veluti reipublicæ statum formaturus, populum in theatrum ad concionem vocari jubet*; Just. xxii, [2;] *PRA.* Tac. H. ii, 80; (*L.*) C. Nep. xx, 4; (*HRL.*) *E*, Cl. Cic. *qui Pandioniam movebat arte orator caveam tumultuosus, seu luscum raperetur in Philippum, causam seu Ctesiphontis actitaret, vir semper popularitate crescens et juste residens in arce fandi*; Sidon. xxiii, 136 ff. *R.*

129. Pers. iv, 27; Hor. S. ii, 3, 8; 123; vii, 14. *R.*

130. The father was a sword-cutler in large business, and kept two and twenty men in constant employ. Sch. *FAY.* ἦν μὲν τῶν καλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν ὡς ἱστορεῖ Θεόπομπος· ἐπεκαλεῖτο δὲ μαχαιροποιὸς, ἐργαστήριον ἔχων μέγα καὶ δούλους τιχνίτας τοῦτο πράττοντας· Plut. V. xli; V. Max. iii, 4, 2; *PRA.* s. xiii, 44 f; *MAD.* Sidon. ii, 23; 188. *R.*

Opifices, per quorum manus sterile terræ genus et informe perpurgatur, multa fuligine oblinuntur; Sen. Ep. 94. *R.*

131. *Versantque tenaci forcipe massam*; Virg. Æ. viii, 453. *PRA.*

132. 'Sooty.' *LUB.*

Vulcan was the god of fire and forges. *PRA.* [Genesis iv, 22.]

Rhetora viz. Isæus. *SVL.* He could

Bellorum exuviæ, truncis affixa tropæis
Lorica et fracta de casside buccula pendens
Et curtum temone jugum victæque triremis
Aplustre et summo tristis captivus in arcu
Humanis majora bonis creduntur: ad hæc se
Roma anus Graiusque ac barbarus endoperator
Erexit; causas discriminis atque laboris
Inde habuit. Tanto major famæ sitis est, quam
Virtutis. Quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam,
Præmia si tollas? Patriam tamen obrut olim
Gloria paucorum et laudis titulique cupido
Hæsuri saxis cinerum custodibus; ad quæ

not afford to place him under Isocrates. Plut. *PRA.*

133. Compare Virgil's description of a trophy, Æ. xi, 1 ff; (*HY.*) so called from τροπὴ 'the enemy's turning to fly.' *PRA.* Suet. i, 11; *E. PC*, iii, 12. *R.*

134. *Lorica* (originally made of *lori* 'thongs,' *LUB.*) 'a cuirass;' which is derived from *cuir* 'leather,' for the same reason.

Buccula 'the beaver.' *MAD.* There was one for the protection of each cheek. *LUB.* It was made of metal, flexible, and fastened under the chin: *alii de concavo tibi cassidis exituro flexilium laminarum vincula diffibulant*; Sidon. Ep. iii, 3, p. 64; s. xi, 103; Sil. xiv, 158; 163; Hom. Il. Ε 743. (*HY.*) *R.* Our life-guards have a similar appendage to their helmets.

136. *Aplustre* 'the flag.' *LUB.* It was an ornamental part of the galley, Sch. out of which rose a staff with a streamer on the top. *AD.* Sil. x, 324; *R.* note on ἄφλαστον· Her. vi, 114, [34.]

Triumphal arches were at first built of brick, afterwards of hewn stone, and at length of marble. *LUB. frustra igitur currus summo miramur in arcu quadrijuges stantesque duces in curribus altis, Fabricios, Curios, hinc Drusos, inde Camillos, sub pedibusque ducum captivos poplite flexo ad juga depressos manibusque in terga retortis*; Prud. Sym. ii, [4, 69 ff.] *GRA.* The poet here, by the way, ridicules the absurd ambition of Domitian, *qui Janos arcusque, cum quadrigis et insignibus triumphorum, per regiones Urbis tantos ac tot exstruxit, ut cuidam Græce inscriptum sit* "ἀρκεῖ!" Suet. xii, 13. *R.*

138. 'Roman' viz. Marius, Sulla, Pompey, Cæsar, &c. 'Greek' viz. Pausanias, Lysander, Alexander, &c. 'Barbarian' viz. Hannibal, Antiochus, Xerxes, Jugurtha, Mithridates, &c. *R. LUB.* [Her. i, 1, 11.]

141. *Nec facile invenies multis in millibus unum, virtutem pretium qui putet esse sui; ipse decor recti, facti si præmia desint, non movet, et gratis pœnitet esse probum*; Ov. Pont. ii, 3, 7 ff; *satis est in ipsa conscientia pulcherrimi facti fructus*; Cic. Phil. ii. *PRA.* "Virtue seldom walks forth," it has been said, "without Vanity at her side." *MAD.*

142. *Qua cæcitate homines cum quædam etiam præclara cuperent, eaque nescirent, nec ubi nec qualia essent, funditus alii everterunt suas civitates, alii ipsi occiderunt, &c*; Cic. T. Q. iii, [2,] 4; *PRA.* Liv. vi, 14, 6. *R.*

143. 'Of a few' viz. Marius, Sulla, Cinna, Pompey, Cæsar, Crassus, Antony, Octavius. Sch. *LUB. R.*

144. 'To be incribed on the marble.' Sch. ["Memory, guard his name; Marble, his ashes!" Mss. "Yet when the hero, born of generous kind, With limbs of adamant and ardent mind, Shall yield to time or to the foe his breath, And close his glories in the night of death, High o'er its base the trophied form shall rise, Eternal brass shall glitter in our eyes. From her dark brows Oblivion shall unbind Her poppied wreath, and cast it to the wind. Ah! no—how vainly shall Ambition

Discutienda valent sterilis mala robora ficus:
Quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulcris.
Expende Hannibalem: quod libras in duce summo
Invenies? Hic est, quem non capit Africa Mauro
Percussa Oceano Niloque admota tepenti,
Rursus ad Æthiopum populos altosque elephantos.
Additur imperiis Hispania: Pyrenæum
Transsilit. Opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque:

trust Recording marble and historic bust, For e'en the tower sublime, the vaulted roof, Aerial arch and column massy-proof, All! all by Fate's immutable decree Shall sink, O! Nothing, and shall yield to thee;" Y, Remains, p. 5.]

145. 'The wild fig-tree' often displays its 'mischievous powers' by insinuating its root into the minutest fissure, and thus fracturing and destroying the monuments of antiquity. *marmora Messalæ findit caprificus*; Mart. x, 2, 9; *LUB.* Pers. i, 24 ff; (*CS.*) *MAD.* Prop. iv, 5, 74; Plin. xvi, 19; Isid. xvii, 6; Hor. Ep. 5, 17. *R.*

146. Prop. iii, 2, 19 ff; *monimenta fatiscunt, mors etiam saxis nominibusque venit*; Auson. Ep. xxxv, 9 f. *R.* [Lucr. v, 312 f.]

147. 'Weigh the remains of Hannibal.' Sch. *ὁ πᾶσι μακαρτὸς, φεῦ, τόσσης γαίης ὅσσον ἴχυι μόριον*; Leonid. Ep. lxix, 6, in *BC*, An. s. Prop. ii, 7, 51; iv, 11, 14; Ov. M. xii, 615 f; Plin. ii, 68. *R.* Sir John Paterson (see Statist. Acc. of Scotland) had the curiosity to collect and weigh the ashes of a person discovered a few years since in the parish of Eccles; which he was happily enabled to do with great facility, as "the inside of the coffin was smooth, and the whole body visible." Wonderful to relate, he found the whole did not exceed in weight one ounce and a half! *GIF.* [173, note.]

148. 'The Moorish Ocean.' Hor. Od. ii, 6, 3. *R.*

Capit; s. 168; *non orbita solis, non illum natura capit*; Claud. v, 155. *R.*

149. See vi, 527, note. Many of the ancients seemed to consider the Nile as the boundary between Asia and Africa. *R.* Herod. ii, 16; &c.

150. *Rursus* 'moreover;' vi, 155. *MAD.*

Elephantos fert Africa ultra Syrticas solitudines, et in Mauritania: ferunt Æthiopes et Troglodytæ; sed maximos India; Plin. viii, 11, 9 f; *PRA.* Polyb. v, 84; App. R. x, 31. *R.* This denotes the interior of Africa, as the two preceding lines signify the western and eastern parts respectively. *ACH.* Manilius says of Æthiopia *et vastos elephantes habet sævosque leones*; iv, 667. Juvenal had probably in his view another passage of the same author: *ipsa natat tellus pelagi lustrata corona, cingentis medium liquidis amplexibus orbem, inque sinus pontum recipit, qui vespere ab atro admissus dextra Numidas Libyamque calentem alluit et magnæ quondam Carthaginis arces; litoraque in Syrtes revocans sinuata vadosas rursum usque ad Nilum directis fluctibus exit*; 596-602. *HEI.*

151. 'To the dominions of Carthage.' *R.*

'Spain' was first invaded by Amilcar and Asdrubal. Hannibal established more firmly the footing of his countrymen there. *LUB.*

'The Pyrenees,' between Spain and France. *LUB.*

152. 'He bounds across.' *GIF.* s. Liv. xxi, 5-23.

'Has placed as a barrier.' *hos transscendisse quoque mirum fuit, atque in portento prope majores habuere Alpes ab Hannibale exsuperatas et postea a Cimbris*; Plin. xxxvi, pro. *PRA.* Liv. v, 34; xxi, 30. Rutilius has imitated our author: *excubiis Latii prætexuit (deus) Apenninum claustraque montanis vix adeunda viis. invidiam timuit natura parumque putavit Arctois Alpes opposuisse minis &c*; Itin. ii, 33 ff. Horace has a similar idea; *nequidquam deus abscidit prudens oceano dissociabili*

Diducit scopulos et montem rumpit aceto.
Jam tenet Italiam: tamen ultra pergere tendit.
"Actum" inquit "nihil est, nisi Pœno milite portas
Frangimus et media vexillum pono Subura."
O qualis facies et quali digna tabella,
Quum Gætula ducem portaret belua luscum!
Exitus ergo quis est? O gloria! vincitur idem
Nempe et in exsilium præceps fugit atque ibi magnus
Mirandusque cliens sedet ad prætoria regis,
Donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno.
Finem animæ, quæ res humanas miscuit olim,
Non gladii, non saxa dabunt, nec tela; sed ille
Cannarum vindex ac tanti sanguinis ultor,
Annulus. I, demens, et sævas curre per Alpes,
Ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias!

terras, si tamen impiæ non tangenda rates transsiliunt vada; Od. i, 3, 21 ff. *R.*

'The Alp,' Sil. xiii, 741; 'and snow.' Liv. xxi, 35-37; Sil. iii, 518 ff. *R.*

153. *Aceto: [avec des hachettes?]*

'He cleaves.' Polybius omits, as fabulous, the story of the vinegar; but it is given by Livy xxi, 37; *SVL.* and Appian R. vii, 4; s. Sil. iii, 640; *R.* Plin. xxiii, 1. *MAD.* See Whitaker's learned and ingenious work on this subject: *GIF.* and note on 174.

155. *Nil actum credens, dum quid superesset agendum*; Luc. ii, 657.

Pœni, Φοίνικες, Punici. PRA. The interchange of *œ* and *u* is frequent in Latin; for instance, *pœna, ποινή, punio: mœnia, munio*; &c.

'The gates of Rome.' *LUB.* s. Liv. xxvi, 7-11. *R.*

157. 'What an excellent caricature it would make!' *BRI. R.*

158. 'The Gætulian beast' is an elephant. *LUB.*

Hannibal lost an eye by the damps and fatigue in crossing the marshes, when he was making his way into Etruria over the Appennines. *LUB. ipse Hannibal, æger oculis, ex verna primum intemperie calores et frigora variante; elephanto, qui unus superfuerat, quod altius ab aqua exstaret, vectus; vigiliis tandem et nocturno humore, palustrique cœlo caput gravante, et quia medendi nec locus nec tempus erat, altero oculo capitur*; Liv. xxii, 2; Plut. *PRA.* Polyb. iii, 79; C. Nep. xxii, 4. *R.*

159. 'He is vanquished' by Scipio in Africa. *LUB.* Liv. xxx, 29-37. *R.*

160. Being accused by the Romans at Carthage, he fled first to Antiochus king of Syria. *LUB.* Liv. xxxiii, 47-49; xxxiv, 60 f; xxxv, 14; 19; xxxvi, 7; 15. *R.*

161. From Syria he fled to the court (*prætorium*, i, 75, note;) of Prusias, for whom he conducted with success the war against Eumenes. *LUB.* Liv. xxxix, 51. *R.*

164. [Hor. S. i, 9, 31-34.]

166. When the Romans sent Q. Flaminius to Bithynia, demanding the person of Hannibal, he destroyed himself by a strong poison, which he had always had in readiness in his 'ring.' Liv. xxxix, 51; Plut. Han. Opp. t. i, p. 380; *PRA.* Aur. Victor de Vir. Ill. 42. *alii sub gemmis venena cludunt, sicut Demosthenes, summus Græciæ orator, annulosque mortis gratia habent*; Plin. xxxiii, 1 s 6. *R.* There is an allusion to the bushels of rings [*trimodia illa annulorum*, Pli. l. c.] taken at Cannæ. *LUB.*

167. See vii, 161 ff; *LUB.* Ov. Am. i, 13, 36; iii, 1, 21; A. A. ii, 561; (*HS. BU.*) Prop. i, 5, 26; (*PA. VP.*) Plin. Ep. viii, 18, 11. (*CO.*) *R.*

Unus Pellæo juveni non sufficit orbis:
Æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi,
Ut Gyaræ clausus scopulis parvaque Seripho.
Quum tamen a figulis munitam intraverit urbem,
Sarcophago contentus erit. Mors sola fatetur,
Quantula sint hominum corpuscula. Creditur olim
Velificatus Athos et quidquid Græcia mendax

168. *Alexandri magni pectus insatiabile laudis, qui Anaxarcho comiti suo ex auctoritate Democriti præceptoris innumerabiles mundos esse referenti, "heu me" inquit "miserum, quod ne uno quidem adhuc potitus sum!" angusta homini gloriæ possessio fuit, quæ deorum omnium domicilio sufficit*; V. Max. viii, 14, 2; *PRA.* Plut. V. xxxiii; vii; *LUB.* Sen. Phil. Ep. 91; 119; Q. Curt. *R.*

[Both he and his father were] born at Pella, [now Allah-kilissia, *AW.*] the seat of the Macedonian empire. Sch. [Her. vii, 123, 12.]

170. *Gyaræ*; i, 73; *Seripho*; vi, 563. *LUB.* Stratonicus, who was banished to the former spot for defamation, found it so uncomfortable, that he one day asked his host what crime was punished with exile in his country. The man said "Perjury." "Why do you not forswear yourself then," replied Stratonicus, "to get sent away from this detestable place?" *GIF.*

171. The walls of Babylon were of brick: *dicitur altam coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem*; Ov. M. iv, 57 f; Sch. *MAD.* Diodor. ii, 7; iii, 4; Justin i, 2; *PRA.* id. xii, 13; *LUB.* Her. i, 178 f; Curt. v, 1. Alexander died at Babylon on the same day that Diogenes died at Corinth. D. Laert. vi, 2, 11; Plut. V. xxxiii, Opp. t. i, p. 705 ff; Arrian Al. vii; Seneca Suas. iv. *R.*

172. Σαρκοφάγος was the name of a peculiar kind of stone, found in veins at Assos a promontory of Troas, which was said to consume the flesh of bodies deposited therein, in the space of forty days. *SM.* Plin. ii, 96; xxxvi, 17 s 37; *PRA.* Dioscor. v, 142. *R.*

Hall has a fine allusion to this sentiment; "Fond fool! six feet shall serve for all thy store, And he that cares for most, shall find no more." What harmonious monosyliables! but this is surpassed by that beautiful and pathetic apostrophe of Prince Henry to the lifeless remains of Hotspur: "Fare thee well, great heart! Ill-weaved ambition, how much art thou shrunk! When that this body did contain a spirit, A kingdom for it was too small a bound; But now, two paces of the vilest earth Is room enough!" K. H. IV. pt. i, A. v, sc. 4. The reader of taste and feeling will be pleased with the following exquisite allusion to the same passage: "Does this enclose his corpse? How little room Do we take up in death, that, living, know No bounds! Here, without murmuring, we can Be circumscribed: it is the soul, that makes us Affect such wanton and irregular paths; When that's gone, we are quiet as the earth, And think no more of wandering;" Shirley, The Wedding. *GIF.*

173. ["*Un chimiste a desséché un corps humain dans un four. Le poids, qui était d'abord de* 120 *livres, a été réduit à* 12 *livres. Aussi la matière solide du corps était comme* 1 *à* 9 *ou à* 10."]

174. *Athos*, now 'Monte Santo,' a peninsula of Macedonia. Plin. iv, 10; *PRA. remige Medo solicitatus Athos*; Claud. iii, 336. *R.* A canal somewhat less than that of Blackwall would be sufficient for the ancient triremes: and yet even that, if neglected, would be completely filled up in a few centuries. *GIF.* s. Her. vii, 24, [16; 35, 68;] Basil Hall's Trav. in N. Am. v. i, p. 173; Diary of an Invalid, v. ii, p. 63; compared with 153.

Græcorum dicto quis augendi omnia studium est; Aur. Vict. Cal. *LUB. portentosa Græciæ mendacia*; Plin. v, 1; *PRA.* s. xiv, 240; Her. vii, 20 ff; viii, 1 ff; Diodor. xi, 2-5; Isoc. Panath. Æsch. Pers. Strab. xiii; Plut. V. vii; xi; Claud. iii, 336 ff;

Audet in historia: constratum classibus isdem
Suppositumque rotis solidum mare: credimus altos
Defecisse amnes epotaque flumina Medo
Prandente, et madidis cantat quæ Sostratus alis.
Ille tamen qualis rediit Salamine relicta,
In Corum atque Eurum solitus sævire flagellis
Barbarus, Æolio numquam hoc in carcere passos,
Ipsum compedibus qui vinxerat Ennosigæum?
Mitius id sane, quod non et stigmate dignum
Credidit. Huic quisquam vellet servire deorum?
Sed qualis rediit? Nempe una nave, cruentis
Fluctibus, ac tarda per densa cadavera prora.
Has toties optata exegit gloria pœnas.

ii, 120 ff; (*BA. KG.*) Just. ii, 10; Virg. Cul. 29 ff; Himer. Or. ii, p. 408; (*WF.*) *R.* note on Her. vii, 35, [68]; Livy xxviii, 43, 6.

176. See Suet. iv, 19; *PRA.* Lucr. iii, 1042 ff. *R.*

177. Viz. the Scamander, the Onochonus, [Rejani, *AW.*] the Apidanus, and the Echedorus; Her. vii, 42, 196. *R.*

'The Mede' may either mean the Asiatic hosts, *LUB.* or Xerxes, king of the Medes and Persians. Thuc. i, 92; &c.

178. Of *Sostratus* the poet nothing is known. The extravagant flights of his fancy appear to have been influenced by his copious libations to the god of wine. *LUB. GRA.* s. xv, 47. *R.* The meaning may be that Sostratus flew heavily and was unable to soar (Hor. Od. iv, 2, 27;) from his wings being surcharged with moisture; *HEI.* not with what is vulgarly called "heavy wet." There is indeed a favourite English Bacchanalian song in which a threat is held out, if old father Time is caught, "In rosy wine to dip his wings;" but the latter interpretation seems more natural. s. v, 101, note; [Hor. O. iii, 2, 23 f.]

179. 'After his defeat by the Greeks.' Sch.

180. 'The north-west wind and south-east wind,' Plin. ii, 47; *PRA.* for destroying his bridges over the Hellespont. *LUB.* s. Sen. Const. Sap. 4; V. Max. iii, 2, 3. According to Herodotus he whipped the waves and not the winds. *R.*

181. 'Xerxes;' *cujus in nomine superbia et impotentia habitat*; V. Max. ix, 5, 2. *R.* ὁ βάρβαρος· Thuc. i, 18; &c.

'The Æolian prison' alludes to the description given in Virg. Æ. i, 51 ff; (*HY.* exc.) *LUB.*

182. *Ennosigæum.* s. Gell. ii, 28; *PRA.* Sen. N. Q. vi, 6-8; *R.* Ἐννοσίγαιος· Hom. Il. Η 455; note on Her. vii, [129,] 39.

183. Ἤδη δὲ ἤκουσα ὡς καὶ στιγίας ἀπέτιμψε στίζοντας τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον· Her. vii, 35. *στίγματα* were letters branded on the forehead of fugitive slaves and rogues; xiv, 24; V. Max. ii, 29; Petr. vi, 8; *epigrammata*; id. 103. *R.*

184. 'In mythology we have stories of the gods deigning to serve mortals: thus Apollo lived with Admetus in the capacity of shepherd; Neptune worked for Laomedon as a mason and bricklayer; but I much question whether any of the celestials would trust themselves within the clutches of his Persian majesty.' Sch. *PRA.*

185. *Piscatoria scapha*; Justin. ii, 13; νηὸς Φοινίσσης· Her. viii, 118, [33.] *R.*

186. Either this is hyperbolical; or it alludes to the Persians in the king's suite throwing themselves overboard to save his life. Her. viii, 118 f; *R.* see notes 32 ff. *medius inter suorum cadavera incessit*; Sen. de Ira iii, 17, 1 [or 2].

"Da spatium vitæ, multos da, Juppiter, annos!"
Hoc recto vultu solum, hoc et pallidus optas.
Sed quam continuis et quantis longa senectus
Plena malis! Deformem et tetrum ante omnia vultum
Dissimilemque sui, deformem pro cute pellem
Pendentesque genas et tales adspice rugas,
Quales, umbriferos ubi pandit Tabraca saltus,
In vetula scalpit jam mater simia bucca.

188. Ὄχλησον ὁ χρόνος ὁ πολύς· ὦ γῆρας βαρύ, ὡς οὐδὲν ἀγαθόν, δυσχερῆ δὲ πόλλ' ἔχεις τοῖς ζῶσι καὶ λυπηρά· πάντες εἰς σὲ δὲ ἐλθεῖν ὅμως εὐχόμεθα καὶ σπουδάζομεν· Menand. *GIF. quam bene vivas, non quam diu, refert*; *in hoc autem bene est sæpius, ne diu*; Sen. Ep. 101. *LUB. PRA.* [Compare Swift, on the Struldbrugs, G. T. pt. iii, c. 10.]

189. 'Both well and sick,' *FAY.* 'whether happy or sad,' Sch. 'boldly and anxiously:' s. Pers. ii, 8; *LUB.* vi, 401. *R.*

190. Τὸν ὑπέργηρων, ὀδόντας τρεῖς ἔτι λοιποὺς ἔχοντα, μόγις ὀρῶντα, οἰκέταις τέτρασιν ἐπικεκυφότα, κορύζης μὲν τὴν ῥῖνα, λήμης δὲ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς μεστὸν ὄντα, οὐδὲν ἔτι ἡδὺ εἰδότα ἔμψυχόν τινα τάφον, ὑπὸ τῶν νέων καταγελώμενον· Luc. D. Mort. vi, 2; Maxim. El. i, in *WF*,'s Poet. L. Min. t. vi; Plin. vii, 50; Hor. A. P. 169 ff; contrasted with Cic. de Sen. *R.* In this striking description of old age, Juvenal seems to have thought of a passage in Crates, thus admirably rendered by Cumberland: "Hard choice, for man to die, or else to be That tottering, wretched, wrinkled thing you see. Age then we all prefer; for age we pray, And travel on to life's last lingering day; Then sinking slowly down from worse to worse, Find heaven's extorted boon our greatest curse." But indeed the idea is sufficiently obvious, and has had good things said on it in every age; here is one of them: "Some comfort We have in dropping early—we expire, And not without men's pity; to live still, Have their good wishes; thus, too, we prevent The loathsome misery of age, beguile The gout and rheum, that in lag hours attend For grey approachers;" Two Noble Kinsmen. Again; "For as our age encreases, so vexations, Griefs of the mind, pains of the feeble body, Rheums, coughs, catarrhs,—we're but our living coffins; Besides, the fair soul's old too;" Wife for a Month. And Spenser, in a stanza of surpassing beauty, "O why do wretched men so much desire To draw their days unto the utmost date? And do not rather wish them soon expire; Knowing the miseries of their estate, And thousand perils which them still awate, Tossing them like a boat amid the mayne: That every hour they knock at Deathe's gate; And he that happiest seems, and least in payne, Yet is as nigh his end, as he that most doth playne." *GIF.* ["This is old age: but then, thou must outlive Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty; which will change To wither'd, weak, and gray; thy senses then Obtuse all taste of pleasure must forego, To what thou hast; and for the air of youth, Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood will reign A melancholy damp of cold and dry, To weigh thy spirits down, and last consume the balm of life:" Milton, P. L. xi, 558-566.]

192. 'Unlike itself.' Hor. Od. iv, 10, 2-8. *R.*

Cutis is said of the living, *pellis* of the dead. *GRA.* The former signifies 'the human skin,' the latter 'a beast's hide.' *MAD.* s. Hom. Od. N 480 ff; Apoll. ii, 200; Lucr. vi, 1268; (*WK.*) Hor. Ep. 17, 15; 22. (*MI.*) *R.*

194. *Tabraca*, now 'Tabarca,' in the vicinity of Tunis. On the African coast, Posidonius saw a vast number of apes, and was much amused with their gambols: Strab. xvii; Herod. iv. *PRA.*

195. *Simia quam similis turpissima bestia nobis*; En. in Cic. N. D. i, 35; *monstrosissima bestia*; Cic. de Div. ii, 69; *ridicula hominis imitatio*; Galen. *PRA.* Plin. viii, 54 s 80; xi, 44 s 100. *R.*

Plurima sunt juvenum discrimina; pulcrior ille
Hoc, atque ille alio; multum hic robustior illo:
Una senum facies, cum voce trementia membra
Et jam leve caput madidique infantia nasi.
Frangendus misero gingiva panis inermi:
Usque adeo gravis uxori natisque sibique,
Ut captatori moveat fastidia Cosso.
Non eadem vini atque cibi, torpente palato,
Gaudia: nam coitus jam longa oblivio; vel si
Coneris, jacet exiguus cum ramice nervus
Et, quamvis tota palpetur nocte, jacebit.
Anne aliquid sperare potest hæc inguinis ægri
Canities? quid, quod merito suspecta libido est,
Quæ Venerem adfectat sine viribus? Adspice partis
Nunc damnum alterius: nam quæ cantante voluptas,
Sit licet eximius citharœdus sitve Seleucus,
Et quibus aurata mos est fulgere lacerna?

198. "The sixth age Shifts into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon; His youthful hose well saved, a world too wide For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice, Turning again toward childish treble, pipes And whistles in his sound;" Shaksp. As You Like It, ii, 7.

199. 'A nose drivelling as in infancy.' Sch. [s. vi, 148; *γέροντά μι καὶ φαλακρὸν ὄντα καὶ λημῶντα προσέτι καὶ κορυξῶντα*· Luc. D. Mort. ix, 2. *R.* "Last scene of all, That ends this strange eventful history, Is second childishness and mere oblivion; Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing;" Sh. ibid.

200. Teeth are the arms of man. Plin. vii, 16. *PRA. ora exarmata*; Sidon. Carm. 13; Ep. vii, 14. *R.* "And toothless gums to mump its wretched fare." *GIF.* The Scholiast makes *gingiva* of the masculine gender: a former pupil of mine did the same, joining the words *gingiva panis*, and translating them "gingerbread." He has, however, since taken a high degree.

201. "Αν περιλίφθη μικρὸν ἐν ἄγγισιν ἡδίος οἶνου εἷς ὀξὺ τρίπιται τοῦτο τὸ λιτόμενον· οὕτως ἀντλήσας τὸν ὅλον βίον, εἰς βαθὺ δ' ἐλθὼν γῆρας, ὁ πρεσβύτης γίγνεται ὀξύχολος· Anthol. *GIF.* Arist. Rh. ii, 15.

202. *Captator*; v, 98; *MAD.* s. note on i, 139. This legacy-hunter seems to have played his cards well, if he is the same as the *Cossus* mentioned iii, 184.

203. *Non sapit palatum*; Cic. Fin. ii, 8. *R.* Barzillai says "I am this day fourscore years old: and can I discern between good and evil? Can thy servant taste what I eat or what I drink? Can I hear any more the voice of singing men and singing women? Wherefore then should thy servant be yet a burden unto my lord the king?" II Samuel xix, 35. *MAD.*

204. 'For now the rites of love are long forgotten: should you attempt their renewal, the bodily energies lie totally unnerved, and so will lie throughout the live-long night, in spite of every effort to arouse them. What has this grey decrepitude of lust to hope? Do we not view with just suspicion the lechery, that has the will without the power to sin?'

211. *Seleucus* is supposed to be an eminent flute-player. *FAY.*

212. *Tibicen traxit vagus per pulpita*

Quid refert, magni sedeat qua parte theatri,
Qui vix cornicines exaudiat atque tubarum
Concentus? Clamore opus est, ut sentiat auris,
Quem dicat venisse puer, quot nuntiet horas.
Præterea minimus gelido jam corpore sanguis
Febre calet sola; circumsilit agmine facto
Morborum omne genus: quorum si nomina quæras,
Promtius expediam, quot amaverit Hippia mœchos,
Quot Themison ægros auctumno occiderit uno,
Quot Basilus socios, quot circumscripserit Hirrus
Pupillos, quot longa viros exsorbeat uno
Maura die, quot discipulos inclinet Hamillus;
Percurram citius, quot villas possideat nunc,

vestem; Hor. A. P. 215; *FAY. uti citharœdus cum prodierit optime vestitus, palla inaurata indutus, cum chlamyde purpurea coloribus variis intexta, cum corona aurea, magnis fulgentibus gemmis illuminata*; Cor. to Her. iv, 47. *FE.*

214. Hor. A. P. 202 ff; *PRA.* vi, 250. *R.*

216. They used to send their servants to the Forum, to see what hour it was by the sun-dial. *horas quinque puer nondum tibi nuntiat et tu jam conviva mihi, Cæciliane, venis*; Mart. viii, 67; Plin. vii, 53; *PRA.* Suet. xii, 16; (*E.*) Petr. 26. (*BU.*) *R.*

217. *Gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet*; Virg. Æ. v, 395 f; Sch. Mart. iii, 93, 17; Sen. Ep. 68. *R.*

218. See vi, 293, note; *R.* iii, 162, note; *MAD.* [*lustrantque choreis*, Vir. Æ. x, 224.]

219. *Senectus ipsa est morbus*; Ter. Ph. iv, 1, 9; Sch. *senectus insanabilis morbus*; Sen. Ep. *subeunt morbi tristisque senectus*; Virg. G. iii, 67; *SVL. senectæ in pœnam vivacis tot periculorum genera, tot morbi, tot curæ; hebescunt sensus, membra torpent, præmoritur visus, auditus, incessus, dentes etiam ac ciborum instrumenta*; Plin. vii, 50. *PRA.*

Quorum si nomina quæras; a hemistich of Ovid's. *SVL. ut ætas mala merx, mala est tergo! nam res plurimas pessumas, cum advenit, affert: quas si autumem omneis, nimis longus sermo sit*; Plaut. Men. v, 2, 6 ff; *GIF.* θᾶττον ἄν μοι, ὦ Λυκῖνε, θαλάττης κύματα καὶ στυκνὰς ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ νιφάδας ἀριθμήσιας, ἢ τοὺς ἐμοὺς ἔρωτας. Luc. Am. 2. *R.*

220. xv, 19 ff; xvi, 32 ff; s. Sil. vii, 362 ff; Ov. Tr. v, 2, 23-28. *R.*

Hippia; vi, 82. *FE.*

221. *Themison*, of Laodicea in Syria, was an eminent physician of that time; *LUB.* Cels. and a pupil of Asclepiades; Plin. xxix, 1 s 5; (*HD.*) Ath. vii, 10. *PRA.* In *le Malade Imaginaire* of Molière, licence is given to a new doctor of medicine "*occidendi impune per totam terram.*" [interm. iii, 2.] *R.*

'Autumn' was the sickly season: *LUB.* iv, 56; *MAD.* vi, 517. *PRA.*

222. *Basilus*, probably the governor of some province. *LUB.* s. Luc. iv, 415 ff. *R.*

'Has defrauded.' *LUB.* xiv, 237; xv, 136. *R.*

Hirrus, a dishonest guardian and trustee. *LUB.*

223. The guardian was called *tutor*, the ward *pupillus*. *MAD.*

'How many admirers the tall and lank (*ACH. efflanquée*, Fr. *DX.*) *Maura* receives in the twenty-four hours.' vi, 307 ff. *LUB.*

224. 'May corrupt.' *MAG.*

Hamillus was a schoolmaster of notoriously bad character. *MAD.* Mart. vii, 61. *R.*

225. *Percurram*; s. xiv, 27. *R.*

Quo tondente gravis juveni mihi barba sonabat.
Ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, ambos
Perdidit ille oculos et luscis invidet: hujus
Pallida labra cibum accipiunt digitis alienis;
Ipse ad conspectum cœnæ diducere rictum
Suetus, hiat tantum, ceu pullus hirundinis, ad quem
Ore volat pleno mater jejuna. Sed omni
Membrorum damno major dementia, quæ nec
Nomina servorum nec vultum agnoscit amici,
Cum quo præterita cœnavit nocte; nec illos,
Quos genuit, quos eduxit. Nam codice sævo
Heredes vetat esse suos; bona tota feruntur
Ad Phialen: tantum artificis valet halitus oris,
Quod steterat multis in carcere fornicis annis.
Ut vigeant sensus animi, ducenda tamen sunt
Funera natorum, rogus adspiciendus amatæ
Conjugis et fratris plenæque sororibus urnæ.
Hæc data pœna diu viventibus, ut, renovata

226. See i, 24 f. *LUB.* The fate of *Cinnamus* affords a striking illustration of the great truths contained in this satire. Soon after it was written, he was prosecuted for some offence not now known; and, to avoid condemnation, left all his wealth behind him, and fled into Sicily. Martial (who is frequently the best commentator on Juvenal) honours him with an epigram; in which, after bitterly condoling with him on his helpless old age, and reckoning up a variety of employments for which he is not fit, he points out to him the necessity of turning barber again: *non rhetor, non grammaticus, ludive magister, non Cynicus, non tu Stoicus esse potes: vendere nec vocem Siculis plausumque theatris, quod superest, iterum, Cinname, tonsor eris*; vii, 64. To this man and his fortunes might justly be applied the fine sarcasm of Claudian on the eunuch Eutropius: *culmine dejectum vitæ Fortuna priori reddidit, insano jam satiata joco*; xix, 5 f. *GIF. MAD.*

227. ['Crippled by rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica, respectively.'] Sen. Ep. 101. *R.*

228. Envy is a common feeling of the aged. *LUB.* Arist. Rh. iii, 12, 4.

231. *Ὡς δ' ὅτις ἀπτῆσι νεοσσοῖσι προφέρῃσι μάσταξ', ἐπεί κε λάβῃσι, κακῶς δ' ἄρα ϝοί πίλει αὐτῇ·* Hom. Il. I 323 f; Plutus says "*ἐμὲ οἱ ἐπελπίσαντες ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ περιμένουσι κιχηνότες, ὥσπερ τὴν χελιδόνα προσπετομένην τιτρῳγότες οἱ νεοττοί*" Luc. Tim. t. i, p. 158; *χάσκοντα λιμῷ μόσχον ὡς χελιδόνος·* Achæus. *R.*

233. *Δὶς παῖδες οἱ γέροντες. LUB.*

236. *Eduxit* i. e. *educavit. SVL.* [Livy ii, 9, 8.]

Codice; vii, 110. *MAD.* [Hence 'a CODE of laws:' *leges incidere ligno*, Hor. A. P. 399.]

238. 'To a courtezan: such power has the breath of her artful mouth, which for many a year was prostituted in the dungeon of a brothel.' Sch. *GRA. LUB.* notes on vi, 121 ff. *MAD.*

240. *Ducenda.* The nearest relatives led the funeral procession. *HEI.* i, 146. *MAD.*

241. *Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum*; Virg. Æ. vi, 308. *MAD.*

243. *Rarum est felix idemque senex*; Sen. *LUB.* "These," exclaims poor Swift, in the midst of his agonizing fears for Stella's death, "these are the perquisites of living long: the last act

Semper clade domus, multis in luctibus inque
Perpetuo mœrore et nigra veste senescant.
Rex Pylius, magno si quidquam credis Homero,
Exemplum vitæ fuit a cornice secundæ.
"Felix nimirum, qui tot per sæcula mortem
Distulit atque suos jam dextra computat annos
Quique novum toties mustum bibit." Oro, parumper
Adtendas, quantum de legibus ipse queratur
Fatorum et nimio de stamine, quum videt acris
Antilochi barbam ardentem, quum quærit ab omni,
Quisquis adest socius, cur hæc in tempora duret,
Quod facinus dignum tam longo admiserit ævo?
Hæc eadem Peleus, raptum quum luget Achillem,
Atque alius, cui fas Ithacum lugere natantem.
Incolumi Troja Priamus venisset ad umbras

of life is always a tragedy, at best; but it is a bitter aggravation, to have one's best friend go before one." [Letter to Dr Sheridan, Sept. 2, 1727.] *GIF.*

245. Note on iii, 212. *MAD.*

246. Nestor, the son of Neleus, and 'king of Pylos' in Messenia. *τρὶς γὰρ δή μίν φασιν ἀνάξασθαι γένεˑ ἀνδρῶν·* Hom. Od. Γ 245; *LUB.* Il. A 250 ff; Prop. ii, 13, 43-50; Hor. Od. iv, 9, 13; *R.* Ov. Pont. i, 4, 10. *PRA.*

247. 'The crow' is fabled by Hesiod to live for nine generations of men. Plin. vii, 48; (*HD.*) Marc. vii, 5; *PRA.* Hor. Od. iv, 13, 25; (*MI.*) *R.* Lucr. v, 1083; Mart. x, 67. Hierocles tells an anecdote of a wiseacre, who, being incredulous upon this point, took to keeping one of these birds, in order to satisfy his mind as to the fact. s. xiv, 251, note.

249. The ancients reckoned with their fingers: they counted on the left hand as far as a hundred, then on the right hand up to two hundred, after which they returned to the left hand for the next hundred, and so on. Tertull. *GRA. SD. ἀναπεμπάζειν·* Lycoph. *ἡ πολὺ κρατάφοισι Κοτύτταρις, ἡ πολύμυθος γραῖα, δι' ἣν Νέστωρ οὐκ ἔτι πρεσβύτατος· ἡ φάος ἀθρήσασ' ἐλάφου πλέον, ἡ χερὶ λαιᾷ γῆρας ἀριθμεῖσθαι δεύτερον ἀρξαμένη·* Anth. Gr. ii, 9; *FAY. JC.* Claud. iii, 116; (*BA.*) Plaut. M. Gl. ii, 2, 48 ff; (*G.*) Dio p. 1195. (*RMR.*) *R.*

252. See iii, 27. *PRA.*

253. A periphrasis for *Antilochus* the son of Nestor, who was slain by Memnon. Sch. Hom. Od Δ; *PRA.* Il. Δ 177 ff; 457; N 396; 545; O 515; 576; Dictys iv, 6; Q. Cal. ii, 243-266; Pind. P. vi, 22 ff; Hor. Od. ii, 9, 14; (*MI.*) Ov. Her. 1, 15; (*HS.*) Xen. de Ven. p. 974. *R.*

255. See Virg. Æ. ix, 497. Sch.

256. *Peleus*, the son of Æacus and father of *Achilles* by Thetis, had to lament his son who was shot with arrows, in his vulnerable heel, by Paris and Deiphobus in the temple of the Thymbræan Apollo, as he was on the point of marriage with Polyxena. *LUB. MAD.* Pind. P. iii, 178 ff. (*SMD.*) *R.*

257. Laertes had to lament his son Ulysses 'king of Ithaca.' Sch. Hom. Od. Ω. *PRA.* s. xiv, 287; Prop. iii, 12, 32. *R.*

Natantem 'tost on the sea ten years and often shipwrecked.' *FAY. LUB.*

258, *Priamum tanta progenie orbatum, cum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit. hic, si vivis filiis, incolumi regno, occidisset, utrum tandem a bonis, an a malis discessisset? tum profecto videretur a bonis*; Cic. T. Q. i, 35; Suet. iii, 62; *R.* Virg. Æ. ii, 501 ff; *MAD.* [Thu. ii, 43; Ov. Ib. 254.] The misfortunes of Priam were proverbial. Arist. Eth. i, 9.

Assaraci magnis solennibus, Hectore funus
Portante ac reliquis fratrum cervicibus inter
Iliadum lacrumas, ut primos edere planctus
Cassandra inciperet scissaque Polyxena palla,
Si foret exstinctus diverso tempore, quo non
Cœperat audaces Paris ædificare carinas.
Longa dies igitur quid contulit? Omnia vidit
Eversa et flammis Asiam ferroque cadentem.
Tunc miles tremulus posita tulit arma tiara
Et ruit ante aram summi Jovis, ut vetulus bos,
Qui domini cultris tenue et miserabile collum
Præbet, ab ingrato jam fastiditus aratro.
Exitus ille utcumque hominis: sed torva canino

259. *Assaracus* was the brother of Ilus and uncle of Laomedon, Priam's father. *BRI.* Virg. G. iii, 35; (*HY.*) *R.* Æ. i, 288. *MAD.*

260. The funeral ceremonies of the oriental nations are much the same at the present day as in the age of Priam. The body is usually carried by the sons; while the daughters (followed by a long train of females, sometimes brought together by affection, but more commonly hired for the purpose) break out at stated intervals into piercing lamentations, which are instantly taken up and re-echoed by the whole procession. It is a solemn and an affecting service. *GIF.* Plin. vii, 44; xviii, 3; Suet. ii, 100; V. Max. vii, 1; *GRA.* *LUB.* V. Flac. vii, 643; (*BU.*) Quint. Decl. xii, 26; (*BU.*) Apollod. iii, 12, 5. (*HY.*) *R.* See Southey, Kehama, i.

261. See Virg. Æ. xi, 35. *R.*

262. The female mourner, who took the lead of the rest and gave the note of preparation to their cries of lamentation, was called *præfica.* *Cassandra*, from her spirit of prophecy, is aptly selected for this office. *GRA.* (s. II Chronicles xxxv. 25.) Her fate was a melancholy one. Virg. Æ. i, 44; ii, 403 ff; *MAD.* Æsch. Agam.

The custom of rending the garment in token of grief was both very ancient and very general. *PRA.* note on κατηρείκοντο· Her. iii, 66, [42].

Polyxena was another daughter of Priam and Hecuba. She was immolated at the tomb of Achilles. note on 256. *LUB.* Juvenal perhaps had in his mind's eye that passage of Euripides, λαβοῦσα πέπλους ἐξ ἄρκας ἐπωμίδος, ἔῤῥηξε λαγόνος εἰς μέσον, κ. τ. λ. Hec. 556 ff.

Palla 'a mantle, a shawl.' *R.*

263. 'At an earlier period.' *R.*

264. The epithet 'daring' is transferred to the ships from *Paris*, *R.* who had the audacity to carry off Helen, queen of Sparta, from the court of her husband Menelaus. Sch. Hor. Od. i, 15. *PRA.*

'The keels,' as being the first timber laid. s. Eur. Hec. 627 ff.

265. With the following passage compare Enn. in Cic. T. Q. i, 35; *R.* Virg. Æ. ii, 506-559. Sch.

266. See Virg. Æ. iii, 1. *MAD.*

267. Note on vi, 516. *PRA.*

268. 'Slain by Pyrrhus the son of Achilles, before the altar of Hercean Jove. *LUB.* [Ov. Ib. 286.]

269. *Sternitur exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos;* Virg. Æ. v, 481. *ACH.*

270. Here again (note on 264) the epithet, belonging to the husbandmen, is transferred to the plough. *BRI.* 'Ungrateful' for all his past services. *PRA.*

271. According to the fable, Hecuba was metamorphosed into a bitch. Ov. M. xiii, 422 ff; Hyg. F. 111; 243; (*MK.*) *LUB.* Dictys v, 13; 16; Lycoph. 331; (*PC.*) [*Y*, 372; 390.] Eur. Hec. 1247 ff. *R* The Greeks perhaps gave her this appellation in consequence

Latravit rictu, quæ post hunc vixerat, uxor.
Festino ad nostros et regem transeo Ponti
Et Crœsum, quem vox justi facunda Solonis
Respicere ad longæ jussit spatia ultima vitæ.
Exsilium et carcer Minturnarumque paludes
Et mendicatus victa Carthagine panis
Hinc causas habuere. Quid illo cive tulisset
Natura in terris, quid Roma, beatius umquam,

of the bitter invectives with which she assailed them. Sch. "MEN. Hark ye, my mistress! do you know why Greece Feign'd Hecuba was turned into a bitch? WOM. Not I indeed. MEN. I'll tell you then: because She rail'd and raved at every one she met, as you do now; and therefore was she call'd And rightly call'd, a bitch!" *GIF.* Plaut. Men. v, 1; Cic. T. Q. iii, 26. *PRA.*

273. 'Mithridates' (note on vi, 661;) lived sixty-nine years, and reigned fifty-seven, during forty of which he carried on a war with the Romans. Sch. Flor. iii, 5. *SVL.* He fell at last by the hand of Bituitus [a Gaul, at his own request.] App. R. xi, 111 f; Plin. xxv, 2 s 3. *R.*

274. The history of *Crœsus* (whose wealth is still proverbial, *MAD.*) is given at length in Her. i, 26-94; *SVL.* s. also Just. and Plut. *PRA.* Other familiar instances may be found in *Polycrates*, Her. iii, 125; *Nicias*, Thuc. vii, 86; and even in *Cyrus* himself; Her. i, 214; *τὸν δὲ τοιαύταις χρησάμενον τύχαις καὶ τελευτήσαντα ἀθλίως οὐδεὶς εὐδαιμονίσει·* Arist. Eth. i, 9. [Ov. P. iv, 3, 35 ff.]

Solon, one of the seven Greek sages, legislated for Athens in the 33rd year of the elder Tarquin's reign. Gell. xvii, 21. *PRA.*

275. Her. i, 32; *οὐδέπω οἶδα, Κροῖσε, (σὲ εὐδαίμονα εἶναι,) ἢν μὴ πρὸς τὸ τέλος ἀφίκῃ τοῦ βίου· ὁ γὰρ θάνατος ἀκριβὴς ἔλεγχος τῶν τοιούτων καὶ τὸ ἄχρι πρὸς τὸ τέρμα εὐδαιμόνως διαβιῶναι·* Luc. *Ἐπισκ.* 10. The same sentiment has been repeatedly expressed; e. g. Eur. Tr. 509 f; Iph. A. 161; *R.* Ov. M. iii, 135 ff; *LUB.* Soph. Œ. R. end; *GIF.* id. Ant. 1156 ff; Tr. 1 ff; Eur. And. 100 ff; Her. 865 f; Æsch. Ag. 937 f; *πρὸ τελευτῆς μὴ μακάριζε μηδένα·* LXX *Σοφ. Σιρ.* xi, 28; s. Revelation xiv, 13; Arist. Eth. i, 10. "Our life cannot be pronounced happy, till the last scene is closed with ease and resignation: the mind still continuing to preserve its usual dignity, and falling into the arms of death, as a wearied traveller sinks into rest;" [John] Earl of Orrery. [xv, p. 183.]

276. 'Marius' (viii, 245 ff;) was seven times consul. Flor. iii, 21; *LUB.* Aur. Vict. Liv. lxxvii, ep. Plut. V. xxii; and xxiv; *PRA.* App. B. C. i, 61 f; V. Pat. ii, 19. *R.* Though the mutability of fortune in his case was singular, yet his end was fortunate. *ille fuit vitæ Mario modus, omnia passo, quæ pejor fortuna potest, atque omnibus uso, quæ melior, mensoque, homini quid fata parārent*; Luc. *GIF.* [Ov. P. iv, 3, 45 ff.]

When driven from Rome by Sulla, he was forced to hide in the marshes from the cavalry sent in pursuit of him. He was afterwards betrayed to his enemies and kept in custody; but as no one dared to kill him, he was sent off to Africa, where he is said to have begged his bread amid the ruins of Carthage. Sch. *PRA. R.* [There is a fine painting of this incident by Salvator Rosa.]

Minturnæ was a town of the Aurunci, on the confines of Latium and Campania, near the mouth of the Liris. *LUB.* It is now in ruins, *PRA.* on the right hand of the ferry of the Garigliano, as you go from Rome to Naples. *GIF.*

278. *Hinc* 'from a lengthened life.' *LUB.* He was sixty-eight when he died. *MAD.*

'Than C. Marius.' *LUB.*

279. ["*Quand on voit cette reine présumée (la princesse Charlotte d'Angleterre) rêver si jeune et si heureuse dans les bocages d'Esher, on peut croire*

Si circumducto captivorum agmine et omni
Bellorum pompa animam exhalâsset opimam,
Quum de Teutonico vellet descendere curru?
Provida Pompeio dederat Campania febres
Optandas: sed multæ urbes et publica vota
Vicerunt. Igitur Fortuna ipsius et Urbis
Servatum victo caput abstulit. Hoc cruciatu
Lentulus, hac pœna caruit ceciditque Cethegus
Integer et jacuit Catilina cadavere toto.

qu'elle eût descendu dans la tombe avec moins de peine du haut du trône d'Elisabeth que du haut des terrasses de Claremont. J'avais vu cette princesse enfant dans les bras de sa mere; je ne l'ai point retrouvée en 1822, *à Windsor, auprès de son père. Ces vols que la mort commet sans cesse au milieu de nous, nous surprennent toujours: mais qui sait si ce n'est pas par un effet de sa miséricorde, que la Providence à retiré sitôt du monde la fille de Georges* IV? *Que de bonheur, en apparence, attendait Marie-Antoinette, quand elle vint poser à Versailles, sur sa belle tête, la plus belle couronne du monde! Abreuvée d'outrages quelques années plus tard, elle ne trouvait pas une voix en France, qui dit: Paix à ses douleurs! L'auguste victime n'était chantée qu'en terre étrangère par des fugitifs ou par des étrangers: l'abbé Delille demandait des expiations à sa lyre fidèle; Alfieri composait l'admirable sonnet: Regina sempre! Knox pleurait la captivité de la reine veuve et martyre:* If thy breast soft pity knows, &c." M. de Chateaubriand sur la Litterature Anglaise, t. ii, p. 278.]

280. 'After his triumph over the Cimbri and Teutones;' hence the chariot is called 'Teutonic;' 282. *LUB.* [s. 1 Samuel xv, 12; Cic. Or. iii, 2, 8; C. O. 96.]

281. 'Satiated with spoils:' an allusion to *spolia opima*. *BRI.*

283. "Campania, prescient of her Pompey's fate, Sent a kind fever." *GIF. Pompeius noster familiaris, cum graviter ægrotaret Neapoli, utrum si tum esset extinctus, a bonis rebus, an a malis discessisset? certe a miseriis. non enim cum socero bellum gessisset, non imparatus arma sumsisset, non domum reliquisset, non ex Italia fugisset, non exercitu amisso nudus in servorum manus ac ferrum incidisset; non liberi defleti; non fortunæ omnes a victoribus possiderentur. qui, si mortem tum obiisset, in amplissimis fortunis occidisset. is propagatione vitæ quot, quantas, quam incredibiles hausit calamitates! hæc morte effugiuntur*; Cic. T. Q. i, 35. It would have been the happiest thing for him, had that fever proved fatal. *LUB.*

284. 'The united prayers and vows of so many cities and people, for his recovery, prevailed against the effects of his sickness and saved his life.' *LUB. MAD.* Plut. V. xxxii. *PRA.*

285. 'The malignant fortune of Pompey and of Rome.' Flor. iv, 9. *SYL.*

286. 'Preserved' by the public vows, only to be 'reserved' for ignominious mutilation. *LUB. Cn. Pompeius*, who had been thrice consul, and, by three triumphs gained from three separate quarters of the globe, had acquired the surname of *Magnus*, after being 'conquered' by Cæsar at Pharsalia, fled for protection to Ptolemy king of Egypt. On reaching that country, he was murdered (in his 58th year) by Achillas one of the king's officers and L. Septimius a military tribune. Πομπήϊον τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποτεμόντες οἱ περὶ Ποτεινὸν ἐφύλασσον Καίσαρι ὡς ἐπὶ μεγίσταις ἀμοιβαῖς· App.B.C.ii, 86 pr; 76 ff; 90; Plin. v, 12; vii, 26; Flor. iv, 11; Dio xli, 1; s. Sen. Cons. to Marc. 20; V. Pat. ii, 48 ff. *R.*

287. P. Corn. Lentulus Sura, a man of consular rank, and Cethegus (viii, 231;) were strangled in prison; Catiline 'fell' in battle: though these were foul conspirators against their country's liberties. Sch. App. B. C. ii, 6 f; Sall. B. C. *PRA.* Flor. iv, 1. *R.*

288. The ancients believed that their

Formam optat modico pueris, majore puellis
Murmure, quum Veneris fanum videt anxia mater,
Usque ad delicias votorum. "Cur tamen" inquit
"Corripias? Pulcra gaudet Latona Diana."
Sed vetat optari faciem Lucretia, qualem
Ipsa habuit: cuperet Rutilæ Virginia gibbum
Accipere atque suam Rutilæ dare. Filius autem
Corporis egregii miseros trepidosque parentes
Semper habet. Rara est adeo concordia formæ
Atque pudicitiæ! Sanctos licet horrida mores
Tradiderit domus ac veteres imitata Sabinos,
Præterea castum ingenium vultumque modesto
Sanguine ferventem tribuat Natura benigna
Larga manu; (quid enim puero conferre potest plus
Custode et cura Natura potentior omni?)
Non licet esse viris: nam prodiga corruptoris
Improbitas ipsos audet tentare parentes.

wounds and mutilations followed them to the next world, and therefore they felt inexpressible horror at the idea of being dismembered in this. s. Suet. vi, 49; *GIF.* Virg. Æ. vi, 494 ff; St Matthew xviii, 8 f; [Soph. Œ. R. 1393. "*Le chef de Danton demeura aux mains de l'exécuteur, tandis que l'ombre acéphale alla se mêler aux ombres décapitées de ses victimes: c'était encore de l'égalité*;" M. de Chateaubriand, Litt. Ang. t. ii, p. 153.]

289. See Pers. ii, 6 ff; *PRA.* vi, 539. *R.*

290. Venus was the goddess of beauty, and, according to the judgement of Paris, the most beautiful of the goddesses. *LUB.* She had a temple in which she was worshipped by the style of Ἀφροδίτη Ψιθύρος because all prayers were to be offered in whispers. Sen. Ep. 10; Eust. on Hom. Od. Υ p. 1881, A. *R.* [Her. vi, 61.]

291. (1) 'So as to revel in the dainty luxury of her vows.' *PRA.* or (2) 'So as to pour forth vows full of tender sweetness to propitiate the favour of the fair deity.' *R. LUB.*

Inquit: Hor. S. i, 4, 78; (*BY.*) Liv. xxxiv, 3; 5; (*D. G.*) vi, 40, 3. *R.*

292. 'Yet why chide the mother's fond anxiety?' *LUB.*

Γίγηθέ δί τι φρένα λάπτω κ. τ. λ. Hom. Od. Ζ 106; Virg. i, 498 ff. *PRA.*

293. *Lucretia*, the wife of Collatinus, was forced by Sextus Tarquinius, and destroyed herself in consequence. Sch. This led to the overthrow of the regal government. *MAD.* V. Max. vi, 1; *SVL.* Liv. i, 58; Dionys. H. iv. *PRA.*

294. Livia the wife of Rutilius was an old woman, upwards of 97 years of age. Plin. vii, 48. *SVL.*

Virginia was slain by her own father, to preserve her chastity from the lust of Appius, which had been excited by her beauty. This catastrophe occasioned the abolition of the decemviral power. Sch. Flor. i, 15; *SVL.* Liv. iii, 44[-48.] *PRA.*

295. *Suam* understand *faciem et formam. PRA.* [*puellæ infelicem formam*, Livy iii, 48.]

297. *Lis est cum forma magna pudicitiæ*; Ov. Her. 16, 288; [17, 41;] *PRA.* id. Am. iii, 4, 41 f; Petr. 94; Mart. viii, 53. *R.*

298. See vi, 287 ff. *PRA.*

299. See iii, 169; vi, 163 ff. *PRA.*

301. Properly speaking *benigna* applies to *natura*, and *larga* to *manu*. *PRA.*

303. See Sen. Ep. xi; de I. ii, 2; Hor. Ep. i, 10, 24. *R.*

Tanta in muneribus fiducia! Nullus ephebum
Deformem sæva castravit in arce tyrannus;
Nec prætextatum rapuit Nero loripedem vel
Strumosum atque utero pariter gibboque tumentem.
I nunc et juvenis specie lætare tui! Quem
Majora exspectant discrimina? Fiet adulter
Publicus et pœnas metuet, quascumque mariti
Exigĕre irati; nec erit felicior astro
Martis, ut in laqueos numquam incidat. Exigit autem
Interdum ille dolor plus, quam lex ulla dolori
Concessit. Necat hic ferro, secat ille cruentis
Verberibus, quosdam mœchos et mugilis intrat.
Sed tuus Endymion dilectæ fiet adulter
Matronæ: mox quum dederit Servilia numos,
Fiet et illius, quam non amat: exuet omnem
Corporis ornatum. Quid enim ulla negaverit udis
Inguinibus, sive est hæc Oppia sive Catulla?

306. *Munera, crede mihi, capiunt hominesque deosque*; Ov. A. A. iii, 653. *LUB.*

307. The Tarpeian 'citadel' or Capitol may be here meant. s. Suet. vi, 28. *LUB.*

308. Pers. v, 30. *(KG.) R.*

309. 'One with a scrofulous wen.' *GRA.* Cels. v, 28 s 7. *R.*

'Pot-bellied and hump-backed.' *MAD.*

312. *Publicus*; Hor. Od. ii, 8, 8. *R.*

The punishment of adultery appears rather to have been left to the discretion of the injured party than accurately defined by law. The woman was treated with less severity than her paramour. s. Hor. S. i, 2; Varr. de Pace; Cat. xv; *(VO.)* Plaut. Pœn. Tac. An. iv, 42. *(L.) HEI. R.*

313. 'The star of Mars,' for Mars himself. His was an unlucky planet; *SVL.* vi, 553, note. *R.*

314. *Mars* was caught by Vulcan, in a net, while engaged in an intrigue with Venus. Hyg. F. 148; Ov. M. iv, 171 ff; *SVL.* id. A. A. ii, 561 ff; Hom. Od. Θ 266 ff. *R.*

315. 'The husband's grief.' *PRA.* s. V. Max. vi, 1, 13. *GIF.*

316. Hor. S. i, 2, 37-46; *MAD.* Ep. iv, 11. *(MI.) R.*

317. Cat. xv, 19; *(DŒ.) PRA.* φαφαίς· Suid. *(KU.)* Arist. Pl. 1068; N. 1079; Ath. i, 5; *(CS.)* vii, 77. *(SW.) R.*

318. *Endymion* was a beautiful shepherd beloved by the Moon. Sch. Hyg. F. 275. *SVL.* The fable is explained by Pliny, ii, 9; *PRA.* Apoll. i, 7, 5; *(HY.)* Ov. Tr. ii, 299. *(HRL.) R.*

"MOTHER: But my Endymion will more lucky prove, And serve a beauteous mistress, all for love! JUVENAL: No; he will soon to ugliness be sold, And serve a toothless grandam, all for gold!" *GIF.*

319. *Servilia*, Cato's sister and the mother of Brutus, intrigued with Cæsar. *LUB.* Her sister the wife of Lucullus was equally depraved. Suet. I, 50; *R.* Plut. V. xxvi, p. 517; xxvi, p. 759 ff; xlvii, p. 984. *PRA.* 'Servilia, were she still living.'

320. 'He will strip her by degrees of all her trinkets and jewels.' *R.*

321. 'To the gratification of her passions.' *R.*

322. 'Whether gentle or simple,' *PRA.* 'rich or poor,' *MAD.* 'ugly or pretty,' *R.* 'prude or coquette.' *ACH.*

Deterior totos habet illic femina mores.
" Sed casto quid forma nocet?" Quid profuit immo
Hippolyto grave propositum? quid Bellerophonti?
Erubuit nempe hæc, ceu fastidita, repulsa:
Nec Sthenebœa minus, quam Cressa, excanduit, et se
Concussere ambæ. Mulier sævissima tunc est,
Quum stimulos odio pudor admovet. Elige, quidnam
Suadendum esse putes, cui nubere Cæsaris uxor.
Destinat? Optimus hic et formosissimus idem
Gentis patriciæ rapitur miser exstinguendus
Messalinæ oculis: dudum sedet illa parato
Flameolo Tyriusque palam genialis in hortis

323. 'A vulgar woman has but that one thing in her view, and shapes all her morals and manners accordingly.' s. *huc hominis totæ vireis corpusque fluebat*; Lucr. vi, 1203. *MNS.*

324. " Moth. But if my boy with virtue be endued, What harm will beauty do him? Juv. Nay, what good?" *GIF.*

325. *Hippolytus* was deaf to the incestuous solicitations of his step-mother Phædra. Incensed at his coldness, she falsely accused him to his father Theseus; in consequence of whose curse, he was thrown from his chariot and killed. Sen. Hip. *PRA. MAD.* Hyg. F. 47; 49; *SVL.* Ov. Her. 4; M. xv, 491 ff; Eur. Hip. Ath. xiii, 8. *R.*

Bellerophon, the son of Glaucus, rejected the criminal advances of Sthenebœa the wife of his host Prœtus, king of Argos. The slighted queen complained to her husband as though his guest had infringed the rites of hospitality. The young prince had in consequence many hair-breadth escapes of his life. Hor. Od. iii, 7, 13 ff; (*MI.*) *PRA.* Hyg. F. 57; *SVL.* Hom. Il. Z 152 ff; Apoll. ii, 3, 1. (*HY.*) *R.* These stories would seem founded on the scripture account of Joseph and Potiphar's wife; *GIF.* Genesis xxxix, 7 ff; *MAD.* which has been adopted, as a very favourite subject, by oriental romance.

326. *Hæc* i. e. Phædra. Sch.

327. *Sthenebœa*, also called Antea. Hom. Il. Z. *R.*

'Phædra' was the daughter of Minos king 'of Crete' and Pasiphae. Sch. *LUB.*

328. 'Roused themselves' to vengeance. *LUB. non leviter se Numidia concussit*; Flor. iii, 1; s. Virg. Æ. vii, 338. (*HY.*) *R.* The metaphor is taken from a lion. *MAD.*

Duri magno sed amore dolores polluto, notumque furens quid femina possit; Virg. Æ. v, 5 f; Sch. ib. i, 29 ff. *MAD.*

329. The metaphor is taken from a driver goading the ox when at plough. *R.*

Quidnam? he was placed in a dilemma. *R.*

330. The infamous Messalina, in the absence of her husband Claudius at Ostia, obliged C. Silius, who was then consul elect, to marry her publicly, and to repudiate his own wife, Junia Silana; which caused his destruction. Tac. An. xi, 5; 12-38; *R. ACH.* Sch. Suet. v. *LUB. PRA.*

331. " Lo, this most noble, this most beauteous youth, Is hurried off, a helpless sacrifice To the lewd glance of Messalina's eyes." *GIF.* s. Ov. Am. iii, 11, 48; Phæd. iv, 4, 4; (*BU.*) Hor. Od. iv, 13, 20. (*MI.*) *R.*

333. Observe the eagerness and the boldness (ii, 136;) of the adulterous bride: and s. ii, 124; *LUB.* Tac. An. xi, 27. *R.*

334. Understand *lectus*. Sch. 'And in the gardens of Lucullus, the genial (vi, 22; *R.*) marriage-couch is openly spread with the purple tapestry of Tyre.'

Sternitur et ritu decies centena dabuntur
Antiquo; veniet cum signatoribus auspex.
Hæc tu secreta et paucis commissa putabas?
Non, nisi legitime, vult nubere. Quid placeat, dic:
Ni parere velis, pereundum erit ante lucernas:
Si scelus admittas, dabitur mora parvula, dum res
Nota Urbi et populo contingat principis aures.
Dedecus ille domus sciet ultimus: interea tu
Obsequere imperio; sit tanti vita dierum
Paucorum. Quidquid melius leviusque putâris,
Præbenda est gladio pulcra hæc et candida cervix.
"Nil ergo optabunt homines?" Si consilium vis,
Permittes ipsis expendere numinibus, quid

335. See i, 92; 105; ii, 117; vi, 137. *T. RIG. MAD.* 'After the ancient fashion a dowry will be given, and that a considerable one;' upwards of £8000, a senatorial estate. *R.*

336. See vi, 25. *apud antiquos non solum publice sed etiam privatim nihil gerebatur, nisi auspicio prius sumto: quo ex more nuptiis etiamnum auspices interponuntur. qui quamvis auspicia petere desierint, ipso tamen nomine veteris consuetudinis vestigia usurpant*; V. Max. ii, 1; *PRA.* Suet. v, 26; Tac. An. xiii, 37; Cic. de Div. i, 16. *R.*

337. 'You' i. e. Silius. *LUB.*

338. Another dilemma, as in Her. i, 11.

339. 'Before candles are lighted.' *PRA.*

342. This alludes to the stupidity and infatuation of Claudius, who would hardly believe the infamy of Messalina, and was, with still more difficulty, induced to give orders for her punishment. *GIF.* Xiph. Claud. *LUB.* Had it not been for the resoluteness of Narcissus, she would have escaped. Tac. An. xi, 37; *PRA.* s. xiv, 330. *R.*

345. 'To the sword' either of Claudius or of Messalina. *PRA.* s. Tac. An. xi, 35; Dio lx, 31. *R.*

346. Chaucer has some pleasing lines on the subject: "Alas, why playnen men so in commune Of purveyance of God, or of fortune, That yeveth him full oft in many a gise, Well bette than hem selfe can devise!" Knight's Tale. And Spenser, [F. Q. vi, 9, 29;] "In vaine, said then old Melibee, doe men The heavens of their fortune's fault accuse; Sith they know best what is the best for them: For they to each such fortune doe diffuse, As they do knowe each can most aptly use. For not that, which men covet most, is best; Nor that thing worst, which men doe most refuse: But fittest is, that all contented rest With that they hold; each hath his fortune in his brest." *GIF.* [Rambler No 184.]

347. Σωκράτης εὔχετο πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἁπλῶς τἀγαθὰ διδόναι, ὡς τοὺς θεοὺς κάλλιστα εἰδότας, ὁποῖα ἀγαθά ἐστι· τοὺς δὲ εὐχομένους χρυσίον ἢ ἀργύριον ἢ τυραννίδα ἢ ἄλλο τι τῶν τοιούτων, οὐδὲν διάφορον ἐνόμιζεν εὔχεσθαι, ἢ εἰ κυβείαν ἢ μάχην ἢ ἄλλο τι εὔχοιντο τῶν φανερῶς ἀδήλων, ὅπως ἀποβήσοιτο· Xen. Mem. i, 3, 2; *LUB.* ἄνθρωποι δὲ μάταια νομίζομεν, εἰδότες οὐδέν· θεοὶ δὲ κατὰ σφέτερον πάντα τελοῦσι νόον· Theogn. 141 f; θεοῖς εὔχου, οἷς ἔστι μίγα κράτος· οὔ τι ἄτερ θεῶν γίγνεται ἀνθρώποις, οὔτ' ἀγαθ' οὔτε κακά· ib. 171 f; κινδυνεύει γοῦν, φρόνιμός τις εἶναι ἐκεῖνος ὁ ποιητὴς, ὃς δοκεῖ μοι φίλοις ἀνοήτοις τισὶ χρησάμενος, ὁρῶν αὐτοὺς καὶ πράττοντας καὶ εὐχομένους ἅπερ οὐ βέλτιον ἦν, ἐκείνοις δὲ ἐδόκει, κοινῇ ὑπὲρ ἁπάντων αὐτῶν εὐχὴν ποιήσασθαι· λέγει δέ πως ὧδε· "Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, τὰ μὲν ἐσθλὰ" φησί "καὶ εὐχομένοις καὶ ἀνεύκτοις ἄμμι δίδου, τὰ δὲ δεινὰ καὶ εὐχομένοις ἀπαλέξειν" κελεύει· Plat. Alc. ii, 9, p. 154; τοῦτον μὲν τοίνυν καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὸν ποιητὴν ἐζηλωκότες, εἴτε καὶ αὐτοὶ οὕτως ἐπισκιμμένοι, καὶ ἰδίᾳ καὶ

Conveniat nobis rebusque sit utile nostris.
Nam pro jucundis aptissima quæque dabunt dii.
Carior est illis homo, quam sibi. Nos animorum
Impulsu et cæca magnaque cupidine ducti
Conjugium petimus partumque uxoris: at illis
Notum qui pueri qualisque futura sit uxor.
Ut tamen et poscas aliquid voveasque sacellis
Exta et candiduli divina tomacula porci;
Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano:
Fortem posce animum, mortis terrore carentem,
Qui spatium vitæ extremum inter munera ponat
Naturæ, qui ferre queat quoscumque labores,
Nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil, et potiores
Herculis ærumnas credat sævosque labores

δημοσίᾳ ἑκάστοτε παραπλησίαν εὐχὴν εὔχονται. τὰ καλὰ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς τοὺς θεοὺς διδόναι κελεύοντες αὖ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς· πλεῖον δ' οὐδεὶς ἂν ἐκείνων εὐξαμένων ἀκούσειε· ib. [18,] p. 172; Pind. P. iii, 106 ff. *R.*

348. Compare the prayer of St Chrysostom.

349. Compare 1 St Peter v, 7. *MAD.*

352. Εὑρήσεις δὲ καὶ περὶ τέκνων τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον εὐξαμένους τινὰς ἥδη γενέσθαι, καὶ γενομένων εἰς ξυμφοράς τε καὶ λύπας τὰς μεγίστας καταστάντας· οἱ μὲν γὰρ, μοχθηρῶν διὰ τέλους ὄντων τῶν τέκνων, ὅλον τὸν βίον λυτούμενοι διήγαγον τοὺς δὲ, χρηστῶν μὲν γενομένων, συμφοραῖς δὲ χρησαμένων ὥστε στερηθῆναι, καὶ τούτους οὐδὲν εἰς ἐλάττους δυστυχίας καθεστηκότας ἢ περ ἐκείνους καὶ βουλομένους ἂν ἀγένητα μᾶλλον εἶναι ἢ γενέσθαι· Plat. Alc. ii, [8,] p. 152; *LUB.* s. Arist. Eth. i, 8 end; Eur. Alc. 244-249.

355. *Candiduli.* According to Varro, R. R. ii, 4, 9; 'a white pig' was sacrificed on the occasion of a marriage: *FAY.* and, by the Greeks, to Venus; Ath. iii, 49. *R.* Pigs were also sacrificed to Lucina; Hor. Od. iii, 22; *MAD.* to Silvanus; vi, 447; and to Jupiter; Xen. An. vii, 8, 3; Livy i, 24; [s. ii, 86; xiii, 117; to the Eleusinian Ceres; Var. R. ii, 4; Tib. i, 11, 26; (*T. M.*) to the Lares; Hor. S. ii, 3, 164; to Venus; Call. *DN.*]

Divina 'consecrated to the gods.' *FAY.*

Tomacula (from τόμος or τόμη) 'the liver, and other parts cut out of the pig, minced up with the fat.' *FAY. tomacina pernæ*; Varr. R. R. ii, 4, 10; Mart. i, 42, 9; Petr. 31; 49. *R.*

356. See Sen. Ep. 10; *FAY.* Hor. Od. i, 31, 17 ff; Pers. ii, 8; Mart. x, 47. *R.*

357. The Stoical doctrine was that unavoidable evils were not to be feared. s. Virg. G. ii, 490 ff; (*HY.*) Plat. Phæd. Plin. xxviii, 1 s 2, end; Sen. C. ad Marc. 20; Sil. ii, 223 ff; 576; iii, 134 ff; xiii, 883 ff; *R. PRA.* "What cannot be cured Must be endured."

358. Τὸν δρόμον τετέλεκα· II Timothy iv, 7. *MAD. metæ cevi*; Sil. x, 209; δραμεῖν στοὶ στάδιον· Pind. N. vi, 13; Virg. Æ. x, 472; xii, 546; (*HY.*) Pers. iii, 68. (*KG.*) *R.*

359. A maxim of Epicurus was, "ἀνέχου καὶ ἀπέχου· καὶ ἴσει ἀναμάρτητος καὶ ἀμεταμέλητος." *PRA.*

360. This was also the Stoical philosophy. s. Sen. de I. ii, 6-8; Hor. Ep. i, 6. Only the two principal perturbations of the mind are here specified: *R.* αἱ δὲ πράξεις τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀπὸ θυμοῦ καὶ ἐπιθυμίας· Arist. Eth. iii, 1, end. ["They want a motive to their duty; they want, at least, strength of motive sufficient to bear up against the force of passion and the temptation of present advantages;" Paley, Ev. pt. ii, ch. 2.]

361. 'The twelve labours of Her-

Et Venere et cœnis et pluma Sardanapali.
Monstro, quod ipse tibi possis dare: semita certe
Tranquillæ per virtutem patet unica vitæ.
Nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia: nos te,
Nos facimus, Fortuna, deam cœloque locamus.

cules.' *LUB.* Diodor. *PRA.* see the Choice of Hercules, from Prodicus; Xen. Mem.

362. 'The downy couches of *Sardanapalus*,' the last king of Assyria, notorious for his effeminacy and luxury. Sch. s. Herod. Plut. Diodor. ii, 23 ff; Ath. xii, 7; Just. i, 3; V. Pat. i, 6; Cic. T. Q. v, 35. (*BH.*) *R. BRI. PRA.*

363. *Sed satis est orare Jovem, qui donat et aufert: det vitam, det opes: æquum mihi animum ipse parabo*; Hor. Ep. i, 18, 111 ff; (*BY.*) *PRA.* s. Sen. Ep. 27; 41; 80. *R.* The heathen thought that every man was the author of his own virtue and wisdom; but there were some at Rome, at that time, who could have taught Juvenal that "Every good gift, and every perfect gift, is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights;" St James i, 17; Jeremiah x, 23. *Omnes mortales sic habent,...omnem commoditatem prosperitatemque vitæ, a diis se habere: virtutem autem nemo umquam acceptam deo retulit. nimirum recte: propter virtutem enim jure laudamur, et in virtute recte gloriamur*; *quod non contingeret, si id donum a deo, non a nobis haberemus....num quis, quod bonus vir esset, gratias diis egit umquam? at quod dives, quod honoratus, quod incolumis. Jovemque optimum et maximum ob eas res appellant, non quod nos justos, temperatos, sapientes efficiat, sed quod salvos, incolumes, opulentos, copiosos.. ..judicium hoc omnium mortalium est, fortunam a deo petendam, a se ipso sumendam esse sapientiam*; Cic. N. D. iii, 36. Thus "They became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened; professing themselves to be wise, they became fools;" Romans i, 21 f. *MAD.*

364. *Vis numquam tristis esse? recte vive*; was an excellent precept of Isidore; [s. xiii, 223.] *BRI. LUB.* μακρὸς δὲ καὶ ὄρθιος οἶμος· Hes. O. D. 286 ff; Sil. xv, 18 ff; Pers. iii, 56 f. (*KG.*) *R.* [Proverbs iii, 17.]

365. *Nos*: [Cic. C. i, 1, 3.] xiv, 315 f. The opinion '*vitam regit fortuna non sapientia*' is condemned by Cicero, T. Q. v, 25; *ad summam, sapiens uno minor est Jove, dives, liber, honoratus, pulcer, rex denique regum*; Hor. Ep. i, 1, 106 f; *PRA.* Od. iii, 29, 49-52. *MAD.* 'If men were but wise, Fortune would have no divine authority and power.' Plin. ii, 7; Sen. Ep. 98; s. Virg. Æ. i, 8; 133; 666; ii, 123; iii, 372; iv, 611; v, 56; vii, 119; viii, 78; ix, 661; xi, 232; (*HY.*) Ov. Tr. ii, 551; iv, 2, 9. (*BU.*) *R.*

366. Plin. ii, 7; *PRA.* Hor. Od. i, 35. "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will;" Shakesp. Ham. v, 2; s. Ecclesiastes x, 10; *MAD.* Lactant. iii, 29; Ov. M. xv, 818. (*HS.*) *R.* "*Sovente avvien che'l saggio e'l forte Fabbro a se stesso è di beate sorte*;" Tasso; "They make their fortunes, who are stout and wise; Wit rules the heavens, discretion guides the skies;" Fairfax; "'Tis said a wise man all mishaps withstands; For though by storms we borne to mischiefs are, Yet grace and prudence bayle our careful bands; Each man, they say, his fate hath in his hands, And what he marres, or makes to leese, or save, Of good or ill, is ev'n self doe, self have;" Higgins, Mirr. of Magist. *GIF.*

SATIRE XI.

ARGUMENT.

This Satire consists principally of an invitation to Persicus, the poet's friend, to spend the day with him; but it is made the vehicle of much valuable information, and much amusing description. It begins with a severe invective against a person of the equestrian order, (here called Rutilus,) who had wasted his property in riot and confusion; and from whose reduced and miserable state Juvenal takes occasion to draw many admirable maxims for the due regulation of life. 1..55. These introduce, with sufficient propriety, the little picture of his own domestic economy; 56 ff; which is followed by a most pleasing view of the simplicity of ancient manners, 60 ff; 77..119; artfully contrasted with the extravagance and luxury of the current times. 120 ff.

He enters at length into the particulars of his purposed entertainment; the viands are the produce of his own little farm and garden: 64 ff; the furniture is of the most homely kind: 129 ff; the servants are two raw country lads born on the estate: 142 ff; the wines, home-made: 159..161; and he concludes with a spirited description of the scandalous excesses practised at the tables of the great; 162 ff; as a substitute for which, our host promises Persicus the treat of hearing the immortal poetry of Homer and Virgil; 177..180; and with an earnest recommendation to his friend, to enjoy the present with content, and to await the future with calmness and moderation. 184..208. *GIF. R.*

This is apparently one of Juvenal's last works. It has all the characteristics of age; the *laudator temporis acti* is ever foremost in the scene; and it is pleasant to think that time had mellowed and improved the social feelings of the author. Not but what there is here much to be seen of those strong and elevated passions which distinguish his earlier writings; yet softer and more amiable sentiments have their turn; and the talkative old man appears as a warm friend, a generous landlord, and a most kind and affectionate master of a family.

His guest does not appear in such an amiable light. He is a morose and suspicious character; sufficiently unhappy, it seems, in his domestic concerns; but fretful and fidgetty about many things, which Juvenal seems to think, he had much better dismiss from his thoughts. *GIF.*

Atticus eximie si cœnat, lautus habetur;
Si Rutilus, demens. Quid enim majore cachinno
Excipitur vulgi, quam pauper Apicius? Omnis
Convictus, thermæ, stationes, omne theatrum
De Rutilo. Nam dum valida ac juvenilia membra
Sufficiunt galeæ dumque ardent sanguine, fertur,
Non cogente quidem sed nec prohibente tribuno,
Scripturus leges et regia verba lanistæ.
Multos porro vides, quos sæpe elusus ad ipsum
Creditor introitum solet exspectare macelli
Et quibus in solo vivendi causa palato est.
Egregius cœnat meliusque miserrimus horum
Et cito casurus jam perlucente ruina.
Interea gustus elementa per omnia quærunt,

1. 'Any rich nobleman.' Sch. T. Pomponius, the friend of Cicero, was surnamed *Atticus*, having acquired an Attic polish from a long residence in Athens. *GRA. PRA.* C. Nep. s. iv, 13 f; viii, 182. *R.*

2. 'A poor man.' Sch. The principle is *duo si faciant idem, non est idem. GRA.* s. xiv, 18. Compare the fable of the Frog and the Ox; [and the Ass and the Lap-dog.] *Rutilus* was a surname of the Marcian, Virginian, and Nautian clans. *R.*

3. See iii, 152. *R.*

"An Apicius:" *GIF.* s. iv, 23, note. *FAY.*

4. 'Every dinner party, every bagnio, every conversazione, or knot of newsmongers.' Plin. xvi, 44 s 86; *T.* V. Max. ii, 2, 6; Gell. xiii, 13; *PRA.* s. vii, 233, note; *MAD.* viii, 186; V. Pat. ii, 33; (*VS.*) Suet. vi, 37; (*E.*) Plin. Ep. i, 13, 2; ii, 9, 5. *R.* understand *loquuntur*. Sch.

5. *Rutilus* was reduced by his extravagance to seek a livelihood in the amphitheatre. s. ii, 143 ff; viii, 192 ff; *PRA.* Livy xxviii, 21, h.

7. 'The tribune (i. e. the emperor) ought to have interfered to put a stop to such a disgraceful practice.' *LUB.* s. ii, 165; Tac. An. i, 2; iii, 56; (*L. E.*) *R.* iii, 313, note.

8. The gladiators wrote out the rules given by their trainer, and also the words of command, in order to learn them by heart. Suet. i, 26; V. Max. ii, 3, 2; *FAY. L.* vi, 249, note; s Arist. R. 1111 f.

9. 'There are many spendthrifts, over head and ears in debt, whom the often-disappointed creditor is sure to meet at market.' Sch. *FAY.* Hor. S. i, 2, 7 ff; Ep. i, 15, 26 ff. *R.*

10. The Romans used to market for themselves, and were attended by servants to carry home their purchases: *R.* see the opening of Ter. And. and s. Arist. R. 1065 f.

11. Ὧν ὁ θεὸς ἡ κοιλία· Philippians iii, 19; *LUB.* s. xii, 50 f; Gell. vii, 16; ὁ Σωκράτης ἔλεγεν τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων διαφέρειν, καθόσον οἱ μὲν ζῶσιν ἵν' ἐσθίωσιν, αὐτὸς δ' ἐσθίει ἵνα ζῇ· Ath. iv, 15; Macr. ii, 8. *R.* [v. 96.]

12. *Egregius* is the comparative adverb. Lucretius uses a similar form; *nam nihil egregius, quam res secernere apertas a dubiis*; iv, 469; Priscian. iii. *SVL.*

13. The metaphor is taken from 'a building on the point of falling, with cracks and fissures in its walls, through which the day-light pours.' *LUB.* ὁ δὲ τοῖχος ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ διωρώρυκτο· καὶ ὡς τὸ πρῶτον δ, ι φάνη, κ. τ. λ. Xen. An. vii, 8, 8.

14. *Gustus* 'delicacies.' *LUB.*

'They ransack earth, air, and water, for the choicest beasts and fowl and

Numquam animo pretiis obstantibus. Interius si
Attendas, magis illa juvant, quæ pluris emuntur.
Ergo haud difficile est, perituram arcessere summam
Lancibus oppositis vel matris imagine fracta,
Et quadringentis numis condire gulosum
Fictile: sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludi.
Refert ergo, quis hæc eadem paret: in Rutilo nam
Luxuria est, in Ventidio laudabile nomen
Sumit et a censu famam trahit. Illum ego jure
Despiciam, qui scit, quanto sublimior Atlas
Omnibus in Libya sit montibus; hic tamen idem
Ignoret, quantum ferrata distet ab arca
Sacculus. E cœlo descendit ΓΝΩΘΙ ΣΕΑΥΤΟΝ,

fish.' *LUB. quidquid avium volitat, quidquid piscium natat, quidquid ferarum discurrit, nostris sepelitur ventribus. quære nunc, cur subito moriamur: mortibus vivimus*; Sen. Contr. v, 1. *R.*

15. 'The price never stands in the way of their inclination.' *MAD.*

16. See Petr. 93; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9. *R.*

17. 'They make no difficulty,' *MAD.* (i. e. they hesitate not) 'about raising.' Sch.

18. 'By pawning their plate.' *LUB.* s. vii, 73; Plaut. Curc. ii, 3, 77; Sen. Ben. vii, 14; Cat. xxvi, 2. (*VP. DŒ.*) *R.*

He destroyed the features of the image, out of shame, lest it should be recognised, and thereby disgrace himself and his family. In all probability this alludes to some transaction which had recently occurred. *LUB.*

19. With *numi* understand *sestertii*. *MAD.* 'Four hundred sesterces' would be about three guineas. *s.* i, 106; ii, 117; v, 132. *R.*

"To prepare Yet one treat more, though but in earthen ware!" *GIF.*

The epithet *gulosus* properly belongs to the epicure. Sch. [s. 264; 270.]

20. There is much poignancy in the circumstance of exchanging plate for luxuries to be eaten out of earthen dishes: especially as at Rome *fictilibus cœnare pudet*; iii, 168. The gluttony of these spendthrifts must have been excessive, to overcome the prevailing prejudice in so delicate a point. *GIF. GRA.* "Then to the fencer's (vi, 82;) mess they come, of course, And mount the scaffold as a last resource." *GIF.* This mess was a coarse and greasy kind of dish, which the gladiators ate, while in training, to improve both their wind and their limbs. A sort of macaroni. *HOL.* Though their new food may not be prime in its quality, yet it is not deficient in quantity, which is a great point. *s.* ii, 53; Tac. H. ii, 88; Prop. iv, 8, 25. (*BKH.*) *R.*

22. *Ventidius*; vii, 199; or Tac. An. xii, 54; *PRA.* Pers. iv, 25 f; *SVL.* but *s. CS. R.*

23. See Xen. An. vii, 7, 21.

24. *Atlas*; viii, 32; *MAD.* xiii, 48. *LUB.*

25. 'There is as wide a difference between the coffers (x, 25; *LUB.* xiv, 259 f; *R.*) of the rich and the poor man's money-bag, as between Atlas and the lesser mountains of Mauritania.'

27. This precept has been assigned to various authors, viz. Socrates, Chilo, Thales, Cleobulus, Bias, Pythagoras, &c. D. Laert. i; Cic. ad Q. Fr. iii, 6; T. Q. i, 22, 52; (*HD.*) Plat. Alc. i, t. v, p. 56; 65; Sen. Ep. 82; Sch. *SVL. R. oraculorum societatem dedere mortales Chiloni Lacedæmonio, tria ejus præcepta Delphis consecrando aureis literis*; Plin. vii, 32; Pers. iv, 52; *PRA.* [Æsch. P. V. 317. (*BUR.*)] It is very sound theology to say, that,

Figendum et memori tractandum pectore, sive
Conjugium quæras vel sacri in parte senatus
Esse velis: nec enim loricam poscit Achillis
Thersites, in qua se transducebat Ulixes.
Ancipitem seu tu magno discrimine causam
Protegere affectas; te consule; dic tibi, qui sis,
Orator vehemens, an Curtius et Matho buccæ.
Noscenda est mensura sui spectandaque rebus
In summis minimisque, etiam quum piscis emetur,
Ne mullum cupias, quum sit tibi gobio tantum
In loculis. Quis enim te, deficiente crumena
Et crescente gula, manet exitus, ære paterno
Ac rebus mersis in ventrem, feneris atque
Argenti gravis et pecorum agrorumque capacem?
Talibus a dominis post cuncta novissimus exit
Annulus et digito mendicat Pollio nudo.

to have the veil of pride and self-love taken away, so that we know ourselves aright, is the gift of God and the foundation of all true and saving knowledge. s. Jeremiah xvii, 9 f. *MAD.* The comic poets, to whom nothing was sacred, have of course made free with this: κατὰ τόλλ' ἄρ' ἐστὶν οὐ καλῶς εἰρημένον τὸ γνῶθι σαυτόν, χρησιμώτερον γὰρ ἦν τὸ γνῶθι τοὺς ἄλλους· Menand. To this Le Sage alludes with his usual felicity; "*Loin de m'exhorter à ne tromper personne, mes parens devoient me recommander de ne me laisser duper*;" Gil Blas. *GIF.*

28. *Figendum*; v, 12. *R.*

29. *Conjugium*; τὴν κατὰ σαυτὸν ἴλαε. *LUB. nube pari*; Ov. Her. 9, 32. *GRA.*

30. 'Thersites, with all his impudence, had not the audacity to put in a claim to the armour of Achilles; *FV.* which even Ulysses, with all his wisdom, made himself ridiculous by wearing:' *T.* as the daw by dressing in the peacock's borrowed plumes. *MAD.* s. viii, 17, note; vii, 115; x, 84 f. We should probably read *poscat. R.*

Loricam, made by Vulcan: Ov. M. xiii. *LUB.*

31. *Thersites*; viii, 269. *T.* According to Q. Cal. and Lycoph. 999; (*ZZ. PC.*) he is said to have been slain with a blow of the fist by Achilles. *FV.* [but s. 30, note.]

33. See Pers. iv, 23; 52. *LUB.*

34 *Curtius Montanus*: iv, 107. *FE.*

Matho; i, 32; vii, 129. *FE.*

Buccæ; 'mere talk.' Mart. i, 42, 13; Petr. 43; s. iii, 35. *R.* [*vox et præterea nihil.*]

35. *Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, æquam viribus; et versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri*; Hor. A. P. 39 f.

36. The poet may allude to the fish which Octavius bought: see note on iv, 15. *GRA.*

37. 'A surmullet.' v, 92 ff. *PRA.*

The price of 'a gudgeon.' *LUB.* Plin. ix, 57; (*HD.*) Ath. vi, 44; vii, 83. (*SW.*) In like manner, there are said to be *asini, ovis*, and *boves in crumena*; Plaut. As. iii, 2, 44; Truc. iii, 1, 10; Pers. ii, 5, 16. *R.*

40. Hence a man of this character was called *gurges, GRA vorago patrimonii*, or *barathrum macelli. R.* [139, note; Cic. for Sx. 52.]

41. *Argenti gravis*; ix, 141. *R.*

43. "The last poor shift, off comes the knightly ring." *GIF.* s. Mart. ii, 57, 7 f; viii, 5, 2; Apul. Ap. p. 322, 21; *constitutum erat, ne cui jus annulorum esset, nisi cui, ingenuo ipsi, patri,*

Non præmaturi cineres nec funus acerbum
Luxuriæ; sed morte magis metuenda senectus.
Hi plerumque gradus: conducta pecunia Romæ
Et coram dominis consumitur: inde ubi paulum,
Nescio quid, superest et pallet feneris auctor,
Qui vertere solum, Baias et ad ostrea currunt.
Cedere namque foro jam non est deterius, quam
Esquilias a ferventi migrare Subura.
Ille dolor solus patriam fugientibus, illa
Mœstitia est, caruisse anno Circensibus uno.
Sanguinis in facie non hæret gutta: morantur
Pauci ridiculum effugientem ex Urbe Pudorem.
Experiere hodie, numquid pulcerrima dictu,
Persice, non præstem vita vel moribus et re;
Sed laudem siliquas occultus ganeo; pultes

avoque paterno, sestertia CCCC *census fuisset*; Plin. xxxiii, 2 s 7; *R.* i, 28, note.

Testudinum putamina secare in laminas lectosque et repositoria his vestire Carvilius Pollio instituit, prodigi et sagacis ad luxuriæ instrumenta ingenii; Plin. ix, 10 s 13; (*HD.*) *PRA.* ix, 6. *R.*

44. The sooner they die, the better. *FAY.* Their aim is a short life and a merry one, and their maxim "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." *MAD.* 1 Corinthians xv, 32.

45. 'To the luxurious.' *FAY.*

47. *Dominis* 'the lenders.' *FAY.*

48. "And the pale usurer trembles for his gold." *GIF.*

49. *Qui volunt pœnam aliquam subterfugere aut calamitatem, solum vertunt, hoc est, sedem ac locum mutant*; Cic. for Cæc. 34. *R.*

'Even in their exile, they have an eye to the good things of this life: oysters have their charms.' iv, 140; and viii, 86, notes. *R.*

'They run' lest their creditors should get hold of them. *R.*

50. 'To give one's creditors the slip,' 'to run away from justice.' *MAD.* 'To abscond from 'change,' 'to become bankrupt.' Sen. Ben. iv, 39. *R.*

51. See iii, 5; *LUB.* iii, 71; v, 78. *PRA.*

53. See x, 80 f; *FAY.* iii, 223. *PRA.*

54. See x, 300 f. *PRA.* "Where sleeps the modest blood? in all our veins, No conscious drop to form a blush remains. Shame, from the town, scorn'd, baffled, hastes away; And few, alas! solicit her to stay." *GIF.*

55. See vi, 20. *PRA.*

56. 'To-day you shall be convinced by your own experience, whether I am one of those hypocrites, who discourse fairly and finely, but do not act up to their professions.' *MAD.* s. ii, 1 ff. *R.*

57. 'In reality.' Ter. And. v, 1, 5. *MAD.* ἐπιδὴ οὐ τὰ αὐτὰ φανερῶς ἐπαινοῦσι, καὶ ἀφανῶς· Arist. Rh. ii, 24, 2.

53. *Siliquas*; Pers. iii, 55; (*CS.*) *PRA.* imitated from Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 123. *siliquæ* may be 'the pods' of the Carob-tree (or St John's Bread, *LUB.*) which were eaten not only by swine, but by slaves and men of low condition. Plin. xii, 8 s 16; xv, 24 s 26; (*HD.*) *SM*, Ex. Pl. p. 459 f; *SS*, on κεράτιον. *R.* St Luke xv, 16.

Pultes; vii, 185, note. *PRA.* It was a mixture of coarse meal and water, seasoned with salt and cheese, or sometimes enriched with an egg and sweetened with honey. Our 'hasty-pudding' comes pretty near it. Pliny the elder says, *pulte non pane vixisse longo tempore Romanos manifestum*; xviii, 8-10.

Coram aliis dictem puero, sed in aure placentas.
Nam quum sis conviva mihi promissus, habebis
Evandrum, venies Tirynthius aut minor illo
Hospes et ipse tamen contingens sanguine cœlum;
Alter aquis, alter flammis ad sidera missus.
Fercula nunc audi nullis ornata macellis.
De Tiburtino veniet pinguissimus agro
Hædulus et toto grege mollior, inscius herbæ
Necdum ausus virgas humilis mordere salicti,
Qui plus lactis habet quam sanguinis; et montani
Asparagi, posito quos legit villica fuso.
Grandia præterea tortoque calentia fœno
Ova adsunt ipsis cum matribus et servatæ

Their descendants, the poor of Italy, still consume vast quantities of it, under the name of *polenta* (s. Pers. iii, 56;) or macaroni, a little improved indeed by the addition of rasped cheese and its never-failing attendant, rancid oil. *GIF. MAD.* xvi, 39; Varr. L. L. iv, 22; *R.* V. Max. ii, 5. *FAY.*

59. 'Cheese-cakes.' Mart. vii, 20, 8; *PRA. mellitas placentas*; Hor. Ep. i, 10, 11 f. *MAD.* Cato gives the receipt for making them; R. R. 76. *LUB.*

60. See Virg. Æ. viii, 100 ff; Sch. ib. 359-369. *R.*

61. *Res inopes Evandrus habebat;* Virg. l. c. 100. *LUB.*

Hercules was called 'the Tirynthian,' ibid. 228; from Tiryns a town of Argolis, *LUB.* the birth-place of his mother Alcmena. *MAD.*

62. Æneas was inferior to Alcides in fame and achievements, but was of celestial origin both by the father's side, and by Venus his mother; *LUB.* Sil. vi, 627; viii, 293 ff. *R.*

63. Æneas was drowned in the Numician fountain. Hercules burnt himself on a funeral pile upon Mount Œta, to put an end to the dreadful agonies he suffered from the fatal tunic sent by Deianira, which had been dipped in the blood of the Centaur Nessus. They were both deified after death; Sch. s. Dionys. H. i; Ov. M. ix; Sen. H. Œt. *PRA. Æneа, sanctus eris, cum te veneranda Numici unda deum cœlo miserit indigetem*; Tib. ii, 5, 43 f; *(HY.) fulget sacratis ignibus Œte, ingentemque (Alcidae) animam rapiunt ad sidera flammæ*; Sil. iii, 43 f; φασὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα ἐν τῇ Οἴτῃ κατακαυθέντα θεὸν γενέσθαι καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνος. ἀσοβαλὼν ὁπόσον ἀνθρώπειον εἶχε παρὰ τῆς μητρὸς καὶ καθαρόν τι καὶ ἀπήρατον φέρων τὸ θεῖον, διευκρινηθὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς, ἀνέπτατο ἐς τοὺς θεούς· Luc. Hermot. 7. *R.*

64. *Dapibus mensas onerabat inemtis*; Virg. G. iv, 133. *LUB.* Compare *bene erat, non piscibus urbe petitis, sed pullo atque hædo, &c*; Hor. S. ii, 2, 120 ff. *R.*

65. Juvenal probably had a country house in the neighbourhood of Tibur. *MAD.* This bill of fare Martial has imitated in several places, but more particularly in x, 48. His entertainment, however, is more varied and his guests are more numerous: the seasoning too of his treat is very pleasant; *accederit sine felle joci nec mane ti menda libertas et nil quod tacuisse velis; de prasino conviva meus venetoque loquatur; nec facient quemquam pocula nostra reum*; 21 ff. *GIF.*

66. 'Fatted by suckling;' like our house-lamb. *MAD.*

67. 'The low osier-bed.' *LUB.* s. Virg. G. ii, 434 ff. *R.*

68. 'The wild sperage, from the mountain's side,' *GIF.* was less delicate than that which was cultivated in gardens; *BRI.* Plin. xvi, 36 s 67; xix, 8 s 42; *R.* s. v, 82. *MAD.*

69. 'The wife of my farm-servant;' s. iv, 77; Mart. i, 56, 11; ix, 61, 3; x, 48, 7 ff. *R.*

71. 'With the pullets that laid them.' *MAD.*

Parte anni, quales fuerant in vitibus, uvæ:
Signinum Syriumque pyrum, de corbibus isdem
Æmula Picenis et odoris mala recentis
Nec metuenda tibi, siccatum frigore postquam
Auctumnum et crudi posuere pericula suci.
Hæc olim nostri jam luxuriosa senatus
Cœna fuit. Curius, parvo quæ legerat horto,
Ipse focis brevibus ponebat oluscula, quæ nunc
Squalidus in magna fastidit compede fossor,
Qui meminit, calidæ sapiat quid vulva popinæ.
Sicci terga suis, rara pendentia crate,
Moris erat quondam festis servare diebus

72. Grapes were preserved in various ways, by being put into jars, by being hung up by the stalks, and by several other methods; Colum. xii, 43; Varr. R. R. i, 54; Plin. xiv, 1; xv, 17; xxii, 1; Apic. A. C. i, 17; Didym. Geop. iv, 15. *R.* These were kept by the second method. Sch.

73. *Signia*, in Latium, (now 'Segni') was famous for its fine pears, Plin. xv, 15 s 16; Cels. ii, 24; *PRA.* id. iv, 19; Colum. v, 10, 18; and also for its rough astringent wines, Plin. xiv, 6; xxxv, 12; *R.* Sil. viii, 380. *MAD.*

'The Bergamot pears' came originally from Syria. Some think them the same as the Falernian, *GRA.* or Tarentine; Colum. x, 5; Macr. iii, 19; Plin. *PRA.* Mart. v, 79, 13; Virg. G. ii, 88; Theophr. iv, 4, p. 32. *R.*

Their being put 'all in the same basket' denotes the simplicity of the dessert. *PRA.*

74. 'The apples of Picenum' were considered the finest: *Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia suco, nam facie præstant*; Hor. S. ii, 4, 70 f; *LUB.* ib. iii, 272. Picenum was also famous for its pears, Plin. xv, 15 s 16; (*HD.*) and olives, and rolls; Mart. xiii, 36; 47. *R.*

75. 'After they have laid aside their autumnal crudity, (now mellowed by the frost,) and the unwholesome qualities of the raw juice.' *LUB.*

77. With this contrast between the ancient frugality and the modern magnificence, may be compared vi, 286 ff; xiv, 160 ff; Hor. Od. i, 12, 33 ff; ii, 5, 10-20; iii, 6, 17-48; Ov. F. i, 197 ff; Prop. iv, 1. *R.*

'Of our senators.' *R.*

78. *Curius*; ii, 3, note; *PRA.* Cic. de Sen. Sch. Plin. xix, 5 s 26, end; Sen. to Helv. 10; s. de Prov. 3. *R.* He was found by the Samnite ambassadors, sitting by a small fire, and preparing a dish of turnips for his supper, with his own hands. *MAD. GIF.*

79. The epithets *parvo* and *brevibus* are both to be noted. *R.*

Oluscula; Hor. S. ii, 2, 117; Ammian Ep. xx, in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 388. *R.*

80. See viii, 179 f; Pers. vi, 40; *LUB. agriculturam vincti pedes, damnatæ manus, inscripti vultus exercent*; Plin. xviii, 3; *PRA.* Ov. Pont. i, 6 31 f. *R.*

81. *Me materna gravi de sue vulva capit*; Mart. xiii, 56; vii, 19, 11; *ejectitia autem vulva est, quæ extrahitur utero suis prægnantis; porcana, postquam peperit*; Plin. viii, 51; xi, 37 s 84; (*HD.*) *SVL. nil vulva pulcrius ampla*; Hor. Ep. i, 15, 41; *PRA.* Apic. de R. Cul. vii, 1; Ath. iii, 17; 21 f. *R.*

82. 'A flitch of smoked bacon.' *LUB.* vii, 119; Hor. S. ii, 2, 117 ff; *R.* Varr. R. R ii, 4. *PRA.*

'A rack with its bars wide apart;' *MAD.* Mart. xiv, 221. As the ancients had no chimneys, the smoke had to make its escape, as it could, through windows and doors; and what they wanted to smoke was hung up to the rafters; s. vi, 320, note; Colum. xii, 53; Macr. vii, 12; Ov. F. ii, 645; Petr. 96; 135 f. (*BU.*) *R.*

83. 'For high days and holidays, as a great treat.' *MAD.* s. Virg. Æ. i, 207. *R.*

Et natalitium cognatis ponere lardum,
Accedente nova, si quam dabat hostia, carne.
Cognatorum aliquis, titulo ter consulis atque
Castrorum imperiis et dictatoris honore
Functus, ad has epulas solito maturius ibat,
Erectum domito referens a monte ligonem.
Quum tremerent autem Fabios durumque Catonem
Et Scauros et Fabricios, postremo severos
Censoris mores etiam collega timeret;
Nemo inter curas et seria duxit habendum,
Qualis in oceani fluctu testudo nataret,
Clarum Trojugenis factura ac nobile fulcrum:

84. 'To set before the family party.' *R.*

85. 'With the addition of fresh meat, Sch. if there was a sacrifice to supply any.' On birth-days, such as could afford to do so, offered a victim to their Genius; *LUB.* but s. Pers. ii, 3, note: *ED.* or purchased from the quæstor part of the animals slain in public sacrifices; V. Max. ii, 2, 8. *PRA.* [Almost all the meat offered for sale in the market at Corinth was such: it would have been next to impossible to purchase any butcher's meat except of this description; s. 1 Corinthians viii. Dr. Moberly.] Anciently, [as in the antediluvian times,] animals were only killed for sacrifice. The use of flesh as an article of food was introduced by slow degrees and very sparingly; and, for a long while, it was never eaten unless salted. *CS.*

88. 'Before the ninth hour.' Sch. i, 49, note. *R.* He hurried to such a frugal meal, as to something quite out of the common way. *LUB.*

89. Pliny mentions olives and myrtles, then living, which had been planted by the hands of the elder Africanus: xvi, last. *PRA.* Agricultural pursuits gave rise to many noble names: *Fabius, Lentulus, Cicero, Serranus, Piso, Pilumnus, &c*; Plin. xviii, 3-5; Colum. pref. *R.* The hero in the text shoulders his spade, as though proud of his victory over the stubborn soil. *LUB. MAD.*

Extremis domitus cultoribus orbis; Virg. G. ii, 114. *subigere* is used in the same sense; Ov. Met. xi, 31; *MAD.* Mart. iv, 74, 33; Virg. Æ. ix, 608. *R.*

90. Several *Fabii* bore the office of censor; (1) *M. F. Ambustus*, 390 Y. R. (2) *Q. F. Max. Rullianus*, 449 Y. R. (3) *Q. F. Gurges*, his son, 473 Y. R. (4) *Q. F. Max. Verrucosus Cunctator*, 523 Y. R. (5) *M. F. Buteo*, 512 Y. R. (6) *Q. F. Max. Servilianus*, 627 Y. R. and (7) *Q. F. Max. Æmilianus Allobrogicus*, 645 Y. R. *R.* The second is here meant, who obliged his colleague P. Decius to let him administer the office with all the strictness of the good old times. Sch. s. ii, 145 f; vi, 266. *PRA.*

M. Porcius Cato, of Tusculum, was censor, 569 Y. R. *triste supercilium durique severa Catonis frons*; Mart. xi, 2, 1; *R.* s. ii, 40. *PRA.*

91. *M. Æmilius Scaurus* was censor, 645 Y. R. *R.* s. ii, 35. *PRA.*

C. Fabricius Luscinus was censor, 478 Y. R. *R.* s. ix, 142. *PRA.*

92. This may allude either to the dispute between *Rullianus* and *Decius*, mentioned just before, *MAD.* or to that between *M. Livius Salinator* and *C. Claudius Nero*, 549 Y. R. Liv. xxix, 37; V. Max. ii, 4. *R.*

93. See Virg. G. ii, 462 ff. *R.*

94. *Testudines tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emittit, ut singularum superficie habitabiles casas integant; atque inter insulas rubri maris his navigant cimbis. in Phœnicio mari haud ulla difficultate capiuntur, &c*; Plin. ix, 10 s 12; note on 43; *PRA.* Plin. xxxiii, 9 s 51. *R.*

95. Χελώναις στεατοχιλμίνας κοίτας· Clem. Alex. *FAY.* κελύνας ἀπὸ χελώνης Ἰνδικῆς· Luc. s. vi, 80; Plin. xxxii, 4;

Sed nudo latere et parvis frons ærea lectis
Vile coronati caput ostendebat aselli,
Ad quod lascivi ludebant ruris alumni.
Tales ergo cibi, qualis domus atque supellex.
Tunc rudis et Graias mirari nescius artes,
Urbibus eversis, prædarum in parte reperta
Magnorum artificum frangebat pocula miles,
Ut phaleris gauderet equus, cælataque cassis
Romuleæ simulacra feræ mansuescere jussæ
Imperii fato, geminos sub rupe Quirinos,
Ac nudam effigiem clypeo venientis et hasta

(*HD*) Sen. Ben. vii, 9; *R. disternebatur lectus Indica testudine pellucidus, plumea congerie tumidus, veste serica floridus*; Apul. Met. x; *gemmantes prima fulgent testudine lecti*; Mart. xii, 67; *PRA.* s. vi, 22. *MAD.*

Trojugenis; s. i, 100. *MAD.*

96. *Nudo*, 'bare of ornaments.' Sch.

97. *Antiqui nostri in lectis triclinicaribus, in fulcris capita asellorum vite alligata habuerunt, significantes* | **quod pampinos prærodendo putare vites docuerit, atque ita vini suavitatem** | *invenerit*; Hyg. F. 274; (*MK.*) *FE.* τὰ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Ναυπλίᾳ λεγόμενα εἰς τὸν ὄνον, ὡς ἐπιφαγὼν ἀμπέλου κλῆμα ἀφθονώτερον εἰς τὸ μέλλον ἀπέφηνε τὸν καρπόν, καὶ ὄνος σφίσιν ἐν πέτρᾳ πεποιημένος διὰ τοῦτό ἐστιν, ἅτε ἀμπέλων διδάξας τομήν, παρίημι οὐκ ἀξιόλογα ἡγούμενος· Paus. ii, 38. *R.*

Perhaps we should read *Vite. HNN.* The ass was a favourite of Silenus; its head, therefore, crowned with clusters of grapes, was cast in brass, and fixed upon the front of the couches on which they sat at meat, as a provocative to hilarity and good fellowship. *GIF.*

98. As the old Romans had made no extraordinary progress in any of the fine arts, we may easily suppose that the clumsy workmanship of these ornaments provoked the risibility of the 'unlucky boys' of the family. *GIF.*

99. 'They were all of a piece.' *MAD.*

100. See Polyb. in Strab. p. 381; V. Pat. i, 13. *R.*

102. 'Of great artists:' viii, 102 ff. *R.*

The army of Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, having plundered a church, carried off, among other sacred utensils, a vase of extraordinary size and beauty. On coming to Soissons, where the booty was to be divided, and was placed, for that purpose, in one great heap in the centre of the army, Clovis entreated, that, before making the division, they would give him that vase over and above his share. All appeared willing to gratify the king by complying with his request, when a fierce and haughty soldier lifted up his battle-axe, and, striking the vase with the utmost violence, cried out with a loud voice, "You shall receive nothing here but that to which the lot gives you a right!" Greg. of Tours, Hist. Fr. ii, 27; [Her. ix, 80, 6.]

103. *Phaleris*: s. x, 134; Virg. Æ. ix, 359; (*HY.*) Ov. M. viii, 33; (*HS. BU.*) Petr. 55; Suet. vi, 33; Sil. xv, 255; (*D.*) *R. aliæ purpureæ taeniæ dorsa ac pectora collaque equorum complectuntur: pro fasciis aureæ phaleræ cernuntur, quæ sunt ovales orbiculi et auro distincta lora*; Pancir. Dig. Imp. Or. *GV.* Livy xxii, 52, 7.

104. 'Of the she-wolf.' s. Liv. i, 4. *PRA.* It was customary to have the origin or history of their ancestors or their country embossed on their helmets or shields. Sil. i, 407; 415; viii, 385 ff; xv, 682. (*D.*) *R. LUB.*

105. *Fato*; s. Her. i, 111, note 89.

For 'the rock,' Dionys. H. i; Virg. Æ. viii, 630; (*CD.*) the *ficus Ruminalis* is generally substituted. Plin. xv, 18 s 20. (*HD.*) *R.*

'The twin Quirini' i. e. Romulus and Remus. *MAD.*

106. 'Of Mars descending to visit Ilia, Sch. and hovering over her in the

Pendentisque dei perituro ostenderet hosti.
Argenti quod erat, solis fulgebat in armis:
Ponebant igitur Tusco farrata catino.
Omnia tunc, quibus invideas, si lividulus sis.
Templorum quoque majestas præsentior, et vox
Nocte fere media mediamque audita per urbem,
Litore ab oceani Gallis venientibus et dis
Officium vatis peragentibus, his monuit nos.
Hanc rebus Latiis curam præstare solebat
Fictilis et nullo violatus Juppiter auro.

air,' Spence, Polymetis, vii, p. 77. or 'over his children as their guardian.' *MAD.*

107. The Roman soldiers used to bear on their helmets the first history of Romulus. The figure of the god of war was made as if descending on the priestess Ilia. The sculptor, to distinguish him from the rest of the gods, gave him, what the medalists call his proper attributes, a spear in one hand and a shield in the other: [v, 154, note.] As he was represented descending, his figure appeared suspended in the air over the vestal. [There is an antique basso relievo which shews this. s. also Ov. F. iii, 1 ff.] *ADD*, R. p. 104. He illustrates this by a coin of Antoninus Pius, which appears to be a mere copy of this description." Both Ovid and Tibullus, however, say that Mars was unarmed. *GIF.* See Hamilton's Vases, pl. 38; 62; &c.

108. See Suet. i, 67; (*CS.*) *R.* Livy xxii, 52.

109. *Tuscum fictile*; Pers. ii, 60; *LUB.* *Aretina nimis ne spernas vasa monemus, lautus erat Tuscis Porsena fictilibus*; Mart. xiv, 98; *MAD.* Plin. xxxv, 12 s 46. (*HD.*) *R.*

Farrata; s. xiv, 171. *LUB.*

110. 'Yet all was then most enviable, if you had but a spark of that feeling in your composition.' *MAD.*

111. 'The majesty of the gods in the temples was more propitious.' *MAD.* s. iii, 18, note; Virg. E. i, 42; G. i, 10. (*HY CD.*) *R.*

112. *M. Cædicius de plebe nuntiavit tribunis, se in Nova Via, ubi nunc sacellum est, supra ædem Vestæ, vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humana, quæ magistratibus dici juberet* GALLOS ADVENTARE; Liv. v, 32; 50; *LUB.* Plut. V. viii. *GIF.*

113. *Invisitato atque inaudito hoste ab oceano terrarumque ultimis oris bellum ciente, &c*; Liv. v, 37; i. e. 'the Senones,' under Brennus. *LUB.* ib. 33 ff.

114. *His* (1) 'from these temples,' *R.* (2) 'by these methods,' *MAD.* (3) 'concerning these foes.' *ACH.*

115. *Res Latiæ* 'the Roman commonwealth.' *R.*

116. See Pers. ii, 59; 69. The golden age was that, when there was least gold. s. iii, 20. *LUB. et te quoque dignum finge deo: finges autem non auro, non argento: non potest ex hac materia imago dei exprimi similis: cogita illos, quum propitii essent, fictiles fuisse*; Sen. Ep. 31, end. Pliny, speaking of an earthenware image of Jupiter, which the elder Tarquin set up in the Capitol, adds, *hæ enim tum imagines deûm erant laudatissimæ: nec pœnitet nos illorum, qui tales coluere. aurum enim et argentum ne diis quidem conficiebant: durant in plerisque locis etiam nunc fictilia ista simulacra, sanctiora auro, certe innocentiora*; Plin. xxxv, 12 s 45 f; *PRA.* xxxiv, 7 s 16; Sen. to Helv. 10; Mart. xiv, 178; Tib. i, 10, 19 ff; Luc. Contempl. t. i, p. 505; V. Max. iv, 4; Ov. F. i, 201 f. Of Jupiter Hammon, Lucan says, *pauper adhuc deus est, nullis violata per ævum divitiis delubra tenens; morumque priorum numen Romano templum defendit ab auro*; ix, 519 ff. *R.* The statue of Cybele (iii, 137, note;) was still more rude and artless than that mentioned in the text. The true principle (I believe) of the adoration which was anciently paid to those un-

Illa domi natas nostraque ex arbore mensas
Tempora viderunt; hos lignum stabat in usus,
Annosam si forte nucem dejecerat Eurus.
At nunc divitibus cœnandi nulla voluptas,
Nil rhombus, nil dama sapit; putere videntur
Unguenta atque rosæ, latos nisi sustinet orbes
Grande ebur et magno sublimis pardus hiatu,
Dentibus ex illis, quos mittit porta Syenes
Et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus
Et quos deposuit Nabatæo belua saltu,

finished masses of stone, as well as to the first shapeless blocks which were set up in the temples, was the profound reverence entertained for the gods; which did not suffer the artists to invest them too closely with a determinate form. In process of time they grew bolder: and it is an observable thing in the history of sculpture, that the most admired statues of the deities were produced in the age of scepticism, or infidelity. This applies no less to the Greeks than to the Romans: the latter, while they were sincere believers in their mythology, had not a god tolerably executed. *GIF.* s. Virg. ii, 465 f.

118. *Stare* often means *esse*: s. Virg. Æ. i, 646; vii, 553. (*HY.*) *R.*

119. 'A walnut-tree.' *MAD.*

120. *Ventrem invitant pretio*; Claud. xx, 329. *renovant per damna famem*; Petr. 119; 55; Hor. S. ii, 2, 21. *R.*

121. 'Even turbot and venison is tasteless.' *MAD.*

Dama; Plin. viii, 53; *PRA.* Æl. H. A. xiv, 14. *R.*

122. See ix, 128, note. *R.*

Orbes; i, 75, and 137, notes. *R.* Citron-wood tables had long been in high estimation. Cicero, in his impeachment of Verres, says; *tu maximam et pulcerrimam citream mensam a Q. Lutatio Diodoro abstulisti*; iv, 17. This may be alluded to in i, 75. Seneca, according to Xiphilinus, was reproached with having in his possession no less than five hundred of these costly tables! *GIF. dentibus hic niveis sectos Atlantide silva imposuere orbes*; Luc. x, 144 f. *PRA.*

123. 'A massive ivory pedestal carved in the form of a rampant leopard.' *MAD.* Round tables were generally *μονόποδες*, Lucian calls them *τραπέζας ἐλεφαντίποδας*· Somn. *HNN.*

124. 'Teeth:' Pausanias calls them 'horns.' *ROD.* s. Sil. xvi, 206; (*D.*) Plin. viii, 3, 10; Prop. ii, 31, 12. (*BKH.*) *R.*

Mittit; s. iii, 205; Plin. xii, 5; Mart. ii, 43, 9 f; ix, 33, 5; xiv, 89, 91. *R.*

Syene, a town and peninsula of the Nile, on the confines of Æthiopia and Egypt, now 'Assuan,' under the tropic of Cancer, Ptol. iv, 5; (but see *A.*) to which Juvenal was banished, as it was a Roman garrison town: Strab. xvii, p. 797; Plin. v, 9 s 10; (*HD.*) or the island *Elephantina* (for *janua Baiarum*, iii, 4; does not denote *Baiæ* itself, may be meant. *FAY. PRA. R.*

125. *Elephantos fert Africa ultra Syrticas solitudines et in Mauritania: ferunt Æthiopes et Troglodytæ: sed maximos India*; Plin. viii, 11. *R.* [*ADD*, D. on M. t. i, p. 486.]

The Africans generally were celebrated for their speed: as the Carthaginians, Sil. iii, 232; the Gætulians, ib. 292 ff; the Autololes, ib. 306 ff; the Troglodytæ, Her. iv, 183; Plin. vi, 29 s 34; Luc. iv, 677 ff. *R. PRA.*

'The darker Indian.' *SVL.* The Greek *Μαῦροι* means 'obscure:' [like the terms BLACKAMOOR and NEGRO.] *Indis ad nascentem diem sitis tamen in corpore color noctis inest*; Apul. Flor. *PRA. concolor Indo Maurus*; Luc. iv, 678. *R.*

126. The capital of the Nabatæans was Petra, whence the whole country was called Arabia Petræa. Strab. xvi,

Jam nimios capitique graves. Hinc surgit orexis,
Hinc stomacho bilis: nam pes argenteus illis,
Annulus in digito quod ferreus. Ergo superbum
Convivam caveo, qui me sibi comparat et res
Despicit exiguas. Adeo nulla uncia nobis
Est eboris nec tessellæ nec calculus ex hac
Materia: quin ipsa manubria cultellorum
Ossea. Non tamen his ulla umquam opsonia fiunt
Rancidula, aut ideo pejor gallina secatur.
Sed nec structor erit, cui cedere debeat omnis
Pergula, discipulus Trypheri doctoris, apud quem
Sumine cum magno lepus atque aper et pygargus

p. 779; Plin. vi, 28 s 33. *R. FAY.* They were named after "The first-born of Ishmael, Nebajoth;" Genesis xxv, 13. *PRA.*

The elephant is said to shed its tusks every two years. *dentes deciduos casu aliquo vel senecta defodiunt: hoc solum ebur est: circumventique a venantibus, impactos arbori frangunt, prædaque se redimunt*; Plin. viii, 3. *PRA.* [s. xii, 34.]

127. "Ορεξις· vi, 428; *PRA.* *Heliogabalus amabat sibi pretia majora dici earum rerum, quæ mensæ parabantur, orexin convivio hanc esse asserens*; Lampr. 29 end; s. 16. *R.* Congreve, in translating this passage, has given a conundrum not unworthy of Cowley in his happiest moments: "An iv'ry table is a certain whet; You would not think how heartily he'll eat, As if new vigour to his teeth were sent, By sympathy from those o' th' elephant." *GIF.*

128. 'The gastric juice.' From the irritation of the coat of the stomach by this fluid, arises the sensation which we call hunger.

'Silver was thought nothing of, in comparison with ivory.' Sch. [s. 1 Kings x, 21.]

129. 'An iron ring.' i, 28, note; *MAD.* s. Plin. xxxiii, 1. *PRA.*

130. [A commoner, who had succeeded to a large fortune amassed by his father, was dining at Northumberland house; and, poising one of the old silver forks on his fingers, he said to his lady across the table, "My dear, these forks are not quite so heavy as ours." The observation happened to reach the quick ear of the duke, who met it with the remark: "Perhaps, Mr * * *, those forks have not been quite so long in your family."]

131. *Adeo* 'insomuch that.' *MAD.*

132. 'Neither the squares in my chess-board nor the chess-men are of ivory.' s. Mart. xiv, 17, 14; *LUB.* Pers. iii, 48. *PRA.* Prop. ii, 24, 13; Theoph. Ch. v, 4. (*CS.*) *R.*

134. *His* 'on account of their being bone.' Sch.

136. See v, 120 ff, notes. *LUB.*

137. *Pergula* was the stall on the outside of a shop, where articles were displayed for more publicity, and where obscure artists exhibited their skill to gain notoriety; *SCA. VAO.* s. Plin. xxxv, 10 s 36, 12; (*HD.*) Suet. ii, 94; Ill. Gr. 18. It is here put for the professors of the science of carving, who exhibited at these stalls; *PRA.* Scr. H. Aug. t. ii, p. 733. (*SM.*) *R.*

Doctor *Trypherus* was the master of a carving academy in the *Subura*. *MAD.* τρυφιερὸς 'delicate.' *VAO.*

138. *Sumen* was the udder of a sow killed the day after farrowing; s. 81; *MAD.* Pers. i, 53; *LUB.* Mart. xiii, 44; *PRA.* Plin. xi, 37 s 84, end. (*HD.*) *R.*

Pygargus (πυγὴ 'tail,' ἀργὸς 'white') Sch. Plin. viii, 53. *PRA.* 'The white antelope,' Pennant; 'the spring-bok' (i. e. bounding goat) of the Cape, [Numbers xiv;] Sparrman, [Voyage, t. ii, c. 12, p. 82 ff; and Swedish Transactions for 1780.] *GIF.* or 'gazelle.' *R.*

Et Scythicæ volucres et phœnicopterus ingens
Et Gætulus oryx, hebeti lautissima ferro
Cæditur et tota sonat ulmea cœna Subura.
Nec frustum capreæ subducere nec latus Afræ
Novit avis noster tirunculus ac rudis omni
Tempore et exiguæ furtis imbutus ofellæ.
Plebeios calices et paucis assibus emtos
Porriget incultus puer atque a frigore tutus:

139. The pheasant, ὄρνις φασιανικὸς or φασιανὸς, derived its name from the Phasis, Sch. a river of Colchis, on the confines of Scythia; *PRA.* Petr. 93; (*WF.*) *R.* πλῆθος δ' ὀρνίθων τῶν καλουμένων φασιανῶν φοιτᾷ τροφῆς χάριν πρὸς τὰς ἐμβολὰς τῶν στομάτων· Agatharch. in Ath. ix, 38. It is represented as saying "*Argiva primum sum transportata carina; ante mihi notum nil nisi Phasis erat;*" Mart. xiii, 72. King Ptolemy Evergetes speaks of it, from hearsay, as a great delicacy; τῶν φασιανῶν ἐποίησε πλῆθος, ὥστε καὶ σιτεῖσθαι· τὸ γὰρ βρῶμα πολυτιλὲς ἀποφαίνουσιν· Ath. xiv, 69. Philoxenus mentions it as coming on, with chicken, hare, and partridge, in the second course; iv, 28.

Φοινίκειος 'crimson,' πτερὸν 'pinion.' *phœnicopteri linguam præcipui saporis esse Apicius docuit nepotum omnium altissimus gurges;* Plin. x, 48 s 67 f; (*HD.*) *dat mihi penna rubens nomen, sed lingua gulosis nostra sapit; quid si garrula lingua foret?* Mart. xiii, 71; *PRA.* Suet. ix, 13. *R.* "Evening comes on: arising from the stream, Homeward the tall flamingo wings his flight; And where he sails athwart the setting beam, His scarlet plumage glows with deeper light;" Southey, Kehamah, v, 1, 1 ff.

140. The *oryx* was a species of 'antelope' or 'wild goat;' Plin. ii, 40; 46; *LUB.* viii, 53 s 79; x, 73 s 94; xi, 46 s 106; (*HD.*) Mart. xiii, 95; Æl. xiv, 14. *PRA. R.*

141. These delicious birds and beasts were carved in elm, and divided into their proper slices and joints. The several pieces were fastened together either by slight pegs or weak glue, which gave way to the blunt knives used by the professor and his pupils. This could not be done without some noise. *LUB. PRA.*

142. 'My little novice knows not how to take off by the sly a piece of a roe,' Sch. [or "to divide The lordly haunch, nor slice the turkey's side." *HOD.*]

'Or a slice off the breast of a turkey,' *MAD.* rather 'of a guinea-fowl;' which bird was introduced into America, from the slave coast, at the commencement of the sixteenth century, 1508 A.D. But turkeys are natives only of America, and were first imported into Europe from Mexico or Yucatan, about the same period. From Spain they came over to England, 1524 A.D. *ED. gallinæ Africanæ sunt grandes, variæ, gibberæ, quas μελεαγρίδας appellant Græci. hæ novissimæ in triclinium ganearium introierunt e culina, propter fastidium hominum veneunt propter penuriam magno;* Varr. R. R. iii, 9, 18; Mart. xiii, 73; *PRA.* Hor. Ep. ii, 53; Petr. 55; Col. viii, 2, 1; Suet. iv, 22; Plin. x, 26 s 38; (*HD.*) Ath. x, 24; xiv, p. 655. *R.*

144. 'Initiated;' *E,* Cl. Cic. Virg. Æ. vii, 542. (*HY.*) *R.*

'In the thefts of, now and then, a small cutlet;' s.v, 85, note. *R.* Among those who adopt the reading in the text are *HOL.* and *OW.* But most of the editors prefer *frustis;* and make *subducere* 'to take off neatly by the carving knife.' In this case 'the skill of the lad is limited to the helping his master and the gues's to slices of a small steak;' *LUB.* Col. xii; Mart. xiv, 221. *PRA. MAD.* and *GIF;* who is indignant at the imputation of theft being thrown out against the character of the young rustic. The objection to the latter reading, on account of *frustum* so immediately preceding, is of little weight: s. xiv, 70 f; Lucr. ii, 1156; 1158; [Liv. i, 3, g;] Æsch. Pers. 255 f; &c.

145. See v, 29-48; *R.* Mart. xiv, 93-96. *PRA.*

Non Phryx aut Lycius, non a mangone petitus
Quisquam erit et magno. Quum posces, posce Latine.
Idem habitus cunctis, tonsi rectique capilli
Atque hodie tantum propter convivia pexi.
Pastoris duri hic est filius, ille bubulci.
Suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem
Et casulam et notos tristis desiderat hædos.
Ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris,
(Quales esse decet, quos ardens purpura vestit,)
Nec pugillares defert in balnea raucus
Testiculos nec vellendas jam præbuit alas,
Crassa nec opposito pavidus tegit inguina gutto.
Hic tibi vina dabit, diffusa in montibus illis,
A quibus ipse venit, quorum sub vertice lusit:
Namque una atque eadem est vini patria atque ministri.
Forsitan exspectes, ut Gaditana canoro

147. *Mango* 'a slave-merchant.' Pers. vi, 76 ff; *FAY.* from *manu* and *ago*, because they made up their slaves for the market by various tricks; by drugs, amongst others; Plin. xxi, 26; *PRA.* x, 50; xxiv, 6; xxx, 5; *colorem fuco, et verum robur inani sagina mentitur;* Quint. ii, 15; s. v, 56, notes. *R.*

148. 'When you want him, speak in Latin, for he knows no Greek.' *GIF.*

149. *Habitus*; s. Luc. x, 127 ff; Sen. Ep. 95; Br. V. 12. *R.*

Tonsi; s. Hor. S. i, 5, 31; Ep. i, 18, 7; Tib. i, 4, 38; 7, 16. (*HY.*) *R.*

Ne quis, cui rectior est coma, crispulis misceatur; Sen. 95. *PRA.*

150. *Ut omnes præcincti recte pueri comtique ministrent*; Hor. S. ii, 8, 69 f; *LUB.* s. Ov. M. iv, 311. (*HS.*) *R.*

152. *Suspirare*, with an accusative, 'to sigh after;' Tib. i, 6, 35; (*BKH. HY.*) Hor. Od. iii, 7, 10. (*MI.*) *R.* It is impossible to read these lines without being impressed with the most favourable opinion of the writer. They are full of sweetness and sensibility, qualities which Gibbon denied to our author. The young neatherd (who seems to be his favourite) is mentioned, not only with the warmth of a kind master, but with the tenderness of an affectionate parent. It would seem from what follows (178 ff;) that Juvenal had superintended their education. One of the boys could read Homer: the other knew no language but his own. *GIF.*

154. "His look belies his birth; ingenuous grace Beams from his eye and flushes in his face." *GIF.*

155. 'Such should the sons of noble houses be.' *SVL.* s. i, 78, note. *MAD.*

Thus *Tyrio ardebat murice læna;* Virg. Æ. iv, 262. Sch. 'Purple' is also called *ignea*; V. Flac. i, 427; *flammata*; Mart. v, 20, 2; Stat. Ach. i, 297; *candens*; Hor. S. ii, 6, 102; *mixto incensa auro*; Stat. Th. x, 60. The same metaphor is used in Greek; *R. clarus vestis splendor purpureaï*; Lucr. ii, 51.

156. 'Nor, with hoarse voice, does he exhibit in the baths his robust manhood; nor have his arms been rendered smooth by art, nor does he timidly hide his exposed person by the interposition of the oil-flask.' iii, 263, note. [s. the plate representing *il Romano che s'andaua à stuffare et lauare, accompagnato dal suo paggio che portaua lo strigilo et il gotto*, p. 67; in Discorso del S. Guglielmo Choul Gentilhuomo Lionese sopra la Castrametatione et Bagni antichi de i Greci et Romani, Olmo, 1558.]

159. *Diffusa*; v, 30; *SVL.* vii, 121, note.

162. The Romans were arrived at such a pitch of licentiousness that they had at their banquets dancing girls

Incipiat prurire choro plausuque probatæ
Ad terram tremulo descendant clune puellæ,
Irritamentum Veneris languentis et acres
Divitis urticæ. Major tamen ista voluptas
Alterius sexus: magis ille extenditur et mox
Auribus atque oculis concepta urina movetur.
Non capit has nugas humilis domus. Audiat ille
Testarum crepitus cum verbis, nudum olido stans
Fornice mancipium quibus abstinet; ille fruatur
Vocibus obscœnis omnique libidinis arte,
Qui Lacedæmonium pytismate lubricat orbem:

from all parts of the world. Those from the south of Spain (x, 1;) were in high request: (*nec de Gadibus improbis puellæ vibrabunt sine fine prurientes lascivos docili tremore lumbos*; Mart. v, 78. Sch.) Their dance is neither more nor less than the fandango; which still forms the delight of all ranks in Spain; and which, though somewhat chastised in the neighbourhood of the capital, exhibits at this day, in the remote provinces, a perfect counterpart (actors and spectators) of the too free but faithful representation before us. *GIF.* id. i, 42, 12; *LUB.* 62, 9; iii, 63, 5; vi, 71, 1 ff; xiv, 203; Stat. S. i, 6, 71; Ath. iv, 1; *ut nos puella ex industria supra naturam mollior canora dulcedine et saltationis lubrico exerceat illecebris*; Macr. ii, 1; s. Liv. xxxix, 6; Gell. xix, 9. *R. PRA.* The fashion was borrowed from the Greeks: "To supper, sir!...All is prepared—the table and the couch—With due appurtenance of clothes and cushions. Chaplets and dainties of all kinds abound: Here rich perfumes are seen—there cakes and cates Of every fashion, cakes of honey, cakes Of sesamus, and cakes of unground corn: What more—a troop of dancing women fair, And minstrels who may chaunt us sweet Harmodius. Haste, sir, I beg you, to the banquet;" Aristoph. Ach. 1050 ff. *MIT.*

163. *Lascivus chorus*; Tib. ii, 1, 88. *R.*

166. *Urticæ*; ii, 128. *LUB.*

167. 'The softer sex is more excitable; and soon its passion stirs, imbibed by ear and eye.' Hor. A. P. 180 ff; Livy xxvii, 51, 1.

169. *Stultitiam patiuntur opes*; Hor. Ep. i, 18, 29. *LUB.*

170. 'The clicking of castanets.' ἡ τοῖς ὀστράκοις κρουσθεῖσα· Arist. R. 1301 f. These were used both by Spanish and by Indian dancing girls. *FAY.* s. Suet. vi, 20; *GRA. edere lascivos ad Bætica crusmata gestus, et Gaditanis ludere docta modis*; Mart. vi, 71, 1 f; Ath. v, 4; Δίδυμός φησιν, εἰωθέναι τινὰς ἀντὶ τῆς λύρας κογχύλια καὶ ὄστρακα συγκρούοντας, ἔνρυθμον [s. εὔρυθμον] ἦχόν τινα ἀποτελεῖν τοῖς ὀρχουμένοις· id. xiv, 9. (*CS. SW.*) *R.* The *testæ* were small oblong pieces of polished wood or bone, which the dancers held between their fingers, and clashed in measure, with inconceivable agility and address. The Spaniards of the present day are very curious in the choice of their castanets; some cost twenty-five or thirty dollars a pair; these are made of the beautifully variegated woods of South America. *GIF.*

'Words, which the half-clad slave that stands for hire in the foul brothel would not use.' *MAD.*

173. Few passages have perplexed the commentators more than this, and many alterations of the text have been proposed. The most simple interpretation perhaps is that of Sch. 'Who lubricates the pavement inlaid with Laconian marble by spirting from his lips the wines he tastes.' *FE. SM.* s. Hor. Od. ii, 14, 25 ff. *MAD.* The green marble of Tænarus was much esteemed. s. Plin. H. N. xxxvi, 7 s 11; (*HD.*) Prop. iii, 2, 9; Tib. iii, 3, 14; (*BKH.*) *stravit et* (*Heliogabalus*) *saxis Lace-*

Namque ibi Fortunæ veniam damus. Alea turpis,
Turpe et adulterium mediocribus. Hæc eadem illi
Omnia quum faciant, hilares nitidique vocantur.
Nostra dabunt alios hodie convivia ludos:
Conditor Iliados cantabitur atque Maronis
Altisoni dubiam facientia carmina palmam.
Quid refert, tales versus qua voce legantur?
Sed nunc dilatis averte negotia curis
Et gratam requiem dona tibi, quando licebit
Per totam cessare diem: non feneris ulla
Mentio nec, prima si luce egressa, reverti
Nocte solet, tacito bilem tibi contrahat uxor,
Humida suspectis referens multicia rugis
Vexatasque comas et vultum auremque calentem.
Protenus ante meum, quidquid dolet, exue limen:

daemoniis ac porphyreticis plateas in palatio, quas Antoninianas vocavit; Lampr. 24. Oval pieces of various coloured marbles, *ovatæ figuræ*, Plin. xxxv, 1; *orbes*, Sen. 87; were often inlaid in the pavements of their banqueting rooms. *R.*

In conviviis, quod poculis et pytismatis effunditur, simul atque cadit, siccescit; Vitr. vii, 4; *unam ei cœnam atque ejus comitibus dedi: quod si iterum mihi sit danda, actum siet. nam (ut alia omittam) pytissando modo mihi quid vini absumsit? sic hoc, dicens; asperum, pater, hoc est: aliud lenius sodes vide. relevi dolia omnia, omnes serias*; Ter. Heaut. iii, 1, 46 ff; *R.* s. xiii, 214.

174. "For there the world a large allowance make And spare the folly for the fortune's sake. Gaming, adultery, with a small estate Are damning crimes, but venial with a great; Nay more than venial; witty, gallant, brave, And such wild tricks 'as gentlemen should have!'" Thus, "In lords a wildness is a noble trick And cherish'd in them, and all men must love it." Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill. "So please your majesty, my master hath been an honourable gentleman; tricks he hath had in him, which gentlemen have!" Shaksp All's Well that Ends Well, v, 3. The late Lord Orford seems to have been somewhat of the same way of thinking: of the Duke of Wharton he says, he "comforted all the grave and dull by throwing away the brightest profusion of parts on witty fooleries, debaucheries, and scrapes; which may mix graces with a great character, but never can compose one!" See viii, 181 f, note. *GIF.*

177. Note on vi, 434; Suet. ii, 74; *E*, and "*acroama*" Cl. Cic. *R.* Of Atticus, C. Nepos says, *nemo in convivio ejus aliud acroama audivit, quam anagnosten; quod nos quidem jucundissimum arbitramur: neque umquam sine aliqua lectione apud eum cœnatum est, ut non minus animo quam ventre convivæ delectarentur. GIF.*

178. Homer shall be read aloud. s. vii, 153. *MAD.*

179. Note on vi, 436. *MAD.*

181. Thus Horace addresses Mæcenas; *mitte civiles super urbe curas*; Od. iii, 8, 17. *LUB.* [*sed tamen amoto quæramus seria ludo*, Hor. S. i, 1, 27; s. 1 Corinthians xiii, 11.]

184. The want of delicacy in this allusion betrays the general depravity of those times. *R.*

186. *Multicia*; ii, 66, note. *LUB.*

187. See Suet. ii, 39; iv, 36; *LUB.* vi, 38. *GRA.*

188. 'Divest yourself of;' *MAD.* s. Sil. i, 38; vii, 496; Claud. vii, 157. *R.* "Your eye in Scotland Would create soldiers, make our women fight

Pone domum et servos et quidquid frangitur illis
Aut perit: ingratos ante omnia pone sodales.
Interea Megalesiacæ spectacula mappæ
Ideum solenne colunt similisque triumpho
Præda caballorum prætor sedet ac (mihi pace
Immensæ nimiæque licet si dicere plebis,)
Totam hodie Romam circus capit et fragor aurem
Percutit, eventum viridis quo colligo panni.

To doff their dire distresses;" Shaksp. Macbeth, iv, 3.

189. 'Banish from your thoughts.'

191. 'You may just as well make it a holiday: all the world is at the Circus: you would find no one with whom to transact business of any kind.' *PRA.*

Megalesiacæ; s. vi, 69, note. *PRA.*

Mappæ; Nero, being told while he was at table, how anxiously the people were expecting his arrival as the signal for the commencement of the games, had the napkin, with which he had wiped his hands, thrown out of window, to give notice that he had dined, and would soon be at the Circus. Ever since which, the hanging out of a napkin from the prætor's house was the signal for the commencement of the games. Cassiod. iii, 51; *CAL.* Suet. vi, 22; Mart. xii, 29; *PRA.* Tert. de Sp. 16; *T.* Manil. ii, 189; (*SCA.*) Quint. Inst. O. i, 5, 57. (*SPA.*) *R.*

192. 'Of Ida.' s. Virg. Æ. ix, 80 ff; 617 ff. (*HY.*) *R.*

Triumpho i. e. *triumphanti*: x, 36 ff. *LUB.*

193. *Præda* i. e. 'eaten up, as it were, by horses,' 'falling a victim to the ruinous expenses of the games.' i, 59 f, notes; Tac. An. i, 15; (*L.*) Claud. xi, 11; (*HS.*) *G.* [*præda injuriæ puella stabat* Liv. iii, 48.] Compare ἀλλ' οὐ δύναμαι δείλαιος ἰύδειν, δαχνόμενος ὑπὸ τῆς δαπάνης καὶ τῆς φάτνης καὶ τῶν χρεῶν· Arist. N. 12 f; and the whole of that opening scene.

Pace 'without offence.' *PRA.*

195. Note on iii, 223. *R.* The passion of the Romans for the games of the Circus continued in after times. The following vivid and accurate picture is drawn after Amm. Marc. xiv, 6. "The impatient crowd rushed at the dawn of day to secure their places; and there were many who passed a sleepless and anxious night in the adjoining porticos. From the morning to the evening, careless of the sun or of the rain, the spectators, who sometimes amounted to the number of 100,000, remained in eager attention, their eyes fixed on the charioteers, their minds agitated with hope and fear, for the success of the colour which they favoured: and the happiness of Rome appeared to hang on the event of a race;" Gibbon. *GIF.*

'A burst of applause.' Quint. viii, 3, 1; Sen. de Tr. An. 2; (*L.*) Sil. iii, 694; iv, 7; V. Flac. i, 743; ii, 91; v, 273; Ov. F. iii, 741; Quint. Decl. 301. (*BU.*) *R.*

196. *Eventum* 'the success,' 'the victory.' Sch.

Viridis panni; [BANNER;] s. vi, 590, note; *miror tot millia virorum tam pueriliter idemtidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes curribus homines videre. si tamen aut velocitate equorum aut hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio nonnulla. at nunc favent panno, pannum amant; et si in ipso cursu medioque certamine hic color illuc, ille huc transferatur, studium favorque transibit, et repente, agitatores illos, equos illos, quos procul noscitant, quorum clamitant nomina, relinquent: tanta gratia, tanta auctoritas in una vilissima tunica*; Plin. Ep. ix, 6; *si veneto prasino-ve faves, qui coccina sumis, ne fias ista transfuga sorte, vide*; Mart. xiv, 131; *micant colores, albus, vel venetus, virens, rubensque....hortanturque obiter, juvantque blandis ultro plausibus.... dictant quadrupedantibus furorem.... impellunt, trepidant, trahunt, repugnant, ardescunt, saliunt, timent, timentur*; Sidon. Ap. xxiii; *PRA.* s. Suet. iv, 55; vi, 22; *R.* Dio lxxvii, 4. *GIF.* [Our own elections show the importance of party colours. *HOD.*]

Nam si deficeret, mœstam attonitamque videres
Hanc urbem, veluti Cannarum in pulvere victis
Consulibus. Spectent juvenes, quos clamor et audax
Sponsio, quos cultæ decet adsedisse puellæ;
†Spectent hoc nuptæ juxta recubante marito,†
†Quod pudeat narrâsse aliquem præsentibus ipsis.†
Nostra bibat vernum contracta cuticula solem
Effugiatque togam. Jam nunc in balnea, salva
Fronte, licet vadas, quamquam solida hora supersit
Ad sextam. Facere hoc non possis quinque diebus
Continuis, quia sunt talis quoque tædia vitæ

197. 'If it were to fail.' Sch. Cassiod. Ep. iii, 51; Priscian, viii. *R.*

198. 'On Cannæ's dusty field.' ii, 155; *PRA. ventus, quem Vulturnum incolæ regionis vocant, adversus Romanis coortus, multo pulvere in ipsa ora volvendo, prospectum ademit*; Liv. xxii, 46; *FAY.* and 43; Sil. ix, 491 ff. *R.*

199. 'The consuls' were Æmilius Paulus and Terentius Varro. Sch.

200. 'Betting.' *quærit, posito pignore, vincat uter*; Ov. A. A. i, 168; *T.* Tert. de Sp. 16. *R.*

We often find infinitives subjoined in this manner to one or more nouns, especially in Greek: *me nec femina, nec puer, nec spes, nec certare juvat, nec vincire*; Hor. Od. iv, 1, 29 ff; *R* ib. i, 1, 19 f; ii, 49 f; Virg. Æ. ix, 775 f; (in G. i, 25 f; the verb precedes;) Hom. Il. κ 174; Her. i, 54; Xen. An. i, 2, 27. [*BY*, on H. O. i, 1, 4. *K.*]

202. It was almost impossible to frequent the Circus without witnessing scenes of profligacy unfit for the eyes or ears of any modest woman. Ov. A. A. i, 135-170; Tr. ii, 280 ff. Hence the fathers of the church denounced its licentiousness in strong terms. *HNN.*

203. He alludes to that sunning of themselves, of which old men are so fond. Pers. iv, 18; *LUB.* ib. 33; v, 179; (*KG.*) *totos avida cute combibe soles*; Mart. x, 12; Plin. H. N. xxi, 14; Ep. iii, 1. *R.*

204. 'And escape from the ceremony and drudgery of the gown.' *LUB.* s. iii, 127 and 172, notes. *PRA.* Martial, who had withdrawn into Spain soon after the accession of Trajan, addresses from his retirement a little poem to his friend, which sets the misery of this attendance in a very strong light: *dum tu forsitan inquietus erras clamosa, Juvenalis, in Subura aut collem dominæ teris Dianæ: dum per limina te potentiorum sudatrix toga ventilat vagumque major Cœlius et minor fatigant*; xii, 18. When we recollect our poet's strong sense of independence, we are surprised that he too did not retire from this state of slavery; especially as he had property at Tibur, and, probably, at Arpinum. He doubtless sacrificed much to the mental pleasures, which could be found in perfection only in the capital; and indeed a mind like his, inquisitive, vigorous, and profoundly reflective, does not appear altogether suited to retirement. I may mistake, but I sometimes think I discover striking traits of similarity between our author and Dr. Johnson. *GIF.*

205. The forehead is the seat of shame. Pers. v, 104. *R.* The eyes were considered so by the Greeks. s. note on ὄμμασι· Her. i, 37, [91.]

Persicus, being an old man, was allowed (by way of indulgence) to take a bath at eleven in the forenoon, three hours before the usual time; *GIF.* i, 49, note; Pers. iii, 4; *PRA.* and then to come and take an early dinner, which might be done with propriety on holidays. *LUB.* vi, 418 ff, notes; Tac. An. xiv, 2; (*L.*) *R.* iv, 108, note.

207. *Tædia*: because *omnibus in rebus voluptatibus maximis finitimum est fastidium*; Cic. de Or. ii. *PRA.*

Magna. Voluptates commendat rarior usus.

Shakspeare has admirably expressed the like sentiment: "If all the year were playing holidays, To sport would be as tedious as to work; But when they seldom come, they wish'd-for come;" K. H. IV, pt. 2; A. i, sc. 2; *MAD.* and again, "These violent delights have violent ends And in their triumph die;—the sweetest honey Is loathsome in his own deliciousness And, in the taste, confounds the appetite;" Rom. and Jul. ii, 6. *GIF.* Compare also the speech of the Player-King in Hamlet; iii, 2.

208. According to the saying of Chilo, *μηδὲν ἄγαν* (Arist. Rh. ii, 14, 2;) *rara juvant*; Mart. iv, 29; whence the Latin adage *omne rarum carum, vilescit quotidianum*: *LUB. et quidem omnia præclara rara*; Cic. Læl. *PRA. nulla est voluptas quæ non adsiduitate sui fastidium pariat*; Plin. xii, 17; *τὸ γὰρ ἡδὺ, ἐὰν πολὺ, οὔ τί γε ἡδύ.* s. Sen. de V. B. 7; Macr. S. vii, 7; Cic. de Or. iii, 25. *R.* ["Pleasure's a toil, when constantly pursued." *DRY.*]

SATIRE XII.

ARGUMENT.

This is the shortest of Juvenal's pieces; yet it is by no means wanting in good passages, some of much moral force; and many of a pathetic and affectionate tendency.

Catullus, for whom he had conceived a friendship of the liveliest kind, had narrowly escaped shipwreck; and the Poet, whose joy knows no bound on the occasion, (a proof of his not being deficient in the "social affections,") addresses an exulting letter to their common friend, Corvinus; in which, after acquainting him that he was then about to sacrifice the victims he had vowed for the safety of Catullus, 1..16; he describes his danger and escape. 17..82.

He then gives a most beautiful and animated picture of the private part of the solemnity, and of the various marks of gratulation which his house exhibits; 83..92. So far we see nothing but the pious and grateful friend.

The Satirist now takes his turn most adroitly and unexpectedly: he recollects that sacrifices are vowed by others, for the preservation of their acquaintance; this leads him to speak with manly confidence of his own disinterestedness, which he considers as almost unique; and which he opposes, with equal spirit and success, to the base and designing promises of the legacy hunters, by whom the sick-beds of the rich and childless were constantly surrounded, 93..127; and he concludes with an appropriate malediction on such heartless and selfish wretches. 128..130. *GIF. R.*

With the former part of this Satire may be compared Horace, Ode i, 36; ii, 7; iii, 14; and Catullus, ix. With the latter part, Lucian, Dialogues of the Dead, v..x; and Horace, Satire ii, 5. Of Juvenal's two friends we know nothing. *R.*

Natali, Corvine, die mihi dulcior hæc lux,
Qua festus promissa deis animalia cespes
Exspectat. Niveam reginæ ducimus agnam:
Par vellus dabitur pugnanti Gorgone Maura.
Sed procul extensum petulans quatit hostia funem,
Tarpeio servata Jovi, frontemque coruscat:
Quippe ferox vitulus, templis maturus et aræ
Spargendusque mero, quem jam pudet ubera matris
Ducere, qui vexat nascenti robora cornu.
Si res ampla domi similisque affectibus esset,
Pinguior Hispulla traheretur taurus et ipsa
Mole piger nec finitima nutritus in herba,
Læta sed ostendens Clitumni pascua sanguis

1. 'Natal day.' s. Pers. vi, 19; *PRA.* xi, 84; Hor. Od. iv, 11, 1-20; Virg. E. iii, 76. *MAD.*

2. 'Festal;' Virg. Æ. ii, 249. *R.*

'The altar of turf.' s. Hor. Od. iii, 8, 2-4. *MAD.*

3. 'To Juno.' Sch. *ast ego, quæ divûm incedo* [126] *regina*; Virg. Æ. i, 46; *PRA.* s. Liv. v, 22; xxxix, 3. *R.*

'White' victims were offered to the celestials, and black to the infernal deities. Hor. S. i, 8, 27; Virg. Æ. iv, 61. *MAD.*

Ducere; 112; x, 65; Ov. M. xv, 114; (*HS.*) *trahere*; 11; *R. ductus cornu sacer stabit hircus ad aram*; Virg. G. ii, 395.

4. 'Minerva,' Sch. when she went into battle, was armed with the ægis; whereon was Medusa's head, which petrified all who looked upon it. s. Ath. v, 20; *LUB.* Hom. Il. E; *PRA.* Virg. Æ. viii, 435-438. *MAD.*

The Gorgons were the three daughters of Phorcus and Ceto, Medusa, Euryale, and Sthenone. They dwelt in Africa near the confines of Mauritania. *LUB.* Medusa alone was mortal, and was slain by Perseus. *PRA.* s. Apoll. ii, 4, 2 f; and Virg. Æ. ii, 616; viii, 435; (*HY.*) Hes. Theog. *R.*

5. Victims were led to the altar by long and loose cords, that they might not appear to be dragged reluctantly, which would have been an ill omen. *AS. observatum est a sacrificantibus, ut, si hostia, quæ ad aras duceretur, fuisset vehementius reluctata ostendissetque, se invitum altaribus admoveri, amoveretur, quia invito deo offerri eam putabant*; Macr. iii, 5; *PRA.* s. Hor. Od. iii, 13, 3 ff; iv, 2, 54 ff. (*JN.*) *R.*

6. See vi, 47, note. *LUB.* The Tarpeian rock was so called from Tarpeia. *MAD.* See *A.* Sil. x, 432 ff; (*D.*) Hor. Od. i, 12, 19 f. *R.*

'Brandishes.' Sch. Ov. M. iv, 493; (*HS.*) Theoc. iii, 5; Lucr. ii, 320. (*WK.*) *R.*

7. See Macr. iii, 1-10; *PRA.* viii, 169. *R.*

Templis et aræ, by the figure hendiadis. *SVL.*

8. Virg. Æ. iv, 60 f; *LUB.* id. vi, 244. *PRA.* Hence the Greek epigram κήν με φάγῃς ἐτὶ ῥίζαν, ὁμῶς ἔτι καρποφορήσω ὅσσον ἐπισπεῖσαι σοὶ, τρᾶγε, δυομένῳ· Anth. i; *MAD. fundit purum inter cornua vinum*; Ov. M. vii, 584. *R.*

Matre relicta; Hor. Od. iv, 2, 54. *R.*

9. See Virg. G. iii, 232 f; Sch. *ER.* iii, 86 f. *PRA.*

10. See Hor. Od. ii, 17, 30 ff; iii, 23, 9-20; iv, 2, 53 ff. *R.*

11. *Hispulla*; vi, 74. *LUB.*

12. See Hor. Od. iii, 23, 11. *R.*

13. The waters of Clitumnus, a river of Umbria on the confines of Tuscany, (now 'the Timia,') were supposed to make the cattle, which drank of them, white. Hence the altars of Jupiter were usually supplied with victims from its

Iret et a grandi cervix ferienda ministro
Ob reditum trepidantis adhuc horrendaque passi
Nuper et incolumem sese mirantis amici.
Nam præter pelagi casus et fulguris ictum
Evasi densæ cœlum abscondere tenebræ
Nube una subitusque antennas impulit ignis,
Quum se quisque illo percussum crederet et mox
Attonitus nullum conferri posse putaret
Naufragium velis ardentibus. Omnia fiunt
Talia, tam graviter, si quando poetica surgit
Tempestas. Genus ecce aliud discriminis: audi
Et miserere iterum, quamquam sint cetera sortis
Ejusdem: pars dira quidem sed cognita multis
Et quam votiva testantur fana tabella
Plurima. Pictores quis nescit ab Iside pasci?

banks. Plin. ii, 7; 103; *RG.* Virg. G. ii, 146 ff; Claud. xxviii, 506 f; *PRA.* Prop. ii, 19, 25 f; Vib. Seq. p. 101 ff; (*OB.*) Plin. Ep. viii, 8. *R.* This letter is a perfect model of simplicity, elegance, and taste. *GIF.* [Sil. iv, 547 f; vi, 645 ff; Luc. i, 473 f; Stat. S. i, 4, 128 ff. *ADD,* Spoletto, p. 49 f.]

14. *Iret* 'should flow.' *SVL.*

'The minister' was called *popa. RG.* s. Pers. vi, 74. *R.*

15. *Horret adhuc animus manifestaque gaudia differt, dum stupet et tanto cunctatur credere voto*; Claud. xv, 8 f. *GIF.*

18. See Acts xxvii, 20. *MAD.*

19. 'The electric fluid,' *ignis Helenæ*, or, as the French call it, *le feu Saint-Elme.* s. Plin. ii, 37; (*HD.*) Stat. Th. vii, 792 ff. (*BA.*) *R.* See Ariel's second speech in Shaksp. Temp.

21. *Attoniti* are those *qui vivi stupent et in totum sibi excidunt*; Sen. N. Q. ii, 27. *R.*

22. For in case of shipwreck many might get safe to land. s. Acts xxvii, 44. *MAD.*

23. *Poetica*; for instance, Hom. Od. E; Virg. Æ. i; and iii; Ov. M. xi. *PRA.* διήσει γὰρ τότε (ὁ συγγραφεὺς) ποιητικοῦ τινὸς ἀνέμου ἐπουρίσαντος τὰ ἀκάτια κ. τ. λ. Luc. de Hist. Scr. t. iii, p. 405; καὶ εἴ τί σε ἄλλο οἱ ἱμβρόντητοι ποιηταὶ καλοῦσι καὶ μάλιστα ὅταν ἀτορῶσι πρὸς τὰ μίτρα. ἅπαντα γὰρ ταῦτα λῆρος ἤδη ἀναπέφηνε καὶ κάπνος ποιητικὸς ἀτιχνῶς, ἔξω τοῦ πατάγου τῶν ὀνομάτων· id. Timon. 1; id. Jov. Trag. 6. *R.*

24. Stat. Th. xii, 349. (*BA.*) *R.*

27. Persons in peril of shipwreck often vowed to some deity a painting of their dangers and escape, in case they got safe to land. Sch. *LUB.* s. Pers. i, 89; *PRA.* Hor. Od. i, 5, end; *MAD.* xiv, 302.

28. The hatred, which our author bears to this exotic deity, breaks out on all occasions. It is singular, that an Egyptian goddess, whose genuine worshippers at home held the sea and every thing connected with it in abhorrence, should be fixed upon at Rome for the tutelar power of that element. In consecrating votive tables to Neptune, there was some propriety: but Isis not only trenched upon his prerogative, but on those of Apollo, Æsculapius, &c. Cat. i, 3 f. The unbounded attachment of the women to her, seems to have finally seduced the men; and this strange divinity (whose temples were little better than marts of debauchery) was suffered to usurp by rapid degrees, the attributes of almost every other god. We learn from Propertius that the temples were profaned

Accidit et nostro similis fortuna Catullo.
Quum plenus fluctu medius foret alveus et jam,
Alternum puppis latus evertentibus undis
Arboris incertæ, nullam prudentia cani
Rectoris conferret opem; decidere jactu
Cœpit cum ventis, imitatus castora, qui se
Eunuchum ipse facit, cupiens evadere damno
Testiculi: adeo medicatum intelligit inguen.
"Fundite, quæ mea sunt," dicebat, "cuncta," Catullus,
Præcipitare volens etiam pulcerrima, vestem
Purpuream, teneris quoque Mæcenatibus aptam,
Atque alias, quarum generosi graminis ipsum

with pictures of a much worse character. *GIF.* s. vi, 489; *LUB.* Hor. A. P. 19 ff. *PRA.* Her grand feast at Rome was called *Isidis navigium*; Lac. Inst. i, 11; Apul. M. xi, p. 367. *R.*

31. *Puppis* here means 'the stern' or aft part of the ship, ἡ πρυμνὴ: as *medius alveus* is μέση νηῦς 'the midship;' both are distinguished from πρώρη 'the fore ship;' note on Her. i, 1, [46;] *ancora de prora jacitur; stant litore puppes;* Virg. Æ. iii, 277; ἡ μὲν πρώρα ἐρείσασα ἔμεινεν ἀσάλευτος, ἡ δὲ πρύμνα ἐλύετο ὑπὸ τῆς βίας τῶν κυμάτων· Acts xxvii, 41.

32. *Arboris* 'of the ship;' Ov. Her. 12, 8. *R.* Thus ξύλα is put for νῆες, note on Her. viii, 100, [42:] and 'a ship' is called δόρυ εἰνάλιον· Pind. P. iv, 47; 68; meaning 'a tree stripped of its bark;' whence δόρυ also means 'a spear.'

Instabilis; Virg. G. iv, 195. *R.*

33. 'To compound;' Job ii, 4; *MAD.* 'to settle the affair in dispute.' *LUB.* [Livy ii, 35, e.]

34. This anecdote of 'the beaver' is asserted; Plin. viii, 30 s 47; xxxvii, 6; (*HD.*) Sol. 23; but denied on competent authority; Plin. xxxii, 3 s 13; *LUB.* s. Sil. xv, 484 ff; Arist. H. A. vii, 5; Æl. H. A. vi, 33 f; Diosc. ii, 23; 26; (Pliny relates a similar story of the elephant's teeth: viii, 3 s 4; [s. xi, 106, note;]) *R.* Pers. v, 135. *PRA.* The sebacious matter, called in pharmacy *castoreum*, is secreted by two glands near the root of the tail; Brown's Vulg. Err. iii, 4. *MAD.* This, though an idle fable, makes a very good illustration in our author's hands. The same use of it is made in Sapor's letter to Constantius: Ammian. xvii, 5. *GIF.* [Ov. Nux 165 f.]

37. Acts xxvii, 18 f; *PRA.* and 38; *R.* Jonah i; τοιοῦτον δέ τι συμβαίνει καὶ περὶ τὰς ἐν τοῖς χειμῶσιν ἐκβολάς· ἁπλῶς μὲν γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἀποβάλλεται ἑκών, ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἅπαντες οἱ νοῦν ἔχοντες· Arist. Eth. iii, 1.

39. *Mæcenatibus*; i, 66. *LUB.*

40. There is not, perhaps, much more foundation for this fact, than for that mentioned in 34; the belief of it, however, was very general; and this is sufficient for the poet. Martial frequently speaks of this singular property of the air and water of Bætica (Andalusia) in staining the fleeces of the sheep kept there, with a bright yellow or golden hue: and Virgil, long before him, had mentioned this faculty of communicating colours to the "flocks at feed," as one of the blessings of that golden period, which was to commence with the arrival of young Pollio at man's estate; (*ipse sed in pratis aries jam suave rubenti murice jam croceo mutabit vellera luto; sponte sua sandyx pascentes vestiet agnos*; E. iv, 43 ff. *PRA.*) The truth of this was not ascertained, because the youth, whoever he was, died too soon; but as nature is invariable, methinks the wool of Andalusia should be as rich in native grain now, as heretofore: perhaps it is so: the Spanish shepherds, however, do not trust to this: they stain the fleeces of their sheep at present with a kind of ochre: probably they always

Infecit natura pecus, sed et egregius fons
Viribus occultis et Bæticus adjuvat aër.
Ille nec argentum dubitabat mittere, lances
Parthenio factas, urnæ cratera capacem
Et dignum sitiente Pholo vel conjuge Fusci.
Adde et bascaudas et mille escaria, multum
Cælati, biberat quo callidus emtor Olynthi.

did so; and this, after all, may be the secret; *GIF.* s. Plin. viii, 48; *LUB.* Mart. v, 38, 7; viii, 28, 5; 6; ix, 62; xii, 100; xiv, 133. *PRA. R.*

42. *Bætis* is now 'the Guadalquivir,' *PRA.* i.e. (in Arabic) *Wady al Kabyr* 'the great river.' *R.*

43. *Argentum*; i, 76. *R.*

44. 'By Parthenius,' a sculptor, Sch. of whom we know nothing; s. iii, 91, note. *R.*

The *urna* contained 4 *congii* or 24 *sextarii*; *RG.* vi, 426. *R.*

Crater; s. Hor. Od. iii, 8, 13; 18, 7; *R.* ii, 87, note.

45. *Pholus* was one of the Centaurs; Sch. Diodor. v, 2. *J.* *σκύπφιον δὲ λαβὼν (Ἡρακλῆς) δίπας ἔμμιστρον ὡς τριλάγυιον, πᾶν ἐπισχόμενος τό ῥά οἱ παρίθηκε (Φόλος) κιράσας·* Stesich. in Ath. xi, 14; *GRA.* Apoll. ii, 5, 4; Virg. G. ii, 455 ff; V. Flac. i, 337 f; Stat. Th. ii, 564. *R.*

Cornelius Fuscus is mentioned, iv, 112; *LUB.* but this is more probably *Aurelius Fuscus*, xvi, 46; Plin. Ep. vii, 9. (Mart. vii, 28. *MAD.*) Some suspect the lady to be *Saufeia*; vi, 320 ff; ix, 117. *R.* The Roman writers take frequent notice of the immoderate love of the women for wine. The following passage is very humorous, and withal so ardent, that I doubt whether the most brain-sick lover ever poured out such genuine strains of rapture to his goddess, as the bibulous old lady before us lavishes on her darling liquor: *flos veteris vini meis naribus objectus est: ejus amor cupidam me huc prolicit per tenebras: ubi, ubi est? prope me est. evax! habeo: salve, anime mi. Liberi lepos; ut veteris vetusti cupida sum! nam omnium unguentûm odor præ tuo nautea est: tu mihi stacte, tu cinnamomum, tu rosa, tu crocinum et casia es, tu bdellium: nam ubi tu profusus, ibi ego me pervelim sepultam!* Plaut. Curc. i, 2, [1 ff.] *GIF.*

46. *Barbara depictis veni bascauda Britannis, sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam;* Mart. xiv, 99. *LUB.* These 'baskets' (almost the only manufacture of our simple ancestors) seem to have excited the admiration, if not the envy of the Romans, by the beauty of their workmanship. It is curious to observe how greatly the most savage nations excel in this kind of rush-work. Vaillant speaks of some baskets which he found among the people of Caffraria; and our navigators have brought from the new-discovered isles, specimens of art in this branch, which our expertest basket-makers would strive in vain to equal. It is some little compliment to our forefathers, that their conquerors adopted the name with the article, which must have borne a high price, if we may judge from the value of the precious effects among which it is enumerated. *GIF.* "BASKET, *Bascauda*, a basket; *basket dorn*, a hand-basket; an ancient British word, as you may see in Martial, &c." Pryce, Archæol. Cornu-Brit.

Et is wanting before *multum*. The omission of the conjunction is common in Juvenal, and is sometimes awkward as in vi, 118; 604; viii, 27. *R.*

47. Philip of Macedon bribed Lasthenes and Eurycrates to betray Olynthus [now Agios Mamas, *AW.*] into his power. Because he ever afterwards spoke of them as traitors, they hung themselves; Sch. s. Demosth. Ol. Thuc. i, 58 ff; Diodor. xvi, 53 f. Philip bought many cities in this way; Sen. Ep. 94. Once when he was about to attack a certain castle, the scouts brought him word that the road was impracticable; the king immediately asked *εἰ χαλκοῦν οὕτως ἐστὶν, ὥστε μηδ' ὄνον προσελθεῖν χρυσίον κομίζοντα·* Plut. M. xv, t. ii, p. 178; Cic. Att. i, 16. *R.* He used to sleep with a gold cup under his pillow: Plin.

Sed quis nunc alius, qua mundi parte, quis audet
Argento præferre caput rebusque salutem?
†Non propter vitam faciunt patrimonia quidam†
†Sed vitio cæci propter patrimonia vivunt.†
Jactatur rerum utilium pars maxima: sed nec
Damna levant. Tunc, adversis urguentibus, illuc
Recidit, ut malum ferro submitteret, ac se
Explicat angustum. Discriminis ultima, quando
Præsidia afferimus navem factura minorem.
I nunc et ventis animam committe, dolato
Confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus

xxxiii, 3. *PRA.* The assassination of Philip by Pausanias took place, 336 B. C. *MAD.*

'Wily.' *blandus pariter et insidiosus alloquio; qui plura promitteret, quam præstaret; in seria et jocos artifex, &c*; Just. ix, 8. *PRA.* It was said of him that what he could not conquer by iron, he won by gold. *MAD.*

Olynthus was a very consequential town of Thrace, in the neighbourhood of Macedonia, *PRA.* and a dependency of Athens; Xen. H. G. v, p. 433 ff; Q. Curt. viii, 8 f; 19; C. Nep. xvi, 1. *R.*

48. Aristippus, the philosopher, being on board a ship with pirates, threw all his money overboard secretly; lest, if they discovered it, they should throw him into the sea to get possession of his wealth. *MAD.*

50 f. These lines are condemned by *BY.* and defended by *ACH.* The two preceding lines also are objected to by *GIF.* For *quidam* we should probably read *quique. R.* [s. *BY*, on H. A. P. 337. *K.*]

'Most men mistake the means for the end.' s. viii, 84; xi, 11, notes; *οὐ γὰρ οὕτω τοῦ πλουτεῖν ἐρῶσιν, ὡς τοῦ διὰ τὸ πλουτεῖν εὐδαιμονίζεσθαι. καὶ οὕτω δὴ ἔχει, μηδὲν ὄφελος εἶναι περικαλλοῦς οἰκίας τῷ οἰκοῦντι, μηδὲ χρυσοῦ καὶ ἐλέφαντος, εἰ μή τις αὐτὰ θαυμάζοι·* Luc. Nigr. 23. *R.*

53. After *levant* we must either understand *navem* (s. Virg. Æ. i, 145; *HEI.*) or *discrimen*, as *damna* is the nominative. *R.*

54. *Recidit*: s. Livy xxx, 42, f; *ED.* xliii, 6; (*G. D.*) Tac. An. iii, 59; and Suet. v, 9; (*E.*) Ov. Her. 14, 46; and Claud. xv, 44 f. (*HS.*) The syllable *re-* is common when prefixed to verbs beginning with a consonant, and short when it precedes a consonant inserted to avoid hiatus, as *redeo redoleo, &c.* Prop. iv, 8, 44; (*HS. BKH.*) Sil. i, 309; (*D.*) Manil. i, p. 48; and Prop. ii, 24. (*SCA.*) *R.*

'It came to that pass.' *MAD.*

'To the axe.' *MAD.*

'And extricates himself when straitened.' *LUB.*

55. 'The jeopardy is extreme, when we employ remedies which will mutilate and cripple the ship.' *MAD. LUB.*

56. *Βοηθείαις ἐχρῶντο·* Acts xxvii, 17. *MAD.*

57. *I nunc*; vi, 306; Sen. Med. 650. *R.*

Ventis. s. Hor. Od. i, 3, 9-24. *MAD.* Prop. iii, 7, 29 ff; Ov. Am. iii, 2; and Phædr. iv, 6, 8; (*BU.*) Grat. p. 45; (*EA.*) Sen. Med. 304. *R.*

58. "Trust to a plank, and draw precarious breath, At most, seven inches from the jaws of death!" *GIF.* [s. *BL*, on Æ. Th. 759.] Anacharsis, on hearing *τέτταρας δακτύλους εἶναι τὸ πάχος τῆς νεώς*, observed *τοσοῦτον θανάτου τοὺς πλέοντας ἀπέχειν·* Laert. i. *SVL.* Hence a ship is called *τριδάκτυλον ξύλον πεύκινον·* D. Chrys. Or. lxiv. *ὀλίγον δὲ διὰ ξύλου Αἰδ' ἐρύκει·* Arat. Phæn. 300; *parva materia sejungit fata*; Sen. Contr. iii; *potuit tenui fidere ligno, inter vitæ mortisque vias nimium gracili limite ducto*; Sen. Med. 306 ff; s. xiv, 288; Ov. Am. ii, 11, 25 ff; Anth. Gr. t. ii, pt. 2, p. 55. (*JC.*) *R.* On the other hand, it has been wisely remarked, *erras si navigatione tantum existimas minimum esse, quo a morte vita diducitur; in omni loco æque tenue intervallum est*; Sen. Ep. *GIF.*

Quatuor aut septem, si sit latissima tæda!
Mox cum reticulis et pane et ventre lagenæ
Adspice sumendas in tempestate secures.
Sed postquam jacuit planum mare, tempora postquam
Prospera vectoris fatumque valentius Euro
Et pelago, postquam Parcæ meliora benigna
Pensa manu ducunt hilares et staminis albi
Lanificæ, modica nec multum fortior aura
Ventus adest: inopi miserabilis arte cucurrit
Vestibus extentis et, quod superaverat unum,
Velo prora suo. Jam deficientibus Austris,
Spes vitæ cum sole redit: tum gratus Iulo,
Atque novercali sedes prælata Lavino,
Conspicitur sublimis apex, cui candida nomen
Scrofa dedit, lætis Phrygibus mirabile sumen

59. *Tæda* 'the deal.' Sch.

60. 'With wallets;' Hor. S. i, 1, 47; Pers. v, 140. *LUB.*

61. 'Look after,' 'provide.' *PRA.*

62. *Jacuit* is opposed to *surrexit*: s. Virg. E. ii, 26; (*HY.*) Sil. v, 583. (*HS.*) *R.* κῦμα 'a wave' is akin to the Hebrew קוּם 'to rise.'

63. The destinies (iii, 27; ix, 135 f; *PRA.* x, 252. *MAD.*) were more mighty than the deities: Sil. v, 76; 406. *R.*

65. The phrase *ducere pensa* alludes to the action of the spinster, who 'draws' the wool, or flax, from the distaff as she spins it; this she continues, till 'the task' assigned her is finished. s. Hor. Od. iii, 27, 63. *MAD.* [Livy iv, 52, e.]

'Cheerful.' *MAD.* s. Tib. iii, 3, 35; (*BKH. HY.*) Sil. i, 281. *R.*

It was a poetical fiction that the Fates spun 'white' or black 'yarn' according as a mortal's lot was prosperous or adverse. *ultima volventes orabat pensa sorores, ut traherent parva stamina pulla mora*; Mart. iv, 73, 3 f; *LUB. si mihi lanificæ ducunt non pulla sorores stamina*; vi, 58, 7 f; *PRA.* Hor. Od. ii, 3, 16. *R.*

67. 'In piteous plight she made her way by a poor contrivance.' *MAD.* See notes on ἀναγκαῖος' Thuc. ii, 70; v, 8; vi, 37; by *BF.*

68. 'With the crew's garments spread out to catch the breeze.' *LUB.* s. Tac. An. ii, 24. *R.*

Superare is used for *superesse*. *PRA. solus superabat Acestes*; Virg. Æ. v, 519. *MAD.*

69. 'The fore-sail,' *MAD.* which was called *dolon*; the main-sail was *artemon*, and the mizzen-sail *epidromus*. *PRA.*

'The south winds' were very violent on the coasts of Italy. s. Hor. S. i, 1, 6; Od. iii, 3, 4 f; i, 3, 14-16. *MAD.*

70. Thus Neptune *collectas fugat nubes solemque reducit*; Virg. Æ. i, 143. *R.*

71. *Alba Longa*, iv, 61, note, was founded by Iulus, the son of Æneas and Creusa, who left *Lavinum* (now 'Citta Lavinia') to his step-mother Lavinia. Sch. *FAY. PRA.* Liv. i, 1; 3; Virg. Æ. i, 2; 267 ff; and Tib. ii, 5, 49. (*HY.*) *R.* Though twenty miles from the coast, it formed a conspicuous land-mark. *GIF.*

72. See Virg. Æ. iii, 388 ff; viii, 42 ff; 81 ff; (*HY.*) Varr. R. R. ii, 4. *LUB. PRA. R.*

73. See vi, 177, note. *MAD.*

Sumen; xi, 138; *R.* Pers. i, 53. *PRA.*

Et numquam visis triginta clara mamillis.
Tandem intrat positas inclusa per æquora moles
Tyrrhenamque Pharon porrectaque brachia rursum
Quæ pelago occurrunt medio longeque relinquunt
Italiam. Non sic igitur mirabere portus,
Quos natura dedit. Sed trunca puppe magister
Interiora petit Baianæ pervia cymbæ
Tuti stagna sinus. Gaudent ibi vertice raso

74. *Numquam*; understand *antea*. *LUB.*

'Thirty teats with a pig at each.' *MAD.*

75. *Portum Ostiæ exstruxit, circumducto dextra sinistraque brachio, et ad introitum profundo jam solo mole objecta, quam quo stabilius fundaret, navem ante demersit, qua magnus obeliscus ex Ægypto fuerat advectus, congestisque pilis superposuit altissimam turrim in exemplum Alexandrini Phari, ut ad nocturnos ignes cursum navigia dirigerent*; Suet. v, 20. This grand undertaking employed 30,000 labourers for eleven years. *LUB.* s. V. Flac. vii, 84 ff. (*BU.*) *R.* Dio gives a very rational account of the motives which induced Claudius to execute this stupendous work; which seems to have been highly necessary for ensuring the regular supplies of Rome. *GIF.* s. Tac. An. i, 18. [" It is worth while to compare Juvenal's description of this port with the figure it makes on the coin. The seas may very properly be said to be enclosed between the two semicircular moles that almost surround them. The colossus, with something like a lighted torch in its hand, is probably the *Pharos*. The two moles, that we must suppose are joined to the land behind the Pharos, are very poetically described as they retire from one another in the compass they make, till their two ends almost meet a second time in the midst of the waters, where the figure of Neptune sits. The poet's reflection on the haven is very just, since there are few natural ports better landlocked and closed on all sides, than this seems to have been:" *ADD*, R. p. 97.]

76. See vi, 83; *PRA. WF*, on P. M. t. v, p. 120; 149; Ov. M. xi, 393; xiii, 903. *R.*

Rursum 'on her return,' *MAD.* or 'still further' i. e. than the light-house, *GRA.* [or 'a second time.' *ADD.*]

81. *Habet præteriti doloris secura* [iii, 196, note;] *recordatio delectationem: ceteris vero nulla perfunctis propria molestia, casus autem alienos sine ullo dolore intuentibus etiam ipsa misericordia est jucunda*; Cic. Ep. Dio v, 12; *PRA.* ἡδύ τοι σωθέντα μεμνῆσθαι πόνων· Eur. And. fr. x, 2; s. Sen. Ep. 78; Macr. vii, 2; *R. forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit*; Virg. Æ. i, 207; Lucr. ii, 1 ff; Hom. Od. ο 399 f; Arist. Rh. i, 11, 3; [Xen. An. iv, 3, 2. (*HUT.*)]

"With shaven crowns." *GIF.* It was the custom in distress at sea to invoke the aid of the deities: Jonah i, 5; often with the addition of a solemn vow to cut off the hair and offer it as an acknowledgement of preservation. When St Paul says, "There shall not an hair of your head perish," Acts xxvii, 34; [xviii, 18; but s. St Matthew x, 30;] he may allude to this custom: as if he had said "You need not shave and devote your hair, for you shall be preserved without doing so." *MAD.* δοκῶ δέ μοι οὐκ ἀλόγως ἂν καὶ ζυρήσασθαι τὴν κεφαλήν, ὥσπερ οἱ ἐκ τῶν ναυαγιῶν ἀποσωθέντες ἐλεύθεροι· Luc. Hermot. 86; Anth. Gr. vi, 21, ep. 1; Artem. Oneir. i, 23; Petr. 63; *PC*, A. G. iii, 20; iv, 5. *R.* It was anciently supposed that the gods would accept life for life, that the voluntary devotement of one person would preserve another from impending fate; *FAY.* (s. Eur. Alc. Macr. iii, 9; *AX. PRA.*) absolute forgiveness was deemed no attribute of the heathen divinities. As the world grew older, it grew more foolish: it imagined that the gods would be shuffled off with somewhat less than full payment; and this persuasion gave rise to a thousand absurdities, such as the maiming and

Garrula securi narrare pericula nautæ.
Ite igitur, pueri, linguis animisque faventes
Sertaque delubris et farra imponite cultris
Ac molles ornate focos glebamque virentem:
Jam sequar et sacro, quod præstat, rite peracto,
Inde domum repetam, graciles ubi parva coronas
Accipiunt fragili simulacra nitentia cera.
Hic nostrum placabo Jovem Laribusque paternis
Thura dabo atque omnes violæ jactabo colores.
Cuncta nitent: longos erexit janua ramos
Et matutinis operatur festa lucernis.

wounding still practised in barbarous countries, the sacrifice of some personal beauty, the vowing of hecatombs, &c. &c. The hair was usually cherished with extreme care and affection, and therefore was not thought unworthy to be tendered in a calamity like this, as a vicarious offering for the life. This is perhaps the true history of these vows. *GIF.* Pers. iii, 106, note; Livy xxiv, 16, 11.

83. *Rebus divinis, quæ publice fierent, ut favorent linguis imperabatur*; Cic. de Div. i, 102; ib. ii, 83; *PRA.* Hor. Od. iii, 1, 2; *ore favete omnes*; Virg. Æ. v, 71; *MAD.* εὐφημεῖτε· 'silence! attention!' εὐφημεῖν is 'to utter words of good omen,' and (that words of ill omen may not escape) 'to observe a reverential silence.' *MIT.* s. Theoph. Ch. xix, 3; (*CS.*) Hor. Od. iii, 1, 2; 14, 11; (*MI.*) Tib. ii, 1, 84; 2, 1; (*HY.*) *R.* Eur. Hec. 528-531.

84. 'Garlands.' s. 91; vi, 51; ix, 85; Hom. Il. A 39; Virg. Æ. iv, 459; *R. delubra deûm festa velamus fronde*; id. ii, 248 f. *MAD.*

The fire, the head of the victim, and the sacrificial knife were sprinkled with the sacred meal, which was a mixture of flour, salt, and water. *PRA.* (*salsæ fruges*; Virg. Æ. ii, 133.) Hence the word *immolor*. *MAD.* [s. Her. iv, 60, note.]

85. See 2; *LUB.* Hor. Od. i, 19, 13. (*MI.*) *R.*

86. 'In due form.' Hor. Od. i, 32, 16; iv, 4, 25; 6, 37; 15, 28. *R.* [Virg. Æ. iv, 50; 555; 638.]

88. See notes on x, 55; *PRA.* ix, 137 ff; *R. renidentes lares*; Hor. Ep. 2, 66. They were partly made of 'wax.' *LUB.*

'Brittle;' or 'easily moulded;' Ov. M. xv, 169. *ACH.*

89. See Pers. v, 31; *LUB.* viii, 14, note; *PRA.* viii, 110 f; *MAD.* ix, 137 ff; Hor. Od. i, 36, 2; iii, 23, 3. *R.*

90. Besides 'the purple and the white violet,' there is the *viola tricolor* of (Linnæus) or 'pansy:' "And maidens call it love-in-idleness;" Shaksp. Mids. N. Dr. ii, 2; the name which it retains in the south of Hampshire. (The flower there known by the name of 'heartsease' is the *pallens viola* of Virgil, E. x, 47; *cheiranthus cheiri* of Linnæus, or 'yellow wallflower.') May it not be that "little western flower," amid whose blossoms Pindar imbedded the infant Iamus? ἀλλ' ἐγκέκρυπτο γὰρ σχοίνῳ βατίᾳ τ' ἐν ἀπειρεσίῳ, ἴων ξανθαῖσι καὶ παμπορφύροις ἀκτῖσι βεβρεγμένος ἁβρὸν σῶμα· Ol. vi, 89-93; [s. Hor. O. iii, 10, 14.]

See Pers. v, 182; (*CS.*) Virg. E. ii, 47; v, 38; x, 39. (*VO.*) *R.*

91. See vi, 51; 79. *R.*

92. *Matutinis*, sarsastically, when lamps are perfectly needless. *LUB.*

Operatur (1) 'is busily engaged:' s. Tib. ii, 1, 65; iii, 36; and Virg. G. i, 339; (*HY.*) Hor. Od. iii, 14, 16. (*BY. JN.*) *R.* Or (2) 'My gate celebrates the festivities.' *LUB.* s. ix, 117; Virg. E. iii, 77. *MAD.*

In public and private rejoicings lamps were suspended to the doors, windows, and trees. s. Sen. Ep. 96; Pers. v, 180 f; (*CS.*) *nec lucernis diem infringimus*; Tertull. Apol. *PRA.* Tac. An. iii, 9; Capell. p. 31. (*GRO.*) *R.* This

Nec suspecta tibi sint hæc, Corvine. Catullus,
Pro cujus reditu tot pono altaria, parvos
Tres habet heredes. Libet exspectare, quis ægram
Et claudentem oculos gallinam impendat amico
Tam sterili. Verum hæc nimia est impensa: coturnix
Nulla umquam pro patre cadet. Sentire calorem
Si cœpit locuples Gallita et Paccius orbi,
Legitime fixis vestitur tota tabellis
Porticus: exsistunt, qui promittant hecatomben,
Quatenus hic non sunt nec venales elephanti
Nec Latio aut usquam nostro sub sidere talis
Belua concipitur; sed furva gente petita
Arboribus Rutulis et Turni pascitur agro,
Cæsaris armentum nulli servire paratum

solemn lighting of lamps was, undoubtedly, the primal indication of idolatry; the first profane ceremony which took place, when men fell from worshipping the Father of Light, to the adoration of the noblest material object, the sun, of which those artificial fires were the most obvious symbol. The institution itself, that of the Festival of Lamps, shows the universality of this specious worship; as it would be difficult to point out a region, in which it has not, at one period or other, prevailed. It extends even now, though the origin and object of it have been forgotten for ages, over more than half the habitable globe. The Christians continued it after their conversion from paganism: *sed luceant, inquit (Christus) opera vestra: at nunc lucent tabernæ et januæ nostræ: plures jam invenies Ethnicorum fores sine lucernis et laureis quam Christianorum.* Tertull. The transition of this illumination, from a mark of veneration to a simple type of joy and festivity, is neither singular nor difficult to explain. *GIF. DMD.*

95. Καινὴν γάρ τινα ταύτην τέχνην ἐπινενοήκατε, γραῶν καὶ γεροντων ἐρῶντες, καὶ μάλιστα εἰ ἄτεκνοι εἶεν· οἱ δὲ ἔντεκνοι ὑμῖν ἀνέρασται· Luc. D. Mort. vi, 3. *R.*

'I should be glad to see.' *MAD.*

96. See xiii, 233. *R.*

97. *Sterili*, (vii, 49;) ironically and equivocally; for the more prolific, the less productive is he. *BRI. R.*

'Not even a common quail for one that is a father!' *LUB.* Varr. R. R. iii, 5, 17; Plin. x, 23 s 33. (*HD.*) *R.*

98. 'Symptoms of fever.' *PRA.*

99. *Gallita Crispilina*; Tac. H. i; *Paccius Africanus*; id. H. iv; *LUB. PRA.* s. vii, 12. *R.* Might not this latter be one of those wealthy misers who paid the poet in kind?

100. See x, 55, note; Suet. iv, 14. (*E.*) *FAY.*

101. Hecatombs were only offered on the most solemn and urgent occasions. A hundred altars were erected, and a hundred victims simultaneously sacrificed. The victims properly were oxen, but might also be sheep, goats, or any other animals. Emperors are said to have sometimes offered a hundred lions, or a hundred eagles. *AX. ROD.* Ἑκατόμβη. s. Soph. Tr. 762; (*HF.*) Herod. i, n. 107. *LR. R.*

102. 'Elephants' (x, 150;) were first seen at Rome, in the war with Pyrrhus, 472 Y. R. Plin. viii, 6. *PRA.*

103. On the other hand we read of *terras alio calentes sole*; Hor. Od. ii, 16, 18. *R.*

104. *Concipitur* 'is generated:' but see Colum. iii, 8, 3. *R.*

Furva; Ov. M. iii, 273; (*HS.*) *R.* s. xi, 125 f. *PRA.*

105. *Ardea* was the capital of *Turnus* king of the *Rutuli*. *PRA.* A herd was also kept in the Tiburtine land; Mart. iv, 62; vii, 12. *R.*

106. Domitian kept this herd for the

Privato: siquidem Tyrio parere solebant
Hannibali et nostris ducibus regique Molosso
Horum majores ac dorso ferre cohortes,
Partem aliquam belli et euntem in prœlia turrim.
Nulla igitur mora per Novium, mora nulla per Histrum
Pacuvium, quin illud ebur ducatur ad aras
Et cadat ante lares Gallitæ, victima sola
Tantis digna deis et captatoribus horum.
Alter enim, si concedas mactare, vovebit
De grege servorum magna aut pulcerrima quæque
Corpora; vel pueris et frontibus ancillarum
Imponet vittas et, si qua est nubilis illi
Iphigenia domi, dabit hanc altaribus, etsi

purpose of the games. *PRA.* Plin. viii, 2, 7; Suet. i, 37; Dio xlix, p. 574, 23. (*FD.*) *R. Cæsa*, in the Punic tongue, signified 'an elephant.' Serv.

107. *Privato*; vi, 114, note. *R.*

Carthage was founded by Dido with a 'Tyrian' colony. *FAY.*

'To obey.' Plin. viii, 7; Q. Curt. *PRA.*

108. *Hannibal*; x, 158. Sch.

'Our generals.' Curius Dentatus was the first who led elephants in triumph. L. Metellus and others did the like. *GRA.* Metellus exhibited no fewer than two hundred and four of these animals, after his victory over Asdrubal. *MAD.* Plin. viii, 6. *R.* L. Scipio, Pompey's father-in-law, employed thirty of them in battle against Cæsar. App. B. C. ii, 96. *PRA.*

Pyrrhus king of Epirus, Sch. of which country the Molossians were a people. In that Tarentine war, *elephantos Italia primum vidit et boves Lucas appellavit, in Lucanis visos* A. U. CCCCLXXII; Plin. viii, 6; *LUB.* Just. xviii, 1. *PRA.*

109. 'A cohort;' i, 58. *GRA.*

110. See Cæs. Comm. Ælian. Philostr. 1 Maccabees vi, 34 ff; S. Ambros. Hex. vi, 5. *PRA.*

111. *Nulla mora*; vi, 333. *R.*

Novius and *Pacuvius* were gentlemen of the same kidney: ii, 58. *R.*

112. As 'the elephant' is here called ivory, by metonymy; so Virgil calls 'the ivory,' by synecdoche, elephant: G. iii, 26; Æl. vi, 896. *MAD.*

114. By 'such great gods' he probably means 'such opulent patrons.' *LUB.* s. i, 112; 135, note; v, 132, note; &c.

115. *Alter* i. e. *Pacuvius. LUB.*

Human sacrifices were offered in Italy to Pluto and Saturn in conformity with the following oracle, καὶ κιφαλὰς Ἀΐδῃ καὶ τῷ πατρὶ πίμπτιι φωτὰ, till Hercules taught them to substitute, in the former case, little pendent images, and, in the latter, lighted lamps, as the word φωτὰ is equivocal: Macr. i, 7. A. U. DCLVII *Lentulo et Licinio consulibus, factum* S. C. *ne homo immolaretur; palamque ad tempus illud prodigiosa sacra exstitisse. non satis æstimari potest quantum Romanis debeatur, qui monstra sustulere, in quibus hominem occidere religiosissimum erat*; Plin. xxx, 1. *PRA. ROD.*

116. Hence *egregius.* [xiii, 64, note. Her. vii, 180.]

118. Thus Sinon represents himself on the point of sacrifice; *mihi sacra parari et salsæ fruges et circum tempora vittae*; Virg. Æ. ii, 132 f. *LUB.*

'Marriageable:' Hor. Od. iii, 6, 22; i, 23, 11 f. *MAD.*

119. The Greeks, having killed a hind consecrated to Diana, were windbound at Aulis. The oracle told them that to pacify the deity they must sacrifice the daughter of their generalissimo. Agamemnon, after a while, gave his reluctant consent; but just as

Non sperat tragicæ furtiva piacula cervæ.
Laudo meum civem nec comparo testamento
Mille rates: nam si Libitinam evaserit æger,
Delebit tabulas, inclusus carcere nassæ,
Post meritum sane mirandum, atque omnia soli
Forsan Pacuvio breviter dabit. Ille superbus
Incedet victis rivalibus. Ergo vides, quam
Grande operæ pretium faciat jugulata Mycenis.
Vivat Pacuvius, quæso, vel Nestora totum:
Possideat, quantum rapuit Nero: montibus aurum

she was on the point of being sacrificed, the goddess conveyed her away to the Tauric Chersonese, and substituted in her stead a hind. *HOL.* Eur. Iph. A. and T. *PRA.* Hyg. F. 98; Lycoph. 183; (*ZZ.*) Virg. Æ. ii, 116; (*HY.*) Ov. M. xii, 1-38. (*BU.*) *R.* There is much variation in the story; s. Æsch. Ag. 39-240; Lucr. i, 85-102; which appears founded on Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac.

121. "A thousand ships are trifles to a will!" *GIF.*

122. *Mille*, in round numbers; Sil. iii, 229; Virg. Æ. ii, 198; (*HY.*) *R.* στόλον Ἀργείων χιλιοναύτην· Æsch. Ag. 44; (*BL.*) Ov. M. xii, 7; 37.

Libitina was the goddess of funerals, *FAY.* whom Plutarch makes the same with Venus: Probl. *PRA. Libitinam vitare*; Hor. Od. iii, 30, 7. *R.*

123. 'His former will.' *FAY.*

'Hampered in the net, which was set for him.' *FAY.* κύρτος· Opp. Hal. iii, 85, 341 ff; ἐκ σχοίνων λαβύρινθοι· Theoc. xxi, 11; *sollers piscator ore levem patulo texens de vimine nassam, cautius interiora ligat mediamque per alvum sensim fastigans compressa cacumina nectit ac fraude arctati remeare foraminis arcet introitu facilem, quem traxit ab æquore piscem*; Sil. v, 47-52; s. Cic. to Att. xv, 20; Plaut. Mil. ii, 6, 98; Truc. i, 1, 21 f; Curc. iii, 61; Mart. vi, 63, 5 f; Hor. S. ii, 5, 44; Ep. i, 1, 79; Luc. Tim. 22; D. Mort. vi, 4; x; Hermot. 59; *R.* note on κύρτη· Her. i, 191, [8.]

124. Attributing his recovery solely to the vows and sacrifices of Pacuvius. *PRA.*

125. *Forsan* is very emphatic; for there is no certainty after all. *R.*

Where one person is left sole heir, but few words are needed. *BRI.* s. i, 68; *R.* and 40, note.

126. Virg. Æ. i, 46; *MAD.* [3;] Tac. An. iv, 23, 5; Liv. i, 26, 9; Sall. Jug. 31. (*CO.*) *R.*

Ἐκεῖνος μὲν, ὅστις ἂν ἦ ποτε, ἁρπασάμενός με (Πλοῦτον) αὐτῇ δίλτῳ, θίει φέρων ἀντὶ τοῦ τίως Πυῤῥίου, ἢ Δρόμωνος, ἢ Τιβίου, Μεγακλῆς, ἢ Μεγάβυζος, ἢ Πρώταρχος μεστονομασθεὶς, τοὺς μάστηνας χηνύτας ἐκείνους εἰς ἀλλήλους ἀποβλέποντας καταλιπὼν, ἀληθὴς ἄγοντας τὸ πένθος κ. τ. λ. Luc. Tim. 22. *R.*

127. *Operæ pretium* is a metaphor taken from hirelings. *BRI.* Livy xxv, 30, 2.

As he had before called Pacuvius's daughter *Iphigenia*, 119; so he now styles her 'the fair Mycenian,' ἡ Μυκηνίς: Ov. M. xii, 34. *R.*

128. See x, 246 ff. Life is no blessing to the miser, who starves like Midas among heaps of gold, and pines like Tantalus in the midst of plenty. *BRI.*

Nestor, for 'the age of Nestor;' Mart. x, 24, 11; as *Nero*, for 'the baths of Nero;' id. x, 48, 4; *Mentor* for 'a cup of Mentor;' id. xi, 12, 5; Ov. M. xii, 188; (*HS.*) *R.* [viii, 104.]

129. The rapacity of this tyrant was proverbial; s. x, 15. The sums he extorted from the provinces under various pretences exceed all belief, and almost all arithmetic. He gave no office, says Suetonius, without the addition of this special charge: "*Scis quid mihi opus sit; et hoc agamus, ne quis quidquam habeat*;" vi, 32; ib. 36; Xiph. *PRA. MAD.*

130 Exæquet; nec amet quemquam nec ametur ab ullo!

Partarum rerum æquatus cælo cumulus sedem stabilem non habebit; V. Max. ii, 9. *R.*

130. [*Ex* in composition denotes 'height' or 'a rise:' s Julian. in Suid. "Σαρδανάπαλος."]

Sitque miser semper, nec sit miserabilis ulli; Ov. Ib. 117 &c. *BRI.*

SATIRE XIII.

ARGUMENT.

Calvinus had left a sum of money in the hands of a confidential person: no uncommon thing in those days, as there were then no public banks. This man, when he came to re-demand it, forswore the deposit. 15 f.

The utmost indignation and fury are expressed by Calvinus at this breach of trust. 11..15. His friend Juvenal endeavours to sooth and comfort him under his loss. 7 ff.

Such is the simple foundation on which the beautiful structure before us is raised! *GIF.*

The topics of consolation which the Poet employs are these. That the fortune of Calvinus was such, that the loss could be easily borne; 7 f; 13..16: and that such acts of dishonesty were nothing extraordinary, amid the general depravity of the times, when a man of strict integrity would be regarded as a prodigy. 16..74; 120..173. This universal corruption was owing, in Juvenal's opinion, to the absurd notions entertained respecting the deities, from the opinions of the avowed atheist to those of the practical infidel: 75..119. He proceeds to deprecate revenge as no reparation of harm received, and as unworthy of a man and philosopher; 174..192; to represent the stings of a guilty conscience and the superstitious fears of the guilty as an infinitely greater punishment than any other; 192..245; and to state, that if the wicked are left to themselves, they add crime to crime, till the measure of their iniquities is full, when vengeance and retribution infallibly overtake them. 236..249. *R.*

Juvenal is here almost a Christian: for though his ignorance of "that Light which was come into the world" (St John i, [9;]) did not enable him to number among the dreadful consequences of impenitent guilt, the certain punishment of the life to come; yet, on every other topic that can alarm or terrify the sinner, he is energetic and awful beyond example. Perhaps the horrors of a troubled conscience were never depicted with such impressive solemnity as in this Satire. 192..198; 210..239.

Bishop Burnet recommended the tenth Satire to his clergy, in his Pastoral Letters: the present is not, indeed, so poetic, so fervid, so majestical, as that; but, on the other hand, it enters more into the common business of life. All cannot be statesmen and kings: but all may be injured by treachery; and all have need to be reminded, that guilt sometimes finds its punishment even on this side the grave! *GIF.*

Exemplo quodcumque malo committitur, ipsi
Displicet auctori. Prima est hæc ultio, quod se
Judice nemo nocens absolvitur, improba quamvis
Gratia fallaci prætoris vicerit urna.
Quid sentire putas omnes, Calvine, recenti
De scelere et fidei violatæ crimine? Sed nec
Tam tenuis census tibi contigit, ut mediocris
Jacturæ te mergat onus; nec rara videmus,
Quæ pateris. Casus multis hic cognitus ac jam
Tritus et e medio Fortunæ ductus acervo.
Ponamus nimios gemitus: flagrantior æquo
Non debet dolor esse viri nec vulnere major.
Tu quamvis levium minimam exiguamque malorum
Particulam vix ferre potes, spumantibus ardens

1. *Nulla major pœna nequitiæ, quam quod sibi ac suis displicet*; Sen. Ep. 42; *R. turpe quid ausurus te sine teste time*; Aus. *LUB.*

2. *Semper sceleris in scelere supplicium*; Sen. *LUB.*

3. Romans ii, 14 f. *R.*

4. This can only be understood by a reference to the judicial forms of the Romans. In criminal causes, the *prætor urbanus*, who sat as chief judge, put into an urn the names of his assessors, (a kind of jurymen, who, to the amount of some hundreds, were annually chosen for this purpose,) from which he drew out the number prescribed by law, usually about fifty, who sat by him at the trial. When the pleadings were over, they retired, and deliberated on what had passed. On their return, they had each three waxen tablets put into their hands, one of which was marked with the letter C for *condemno*, 'guilty;' another with the letter A for *absolvo*, 'not guilty;' and the third with the letters N L for *non liquet*, 'I am doubtful,' or 'not proven.' One of these tablets each person dropped privately into the urn, which was then brought to the prætor, who took them out, and pronounced sentence according to the decision of the majority. In this last transaction, a perverse or corrupt judge had an opportunity of juggling, which the history of those times proves he did not always let slip. It is to this Juvenal alludes. *PRA. GIF. MAD.* Virg. Æ. vi, 432. (*HY.*) It would seem that the dishonest friend of Calvinus had been nefariously acquitted. *R.*

5. Martial mentions an indifferent poet named *Calvinus Umber*; vii, 89. *PRA.*

6. *Sed.* 'It is a gross act of dishonesty, to be sure; but, at the same time, &c.' Before Juvenal enters upon the guilt of the offender, he endeavours to moderate the passionate transports of his friend. In what follows, he has almost translated Menander: σὺ δ' οὔθ' ὑπερβάλλοντα. Τρόφιμ', ἀπώλεσας ἀγαθὰ, τὰ νυνὶ δ' ἐστὶ μέτρια σοι κακά ἃς τ' ἀνάμεσόν που καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν εὖ φέρε. *GIF.*

7. *Tenuis*: 's. Her. v, 30, 51.'

8. The metaphor is taken from a ship's sinking by being overloaded. *MAD.* But in that case, the greater the *jactura* the less would be the danger of sinking: *damna levant*; xii, 53.

10. A metaphor from a 'well-worn' path. *LUB.*

In *acervo* the metaphor is perhaps taken from a heap of spoils, in which articles of peculiar rarity or value would be laid on the top: these constituted τὰ ἀκροθίνια· note on Her. i, 86, [11].

12. See Hor. Ep. x, 17; Sen. Ep. 99. *R.*

14. See i, 45, note. *R.*

Visceribus, sacrum tibi quod non reddat amicus
Depositum. Stupet hæc, qui jam post terga reliquit
Sexaginta annos, Fonteio consule natus?
An nihil in melius tot rerum proficis usu?
Magna quidem, sacris quæ dat præcepta libellis,
Victrix Fortunæ Sapientia. Ducimus autem
Hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitæ,
Nec jactare jugum, vita didicere magistra.
Quæ tam festa dies, ut cesset prodere furem,
Perfidiam, fraudes, atque omni ex crimine lucrum
Quæsitum, et partos gladio vel pyxide numos?
Rari quippe boni: numerus vix est totidem, quot
Thebarum portæ vel divitis ostia Nili.

15. 'Sacred' on account of the oath to which the gods were witnesses. *PRA.*

16. Παρακαταθήκη. *R.*

Stupet hæc; iv, 119. *R.*

17. Four consuls bearing the name of *Fonteius Capito* are mentioned in the public records: (1) in 720 Y. R. s. Hor. S. i, 5, 32; (2) in 764 or 765 Y. R. (3) in 811 or 812 Y. R. s. Tac. An. xiv, 1; Plin. ii, 70 or 72; vii, 20; Suet. iv, 8; (4) in 819 or 820 Y. R. If the second of these is meant, the Satire would be written in the 3rd or 4th year of Vespasian; if the third, this will bring the date of the Satire as low down as the 2nd or 3rd of Hadrian; if the fourth, it will be still later in the same reign. s. 157; xv, 27. *R. L. PRA.*

18. *In melius*: [s. Her. i, 190, 93.]

19. *Sacris.* Of philosophy, Cicero says, *est donum inventumque deorum... ejus prorsus divina vis....et animus divinus, aut deus, &c*; Cic. T. Q. i, 26. *PRA.*

20. See x, 52 f; *PRA.* ib. 365 f; *valentior omni fortuna est animus sapientis*; Sen. Ep. 98; *MAD. philosophia est inexpugnabilis murus, quem Fortuna multis machinis lacessitum non transit*; ib. 82; *Cato Fortunæ victor*; Manil. Pythagoras first adopted the name of φιλόσοφος, that of σοφὸς having got into disrepute. *R.*

21. *Et hoc ipsum, si intelligimus, solatium est, æquo animo perdere, quod periturum erat*; Sen. Ep. 99; *SVL. levius fit patientia, quidquid corrigere est nefas*; Hor. Od. i, 24, 19 f; *superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est*; Virg. Æ. v, 710; Jeremiah xxxi, 18. *MAD.* [Rambler No 133.]

22. A metaphor from restiff oxen, which endeavour to get rid of the yoke by tossing their heads about. *MAD.* s. vi, 208, note; *R.* Æsch. Pers. 199 ff.

Vita. "To know That which before us lies in daily life Is the prime wisdom;" Milton [P. L. viii, 192 ff.] *MAD.*

Magistra; Ov. Her. 15, 83. (*HS.*) *R.*

23. 'What day is not profaned by bringing to light instances of all sorts of crime?' *R.*

25. 'The box,' for 'the poison' therein contained. *PRA.* Cic. Cœl. 25; Suet. vi, 47; *R.* ii, 141.

26. Lucian calls a good man χρῆμα δυσεύρετον, and sarcastically adds, πρὸ πολλοῦ ἐκλελοιπὸς ἐκ τοῦ βίου· ὅπερ οὐδ' ὁ Λυγκεὺς ἂν ἐξεύροι ῥᾳδίως, ἀμαυρὸν οὕτω καὶ μικρὸν ὄν. *GIF.* Sen. Ep. 42, 1. *R.* [Rambler No 175.]

Totidem. There is some allusion perhaps to the number of the seven sages. Sch. ἑπτὰ μὲν γὰρ ἁπλῶς, πανταδαπῶς δὲ κακοί· Anon. Auth. in Ar. Eth. ii, 6.

27. 'Thebes' in Bœotia, which was built by Cadmus, had seven gates: ἑπτάπυλος Θήβη· Hom. Il. Δ 406; Hes. O. D. 162; Æsch. S. c. Th. There was also Θῆβαι Αἰγύπτιαι ἑκατόμπυλαι· Hom. Il. I 383; which Busiris built. s.

see Steph. Th. L. Gr. 6102, ed. Valp. Still, I think, a more simple plan would be to adhere to the common seven-fold division, (especially after the reference to seven gates and seven mouths,) and to assign the following sense to the text as it stands: 'So much worse is the present age than that of iron, that it cannot come next to it; it is at least two degrees worse; if the seventh be iron, this must certainly be the ninth: and we have no metal whereby to designate it. Though it be *ferreæ proxima* and *ferreæ* is the seventh,

suffragia venor impensis [illegible] *tritæ munere vestis*; Hor. Ep. i, 19, 37 f; *laudicoeni sequuntur, conducti et redemti mancipes, auditores actoribus similes, qui ternis denariis ad laudandum trahuntur. et tamen crescit indies illa fœditas: in media basilica sportulæ dantur palam ut in triclinio: tanti constat ut sis disertissimus: hoc pretio subsellia implentur, hoc infiniti clamores commoventur. primus hunc morem induxit Licinius, ut auditores corrogaret*; Plin. ii, 14; *GRAM. PRAM.* ποιητὴς παναρίστος ἀληθῶς ἐστιν ἐκεῖνος, ὅστις διανίζει

Sportula. Dic, senior bulla dignissime, nescis,
Quas habeat Veneres aliena pecunia? nescis,
Quem tua simplicitas risum vulgo moveat, quum
Exigis a quoquam, ne pejeret et putet ullis
Esse aliquod numen templis aræque rubenti?
Quondam hoc indigenæ vivebant more, prius quam
Sumeret agrestem posito diademate falcem
Saturnus fugiens; tunc, quum virguncula Juno,
Et privatus adhuc Idæis Juppiter antris.
Nulla super nubes convivia cœlicolarum,
Nec puer Iliacus, formosa nec Herculis uxor
Ad cyathos, et jam siccato nectare tergens

τοὺς ἀκροασαμένους· ἦν δ' ἀναγινώσκῃ καὶ νήστιας οἴκαδε πέμπῃ. εἰς αὐτὸν τρέπεσθαι τὴν ἰδίαν μανίαν Ep. in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 331. *R.*

33. *Sportula*; i, 95, note. *PRA.* One hundred *quadrantes* amount to twenty pence nearly: *GIF.* 19⅜l. Three *denarii* would be nearly two shillings: 1s. 11¼d.

Bulla; 164, note. Sch.

37. *Numen* [*annuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum*, Vir. Æ. x, 115.]

'Red' with the blood of victims. Sch.

38. *Quondam* 'in the golden age.' s. vi, 1 ff. *LUB.*

'The Aborigines.' *LUB.*

39. [*Sumere* and *ponere* opposed.]

Saturn, after he was expelled from his throne by Jupiter, taught mankind the arts of husbandry; *LUB. PRA.* s. Ov. M. i, 89 ff; *MAD. HY*, exc. on Virg. Æ. vii; and viii, 314-329. This fable is founded, probably, on the fall of man and his doom to till the ground: Genesis iii.

40. Before the marriage of Jupiter and Juno. *LUB. Jove nondum barbato*; vi, 15 f. *MAD.* Juno was Saturn's eldest child.

41. [*Privatus magis vivam te rege beatus*, Hor. S. i, 3, 142.]

Jupiter was concealed in the caves of Ida by his mother Rhea, that Saturn might not devour him, as he was bound to do by his compact with Titan his brother; *LUB.* Cic. N. D. ii, 63 ff. *PRA.* There were two mountains of the name of Ida, this in Crete, and another in Phrygia, Prop. iii, 1, 27; (*PA.*) Apoll. i, 1, 1, end; (*HY.*) *R.* Her. vii, 42, note.

42. 'There were no banqueting and carousals' at that time. *LUB.*

43. See Prop. iv, 8, 37; Hor. Od. i, 29, 8; (*MI.*) *R.* Cic. T. Q. i. *PRA.*

Puer 'Ganymede.' Sch. v, 59. *LUB.*

Uxor 'Hebe,' Sch. the goddess of youth, and Juno's daughter. Her removal from the office of cup-bearer and the appointment of Ganymede, was one cause of Juno's bitter hatred of the Trojans; *LUB.* s. Pind. N. i, 100-112.

44. *Cyathos*; Her. iii, 130, note [17].

These words are very difficult to be explained, and have not been understood by any of the interpreters. Compare however x, 130 ff; v, 52-62. ΖΕΤΣ. τὸν Ἥφαιστον ἔδει τὸν σὸν υἱὸν οἰνοχοεῖν ἡμῖν χωλεύοντα, ἐκ τῆς καμίνου ἥκοντα, ἔτι τῶν σπινθήρων ἀνάπλεων, ἄρτι τὴν πυράγραν ἀποτιθέμενον, καὶ ἀπ' ἐκείνων αὐτῶν τῶν δακτύλων λαμβάνειν ἡμᾶς τὴν κύλικα καὶ ἑστιασαμένους φιλῆσαι μιταξύ, ὃν οὐδ' ἂν ἡ μήτης σὺ ἡδέως φιλήσειας ὑπὸ τῆς ἀσβόλου κατηθαλωμένον τὸ πρόσωπον. . . . ὁ Γανυμήδης δὲ καταπεμπτέος αὖθις ἐς τὴν Ἴδην· καθαρὸς γὰρ καὶ ῥοδοδάκτυλος. κ. τ. λ. ΗΡΑ νῦν καὶ χωλὸς, ὦ Ζεῦ, ὁ Ἥφαιστος, καὶ οἱ δάκτυλοι αὐτοῦ ἀνάξιοι τῆς σῆς κύλικος. καὶ ἀσβόλου μεστός ἐστι, καὶ ναυτιᾷς ὁρῶν αὐτόν. . . . πάλαι δὲ οὐχ ἑώρας ταῦτα, οὐδ' οἱ σπινθῆρες, οὐδ' ἡ κάμινος ἀπέτρεπόν σε μὴ οὐχὶ πίνειν παρ' αὐτοῦ· Luc. D. D. v, 4 f; and again ἰδῶτι ῥεόμενον, πολλὴν αἰθάλην ἐπὶ τοῦ προσώπου ἔχοντα· ib. xv, 1. *R.* Under these circumstances, it will be best to content ourselves with the

Brachia Vulcanus Liparæa nigra taberna.
Prandebat sibi quisque deus nec turba dearum
Talis, ut est hodie, contentaque sidera paucis
Numinibus miserum urguebant Atlanta minori
Pondere. Nondum aliquis sortitus triste profundi
Imperium: aut Sicula torvus cum conjuge Pluton;
Nec rota nec Furiæ nec saxum aut vulturis atri
Pœna; sed infernis hilares sine regibus umbræ.
Improbitas illo fuit admirabilis ævo.

most simple exposition: that 'After the nectar had been all drained from the bowl, Vulcan wiped his arms, black from his Liparæan workshop.' To throw the greater ridicule over these celestial compotations, and to make at the same time, the widest contrast between Vulcan and the fair cup-bearer just mentioned, the former is represented as coming hot from the forge, and not even having the good manners to make himself decent and tidy, till the banquet and his services were over. He did then make himself so far comfortable as to rub the sweat and soot off his bare arms, but not till then. Livy iii, 26.

'Nectar' the drink of the gods, as 'ambrosia' was their food. *poetæ nectar, ambrosiam, epulas comparant; et aut Juventutem aut Ganymedem pocula ministrantem*; Cic. N. D. i, 113; Apul. Met. 6; Ath. ii, 2; Macr. in S. Sc. i, 12; *PRA.* s. Hom. Il. A 597 ff; Od. I 9 f. *R.*

45. *Liparæa*; i, 8, note; x, 132; *PRA.* s. Virg. Æ. viii, 416 ff; (*HY.*) *MAD.* Call. H. in Dian. 47; (*SN.*) Hom. Il. A 594. (*KŒ.*) *R.*

46. This is a severe satire on the Pagan Polytheism. *PRA.* s. Plin. ii, 7; Cic. N. D. *R.* The heathen deities amounted to above thirty thousand. *MAD.* But our author had a further and more important end in view; for his satire is directly levelled at the frequent apotheoses of the Cæsars, in which the base and abject herd of Rome contentedly acquiesced. The deifying of such characters, and of a multitude of imaginary beings little less odious and contemptible, is alleged by implication, as the prime cause of the increased depravity of the times. To have spoken plainer would have been unsafe; to have left the subject untouched, unlike our author. *GIF.* [s. Ov. Ib. 81; Feyjoo's Discourses i, 6, 18.]

47. See Romans i, 21-32. *MAD.*

49. The three sons of Saturn divided the world between them. Jupiter ascended the throne of heaven, Neptune became king of the sea, and Pluto had for his domain, the infernal realms. Sch.

50. Pluto married Proserpine (the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres) whom he carried off from the plains of Henna in Sicily. *LUB.*

'Grim:' Ἀΐδης ἀμείλιχος ἠδ' ἀδάμαστος· τοὔνεκα καί τε βροτοῖσι θεῶν ἔχθιστος ἁπάντων· Hom. Il. I 158 f. *R.*

51. See ii, 149 ff. *R. Ixion* was bound on a wheel and tormented with snakes, for having presumed to make love to Juno: Hyg. F. 62. *LUB.*

The Furies (vii, 68;) were the daughters of Acheron and Night. *PRA.*

Sisyphus was doomed, for his robberies and frauds, to roll up hill a huge stone which always rolled back into the plain. *MAD. LUB.*

Tityos, for offering violence to Latona, was doomed to have his liver mangled by a vulture: Virg. Æ. vi, 595 ff; *LUB.* [*Tityos raptor*, Hor. O. iv, 6, 2.] *Prometheus*, for stealing fire from heaven, was sentenced to a like punishment. *PRA.* Æsch. Pr. V.

52. Without Pluto and Proserpine to occupy their throne; and without Æacus, Minos, Rhadamanthus and Triptolemus to preside in their courts. *LUB. R.*

53. 'And vice was then as rare as virtue now.' *R.*

Credebant hoc grande nefas et morte piandum,
Si juvenis vetulo non adsurrexerat et si
Barbato cuicumque puer, licet ipse videret
Plura domi fraga et majores glandis acervos.
Tam venerabile erat, præcedere quatuor annis,
Primaque par adeo sacræ lanugo senectæ!
Nunc, si depositum non infitietur amicus,
Si reddat veterem cum tota ærugine follem,

54. 'Any deficiency of respect towards one's elders was a capital offence.' *LUB.* [Rambler No 50.]

55. See Job xxix, 8; *MAD.* Virg. E. vi, 66; (*HY.*) Claud. xxi, 48; (*KG.*) Gell. ii, 15; Tyrt. p. 139. (*KZ.*) *R.* All profane and sacred history supports Juvenal in his assertion respecting the reverence anciently paid to old age. It was synonymous with power: it continued so, while men led a pastoral life; nor did they know any other judge or leader than the aged, till a thirst for rapine spread amongst them, and wisdom and justice were compelled to give way to activity, strength, and brutal ferocity. Solomon, by a beautiful figure, calls a virtuous old age "a crown of glory," Proverbs xvi, 31: and even so early as the days of Moses, we find this attention to age the subject of a positive command: "Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honour the face of the old man;" Leviticus xix, 32: *αἰδεῖσθαι πολιοκροτάφους εἴκειν δὲ γέρουσιν ἕδρης καὶ γεράων πάντων γενεὴν δ' ἀτάλαντον πρείσβυν ὁμήλικα πατρὸς ἴσαις τιμαῖσι γεραιρε·* Phocyl. fr. And even among our author's countrymen, long after the golden period of which he speaks, age was no less venerated than venerable: *magna fuit quondam capitis reverentia cani, inque suo pretio ruga senilis erat:.... et medius juvenum, non indignantibus ipsis, ibat; et interior, si comes unus erat. verba quis auderet coram sene digna rubore dicere? censuram longa senecta dabat*; Ov. F. v, 57 &c. Among our poets, it would be difficult to find a more beautiful passage on the subject than this, which is evidently taken from the text: "COLAX. It is an impious age. There was a time, (And pity 'tis so good a time had wings To fly away,) when reverence was paid To the gray head: 'twas held a sacrilege Not expiable, to deny respect To one of years and gravity;" Muses' Looking-Glass. To which may be added the following apposite passage: "KNOWELL. When I was young, he lived not in the stews, Durst have conceived a scorn, and uttered it, On a gray head: age was authority Against a giber; and a man had then A certain reverence paid unto his years, That had none due unto his life: so much, The sanctity of some prevail'd for others! But now we all are fall'n; youth from their fear, And age from that which bred it, good example;" [Jonson] Every Man in his Humour, [ii, 5, 5-13.] This is, indeed, what Dryden calls "invading the ancients like a monarch:" it is not a theft, but a victory. *GIF.*

56. *Barbatus* is used in the same sense as in vi, 16; for one 'no longer beardless.' s. vi. 105. *R.*

57. These were the only riches of a race that lived on fruits and berries. Sch. vi, 10. *R.*

Fraga; Plin. xxi, 15. *PRA.*

Glandis; Plin. xvi, pr. 3; 5; *PRA.* id. xviii, 7 f. *R.*

58. See V. Max. ii, 1; Gell. ii, 15. *PRA.*

59. 'The chin's first down and the hoary locks of age were treated with like deference by their respective juniors.' *FE.*

60. *Ut nunc sunt mores, si quis quid reddit, magna habenda est gratia*; Ter. Ph. i, 2, 5 f. *MAD.* [The fable of the Wolf and the Crane.]

61. A sign it had never been touched, although it had been so long in his keeping. *PRA. LUB.*

Prodigiosa fides et Tuscis digna libellis,
Quæque coronata lustrari debeat agna.
Egregium sanctumque virum si cerno, bimembri
Hoc monstrum puero aut miranti sub aratro
Piscibus inventis et fetæ comparo mulæ,
Sollicitus, tamquam lapides effuderit imber
Examenve apium longa consederit uva
Culmine delubri, tamquam in mare fluxerit amnis
Gurgitibus miris et lactis vortice torrens.
Intercepta decem quereris sestertia fraude
Sacrilega? Quid si bis centum perdidit alter

Æruginis is properly 'the rust of brass,' ['verdigris,'] *rubigo* 'that of iron:' Sch. but see 148.

Follis is 'a leathern money-bag.' xiv, 281; *SM.* Veget. ii, 20; Plaut. Aul. ii, 4, 23. *R.*

62. The juggling arts of divination, which were practised by the Pelasgians, came to Rome through Tuscany. The marvellous events of the year were registered by the soothsayers in their records, that they might be duly expiated, if they portended divine displeasure. *LUB.* s. Pers. ii, 26 ff; Cic. de Div. ii, 50 ff; *PRA. libri Etruscorum*; ib. 23; *Etruscæ disciplinæ volumina*; Plin. ii, 83 or 85. *R.*

64. *Egregium* 'distinguished from the common herd.' *MAD.* [xii, 116.] *si, quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est; sapientem esse, portentum est: sæpius enim mulam peperisse arbitror, quam sapientem fuisse*; Cic. de Div. ii, 28. *PRA.*

Bimembri; either 'with double limbs,' *PRA.* or 'half man and half beast;' as the Centaurs, the Minotaur, &c. *SVL.* s. Liv. xxvii, 11; xli, 26. *R.* We have recently witnessed a most extraordinary instance of a similar kind, in the case of the Siamese twins.

65. For other examples of *hiatus*, see i, 151, and note. *R.*

Miranti; sense is attributed to an inanimate object; as in the expressions *irato sistro* [93;] *esuriens ramus olivæ* [99;] &c; and the prodigy is enhanced by making the very plough wonder thereat. *BRI. GIF. R.*

66. *Piscibus*; s. Theophr. de Pisc. Plin. ix, 57 or 83; (*HD.*) Strab. xii; Æl. V. H. viii; *SVL.* Liv. xlii, 2. *R.* I have been told that small fishes have been found in India at a considerable distance from the sea (of which they were natives), and were supposed to have been carried inland by the violence of the winds. My informant was a person of veracity and professed to have been an eye-witness of the fact.

'A mule with foal.' Plin. viii, 44 s 69; (*HD.*) Varr. R. R. *GRA.* Cic. (quoted at 64;) Theophr. Plut. Pl. Phil. v, 14; *PRA.* App. B. C. i; *MAD.* Suet. vii, 4; Liv. xxxvii, 3; Arist. H. A. vi, 24; *R.* Her. iii, [151, 75;] 153.

67. *Lapides*: s. Liv. i, 31; vii, 28; xxi, 62; xxii, 36; xxiii, 31; xxv, 7; &c; *R.* Plin. ii, 58; xxxi, 1; V. Max. i, 6. *PRA.*

68. Βοτρύδον Hom. Il. B 89; *jamque arbore summa confluere et lentis uvam demittere ramis*; Virg. G. iv, 557 f; Plin. xi, 17; (*HD.*) *PRA.* Virg. Æ. vii, 64 ff; Liv. iv, 33; (*D.*) *apium* for *apum*; Sil. viii, 633 ff; Tac. An. xii, 64; (*E.*) *R.* Amm. Marc. xviii, 3. *GIF.*

70. Rivers were sometimes said to run with blood. Cic. de Div. ii, 58; Liv. xxii, 1; xxiv, 10; 44; xxvi, 23; xxxiv, 45; V. Max. i, 6; Plin. ii, 56; *PRA. R.* Virg. G. i, 485; Dio lxii, 1. *JC.*

71. About £80. *MAD.*

72. About £1615. ἅπαντα γὰρ τὰ μείζον' ἢ πέπονθέ τις ἀτυχήματ' ἄλλοις γεγονότ' ἐννοούμενος, τὰς αὐτὸς αὑτοῦ συμφορὰς δᾷον φέρει Timoc. in Ath. vi, 1. *R.*

Hoc arcana modo? majorem tertius illa
Summam, quam patulæ vix ceperat angulus arcæ?
Tam facile et pronum est, superos contemnere testes,
Si mortalis idem nemo sciat! Adspice, quanta
Voce neget! quæ sit ficti constantia vultus!
Per Solis radios Tarpeiaque fulmina jurat
Et Martis frameam et Cirrhæi spicula vatis,
Per calamos venatricis pharetramque puellæ
Perque tuum, pater Ægæi Neptune, tridentem;
Addit et Herculeos arcus hastamque Minervæ,
Quidquid habent telorum armamentaria cœli.
Si vero et pater est, "Comedam" inquit "flebile nati
Sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis aceto."
Sunt, in Fortunæ qui casibus omnia ponant

73. *Arcana* 'deposited without a witness to the fact.' *LUB.*

74. 'Of a capacious strong box.' *LUB.* x, 25, note.

75. 'So prone are mortals to despise the gods, who are witnesses to all their actions; if they can but hide them from the eyes of men.' *MAD.* θᾶττον τῶν ἐπιορκεῖν τις ἐπιχειρούντων ἴωλον θρυαλλίδα φοβηθείη ἄν, ἢ τὴν τοῦ πανδαμάτορος κεραύνου φλόγα κ. τ. λ. Luc. Tim. 2. *R.*

77. *Num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat?* Ter. And. v, 3, 7. Sch.

78. 'The Sun's rays.' s. Virg. Æ. iii, 599 f. *MAD.*

'The thunder-bolts of Capitoline Jove.' Sch.

79. *Framea* is properly 'the pike' used by the Germans. Tac. G. 6. (*L.*) *BRI.* According to others it is 'a sword.' Isid. and August. Ep. cxx, 16. *R.*

Apollo was worshipped at Cirrha in Phocis near the foot of Parnassus, and not far from Delphi, *LUB. PRA.* of which it was the port. Thus he is called *Delius vates*; Virg. Æ. vi, 12. *R.*

80. 'The quiver and darts of Diana the virgin huntress.' Cic. N. D. iii; *PRA.* Tib. i, 4, 25. *R.*

81. Neptune's chief residence was in the Ægean sea, which was so named after Ægeus, king of Athens, (the father of Theseus,) who drowned himself therein. Hyg. F. 16; *LUB. PRA.* s. vi, 394; Hor. Od. ii, 16, 2; Virg. Æ. xii, 366; iii, 74. *R.*

'The trident' is also an attribute of Nereus: Virg. Æ. ii, 418. *R.*

82. 'The bow, and the arrows' dipped in the blood of the Lernæan hydra, without which, the Fates had decreed, Troy could not be captured. The demi-god bequeathed them to Philoctetes. Soph. Ph. *SVL. PRA.* Virg. Æ. iii, 402; *MAD.* Hyg. F. 102. *R.*

Minerva had the name of Pallas from πάλλειν 'to poise' the spear. *PRA.*

83. [Livy xxiii, 9, 2.]

84. 'If I speak false, may I feed on such a horrid banquet as Thyestes, *LUB. PRA.* and Harpagus.' Her. i, 119; [Ov. Ib. 547 f.]

Miserabile sinciput; Sidon. v, 418. *R.*

85. *Sinciput* i. e. *semicaput. MAD.* It also means the whole head: Plaut. Men. iii, 2, 41; iv, 2, 69. *R.*

'The vinegar of Egypt' was very pungent, and in high esteem. Ath. ii, 26; *LUB. amphora Niliaci non sit tibi vilis aceti*; Mart. xiii, 122. *PRA.*

86. Such are the Epicureans, who appear ignorant of that truth which Seneca has stated: *natura, fatum, fortuna, casus, sunt omnia unius et ejusdem Dei nomina*; de Prov. *LUB.* (Hence Lactantius praises Seneca as the wisest of Stoics.) Such also was

Et nullo credant mundum rectore moveri,
Natura volvente vices et lucis et anni;
Atque ideo intrepidi quæcumque altaria tangunt.
Est alius, metuens ne crimen pœna sequatur:
Hic putat esse deos et pejerat atque ita secum:
"Decernat, quodcumque volet, de corpore nostro
Isis et irato feriat mea lumina sistro,
Dummodo vel cæcus teneam, quos abnego, numos.

Diagoras. Of these persons Cicero says, *esse deos ita perspicuum est, ut qui neget, vix eum sanæ mentis existimem*; de N. D. ii, 44; *PRA.* Plin. ii, 7; Plut. M. lxii; Claud. iii, 1 ff. (*BA.*) *R.* It would be well if the dreamers on virtuous communities of atheists would seriously meditate on such passages as these. It would be paying the most moral unbeliever of the present day no small compliment, perhaps, if he were allowed to rank with Juvenal in virtue: yet Juvenal could see that this was insufficient to control the vicious propensities of mankind; which can only be held in order, by the solemn conviction that there is an eye which marks their ways; an overseer, who, in the sublime language of Callimachus, is seated, ἄκρης ἐν πτολίεσσιν, ἐπόψιος οἵ τι δίκησι λαὸν ὑπὸ σκολιῆς, οἵ τ' ἴμαλιν ἰθύνουσιν· *GIF.* [vii, 197. Mosheim, E. H. i, 1, 21, e.] Among the illuminati of the present day may be reckoned the philanthropist of Lanark, who, having borrowed a leaf from the book of the heathen philosophers referred to by Paley, (Ev. pt. i, ch. i, in the words of Gibbon;) challenges the whole religious world to controvert and disprove his thesis, that 'All religions are equally false! and nearly equally mischievous!'

87. *Qui deum in natura non vident, non solum ratione carent sed etiam sensu*; Avicen. *LUB.* See the Epicurean notions in Hor. S. i, 5, 101 ff; *MAD.* and more fully developed in the magnificent poem of Lucretius.

88. *Intelligamus nihil horum esse fortuitum, sed hæc omnia esse providæ solertisque naturæ*; Cic. de N. D. ii, 128; *PRA.* Virg. Æ. iii, 376; Claud. iii, 6. (*BAH.*) *R.* See the history of the Creation on the fourth day: Genesis i.

89. Virg. Æ. iv; vi; xii; Macr. iii, 3; *SVL.* s. xiv, 219. *R.* [Hor. O. iii, 23, 17; Paley M. P. iii, pt. i, c. 16.]

93. On the worship of Isis, see vi, 526; 489; &c; xii, 28; Tib. i, 3, 23 ff. (*HY.*) Blindness was thought to be the usual punishment for perjury, and to be inflicted by this goddess. Ov. Am. iii, 1 f; Pont. i, 1, 51 ff; Apul. Met. viii, p. 213, 9; Anth. Gr. t. ii, pt. ii, p. 466; (*JC.*) *JB*, Panth. Æg. t. i, p. 111 f; t. ii, p. 3 ff; *PRA. R.* Pers. v, 186. *T.* There is a propriety in this, which has not been generally noticed. Blindness is a disease more frequent in Egypt than elsewhere: its infliction, therefore, is rightly assigned to an Egyptian deity. Travellers still speak with astonishment of the numerous hospitals for the blind, to be found in every part of that country. The evil is probably occasioned, in great measure, by the nitrous quality of the air, and by those dreadful typhons, or whirlwinds, which sweep before them an impalpable sand, so that it pierces the lachrymal gland like a flake of flying fire. And, indeed, when no wind prevails, if the eye be extended over the smooth and arid plains which lie at a certain distance from the Nile, while the sun is at any great elevation, it is affected by a tremulous motion in the air, just as if it were looking at the fiercest flame. *GIF.* Note on Her. iii, 1, [3].

Σῖστρον is derived from σείειν. *T. per angustam laminam, in modum baltei recurvatam, trajectæ mediæ paucæ virgulæ, crispante brachio tergeminos jactus, reddebant argutum sonorem*; Apul. Met. xi, p. 258, 33; s. Plut. M. xxvii, 63; Tib. i, 3, 24; (*BKH. HY.*) Isid. Or. ii, 21; iii, 13; Virg. Æ. viii, 696; (Serv.) Petr. 114; Prop. iii, 9, 43. A figure of it is given by *GT*, Inscr. p. 82, n. 3 f. *R.*

Et phthisis et vomicæ putres et dimidium crus
Sunt tanti? Pauper locupletem optare podagram
Ne dubitet Ladas, si non eget Anticyra nec
Archigene. Quid enim velocis gloria plantæ
Præstat et esuriens Pisææ ramus olivæ?
Ut sit magna, tamen certe lenta ira deorum est.
Si curant igitur cunctos punire nocentes,
Quando ad me venient? Sed et exorabile numen
Fortasse experiar: solet his ignoscere. Multi
Committunt eadem diverso crimina fato:
Ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema."

95. Consumption and malignant imposthumes are also common in Egypt. *GIF.* 'I would run the chance of being sickly and rich, rather than have health with poverty.' Sch.

96. *Locupletem* 'with a full purse,' *PRA.* and which is 'a very frequent concomitant of wealth.' *LUB.* Mart. xii, 17; Luc. Ep. xxvii, in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 313. *R.*

97. *Ladas* was a victorious runner at the Olympic games, in the time of Alexander the Great. Sch. Solin. 6; *SVL.* Paus. ii, 19, 6; iii, 21, 1; viii, 12, 3; x, 23, 9; Cic. to Her. iv; Mart. x, 100, 5; *PRA.* id. ii, 86; Cat. lv, 25. *R.*

'If he be not stark mad.' *MAD.* Anticyra was an island of Phocis, in the Crissæan gulf, celebrated for its black hellebore, which was considered a very efficacious medicine in cases of insanity. Pers. iv, 16; *LUB.* Hor. S. ii, 3, 83; 166; *MAD.* id. A. P. 300; Gell. xvii, 15; Plin. xxv, 5 or 21. (*HD.*) There was also a town of this name in Phthiotis, on the Maliac gulf, which produced the same plant. Paus. x, 36; Steph. Byz. Strab. ix, p. 288 f; 299. *R.*

98. 'Archigenes, to breathe a vein.' vi, 46; 236. *PRA.*

'A man cannot live upon empty fame.' *LUB. FAY.*

99. 'The hungry branch of Pisa's olive crown.' The Olympic games were celebrated every fifth year, in the extensive plain on the banks of the Alpheus, between Elis and Pisa. *BRI.* The prize was an olive chaplet. *LUB.* Paus. v, 15, 3; 16, 2; &c. s. *BRT*, Voy. du J. An. 38. *R.*

100. *Lento quidem gradu ad vindictam divina procedit ira, sed tarditatem supplicii gravitate compensat*; V. Max. i, 1, 3; Plut. M. xlv. *LUB.* "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil;" Ecclesiastes viii, 11; *MAD.* χρόνια μὲν τὰ τῶν θεῶν πως, τίς τίλος δ' οὐκ ἀσθενῆ· Eur. Ion, 1615; Plato de Leg. x; Plin. ii, 7; Tib. i, 9, 4; (*HY.*) Pers. ii, 24 ff; Hor. Od. iii, 2, 32; (*MI.*) *R.* Virg. Æ. iv, 208 f; Claud. xxxix, [11-37;] 38 f; Sen. Hip. 1128 f; Luc. iii, 448 f. *KG.*

101. They attribute the slowness of divine vengeance to the delay occasioned by an accumulation of business; as though the deity were, like man, constrained to proceed step by step in his operations. *LUB.*

103. *His*: 'perjuries, not committed out of wantonness or disrespect to him, but for my own benefit:' *PRA.* as though a person should now argue, that this did not fall under the designation of "taking God's name in vain."

104. See ii, 63, note. *LUB.* [Pignotti, Fav. 38.]

105. *Crucem.* s. Plaut. Most. v; Sen. Cons. to Marc. 20. The punishment of crucifixion was abolished by Constantine, 325 A. D. Sozom. i, 1. *PRA.*

Romulus, by fratricide, gained a diadem. Sch. s. viii, 259. *R.* Hence the truth of the epigram; "Treason does never prosper: what's the reason? When it does prosper, none dare call it treason."

Sic animum diræ trepidum formidine culpæ
Confirmant. Tunc te sacra ad delubra vocantem
Præcedit, trahere immo ultro ac vexare paratus.
Nam quum magna malæ superest audacia causæ,
Creditur a multis fiducia. Mimum agit ille,
Urbani qualem fugitivus scurra Catulli:
Tu miser exclamas, ut Stentora vincere possis,
Vel potius, quantum Gradivus Homericus: "Audis,
Juppiter, hæc, nec labra moves, quum mittere vocem
Debueras vel marmoreus vel aëneus? aut cur
In carbone tuo charta pia thura soluta
Ponimus et sectum vituli jecur albaque porci
Omenta? Ut video, nullum discrimen habendum est
Effigies inter vestras statuamque Vagelli."
Accipe quæ contra valeat solatia ferre

108. *Confirmant—præcedit.* The change of number, by substituting an individual instance for an universal case, makes the picture more vivid. *φέρει δέ τι καὶ τὸν ἄγοντα* Strato Ep. xxvi, in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 365. *R.*

'He will even drag you before the judge, and threaten to prosecute you for taking away his character.' *PRA.*

109. 'When there is plenty of impudence in a bad cause, the vulgar regard it as the confidence of integrity.' *BRI. LUB.*

110. *Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra*; xiv, 109; *δόξει γὰρ τοῖς πολλοῖς·* Arist. Rh. i, 9, 3: s. 195 n.

'His acting is quite as good a farce as the buffoonery of the fugitive slave in the Spectre of the ludicrous Catullus.' *LUB. SCA.* viii, 186. *PRA.*

111. *Urbani*: s. xvi, 25; Plaut. Trin. i, 2, 165; (*G.*) Cat. xxii, 2; 9; 12; (*SCA. DŒ.*) Pell. xxx tyr. p. 316. (*SM.*) *R.*

112. *Στέντορα χαλκεόφωνον, ὃς τόσον αὐδήσασχ' ὅσον ἄλλοι πεντήκοντα·* Hom. Il. E 785 f. *LUB.*

113. *Ὁ δ' ἴβραχε χάλκεος Ἄρης,* (when wounded by Diomede,) *ὅσσον τ' ἐννεάχιλοι ἐτίαχον ἢ δεκάχιλοι ἀνέρες ἐν πολέμῳ·* Hom. Il. E 859 ff. Sch. *LUB.*

114. *Ζεὺς ἄρειος* is here meant. *R.* Note on Her. i, 44, [42].

Nec labra moves; s. ii, 130 &c; Luc. Tim. 1-6; Virg. Æ. iv, 206 ff. *R.* Compare Elijah's taunt to the priests of Baal; 1 Kings xviii, 27. *MAD.*

115. This is a sarcasm on the stupidity of men, in worshipping marble and brass as gods. *RIG.*

116. 'If you are utterly insensible and powerless, what is the use of our offerings and sacrifices?' Sch. *PRA.* The heathens expected blessings from the gods, out of gratitude for vows and oblations. Hom. Il. A 39 ff; Θ 240; Od. Δ 763 ff; P 240 ff; Virg. Æ. ix, 406 ff. *R.*

'The cornet of paper being undone.' *RG. thuris piperisque cucullus*; Mart. iii, 2, 5; Ov. Her. 11, 4. *R.*

'Pious frankincense.' Sil. iv, 794; Virg. Æ. iv, 637; v, 745. *R.*

117. 'Cut out,' *LUB.* or 'cut up.' *PRA.*

'White from the quantity of fat,' *LUB.* or 'that of a white pig,' [x, 355.] *FAY.*

118. 'The caul.' Pers. ii, 47; vi, 74; *PRA.* s. Hom. Il. A 460; H 240. *R.*

"We might ask redress, for aught I see, As wisely of Bathyllus, (*Vagellius*, *R.*) as of thee!" *GIF.*

119. *Vagellius* was a very great fool, who nevertheless had the honour of a statue: Sch. *declamator mulino corde*; xvi, 23. *R.*

120. 'Consolations, not from philosophy but common sense.' *R.*

Et qui nec Cynicos nec Stoica dogmata legit
A Cynicis tunica distantia, non Epicurum
Suspicit exigui lætum plantaribus horti.
Curentur dubii medicis majoribus ægri;
Tu venam vel discipulo committe Philippi.
Si nullum in terris tam detestabile factum
Ostendis, taceo; nec pugnis cædere pectus
Te veto nec plana faciem contundere palma,
Quandoquidem accepto claudenda est janua damno

121. Antisthenes was the founder of the Cynic sect, and Zeno of that of the Stoics, which was in fact but a branch of the Cynic; with which it accorded as regards morals. Sch. *LUB.* s. Pers. i, 133; iii, 53. *PRA.*

122. The Stoics wore tunics under their gowns, the Cynics waistcoats only. *SM.* s. Hor. Ep. i, 17, 25; *PRA.* D. Laert. vi, 104; Ath. xiii, 2; Tac. An. xvi, 34. *R.*

Epicurus; D. Laert. x; *PRA.* s. xiv, 319. *R.*

123. He was the first who introduced the fashion of having gardens to town-houses. Plin. xix, 4. *PRA.* [" When Epicurus to the world had taught That pleasure was the chiefest good; (And was perhaps i'th' right, if rightly understood;) His life he to his doctrine brought, And in his garden's shade that sovereign pleasure sought;" Cowley.] In his own diet, he was very simple and abstemious, Sen. Ep. 21; living upon herbs and bread and water. D. Laert. *LUB.* s. Prop. iii, 21, 26; (*PA.*) Stat. S. i, 3, 94; Virg. Cir. 3. (*SCA.*) *R.* No one could hold the theological tenets of Epicurus in greater contempt and abhorrence than Juvenal, and yet he never omits an opportunity of doing justice to the simplicity of his life. This is the more laudable, as few have lain under greater obloquy (from the dissipated lives of his followers) than this philosopher, who, to say the least of him, was no ordinary man. He has been represented as wallowing in sensuality. He placed, it must be confessed, the chief good in pleasure; but he meant by it, that calm and soothing delight which arises from a life spent in the contemplation of virtue. Diocles says that he was a perfect example of continence and simplicity; and Juvenal loves to dwell on his frugality: *parvis suffecit in hortis.* In a word, the garden of Epicurus was a school of temperance, and would have afforded little gratification, and still less sanction, to those sensualists of our day, who, in turning hogs, flatter themselves that they are becoming Epicureans! After saying thus much of the man, it is but just to add a word respecting his doctrines. With regard to the beauty of temperance and sobriety, and the strong necessity of restraining the tumultuous and disorderly passions, Epicurus may be listened to with advantage; but on the higher and more important subjects of life, there is not a more false and destructive system on earth than his; nor one so likely to make mankind worse by imitation. Perhaps he is the only philosopher, who never had one follower like to himself. *Decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile*; Hor. Ep. i, 19, 17. All his imitators were vicious, and the old world was ruined by his virtues. *GIF. MAD.* [" *On ne sçauroit pas dire assez de bien de l'honnêteté de ses mœurs, ni assez de mal de ses opinions sur la religion*;" Bayle: s. also J. Earl of Orrery, L. xiv, p. 176 ff; Paley Ev. pt. ii, c. 2; and the character of Eudoxus, Ar. Eth. i, 12.]

124. 'Yours is not such a desperate case.' *FAY.* [Ov. P. iii, 4, 8.]

125. 'You may be bled by the apprentice of a second-rate practitioner.' *PRA. MAD.*

126. Hor. S. ii, 3, 41. *R.*

127. 'Exhibit all the signs of frantic grief.' Claud. xv, 135. (*HS.*) *R.*

129. It is still the practice to close the doors and windows of one's house as a sign of deep mourning. Sch. *LUB.*

Et majore domus gemitu, majore tumultu
Planguntur numi, quam funera. Nemo dolorem
Fingit in hoc casu, vestem deducere summam
Contentus, vexare oculos humore coacto:
Ploratur lacrumis amissa pecunia veris.
Sed si cuncta vides simili fora plena querela,
Si, decies lectis diversa parte tabellis,
Vana supervacui dicunt chirographa ligni,
Arguit ipsorum quos litera gemmaque princeps
Sardonychus, loculis quæ custoditur eburnis;
Ten,' O delicias! extra communia censes
Ponendum? Qui tu gallinæ filius albæ,
Nos viles pulli nati infelicibus ovis?
Rem pateris modicam et mediocri bile ferendam,
Si flectas oculos majora ad crimina. Confer
Conductum latronem, incendia sulphure cœpta

130. Because, in the other case, one may be a gainer.

131. Χρήματα γὰρ ψυχὴ πέλεται δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι. *LUB.*

132. 'With stripping down the upper part of the dress, without tearing it.' *dicitur unus flesse Pelops, humerumque, suas ad pectora postquam deduxit vestes, ostendisse*; Ov. M. vi, 403 ff; *cadat ex humeris vestis apertis: jam nuda vocant pectora dextras*, Sen. Tro. 102 ff; 86 ff. *R.* [Vir. Æ. v, 685.]

133. *Una falsa lacrumula, quam oculos terendo vix vi expresserit*; Ter. Eun. i, 1, 22 f; Sch. *captique dolis lacrumisque coactis*; Virg. Æ. ii, 196; *MAD.* ib. iv, 449; x, 465; s. vi, 273 ff. *R.* "And vex their lids for one hard-gotten tear." *GIF.*

136. 'After their bonds have been read over at least ten times, and that in different places, before divers witnesses.' *LUB.*

137. 'Assert that the deed is not valid, as the signature is a forgery.' *FAY.* Their tablets were generally made of thin 'deal.' *GRA.* xvi, 41. *nec mea fallaci convicta est gemma sigillo mendaces lignis imposuisse notas*; Ov. Pont. ii, 9, 69 f. (*HS.*) *R.*

138. 'Their own hand-writing.' *SVL.*

'The sardonyx' was 'the principal gem' employed for seals; *quoniam sola prope gemmarum scalpta ceram non aufert*; Plin. xxxvii, 6 or 23. (*HD.*) *SVL.*

139. vi, 382; vii, 144. *R.*

'Ivory cases:' from which we may infer that the disgraceful practice of perjury was not confined to the lower orders. *MAD.* [xi, 128 ff, notes.]

140. See vi, 47, note. *SVL.* ὦ γελοῖε, μόνος ἀφόρητα πάσχειν νομίζεις, μηδένα ὁρῶν πένθους ἄμοιρον; Luc. Demon. 25. *R.*

141. 'White' was deemed a lucky colour. *ER. albæ gallinæ, quum sint fere molles ac minus vivaces, tum ne fecundæ quidem facile reperiuntur*; Col. R. R. viii, 2, 7. *R.* [s. Suet. vii, 1. *F*, "*albus.*"] It might be the rarity, and not the felicity of the object, which the old adage had in view. *GIF.* From what I have heard, I am induced to question the accuracy of Columella's statement: unless in Italy the case is different from what it is in our country.

142. *Nos animæ viles*; Virg. Æ. xi, 372. Sch.

143. 'With moderate choler.' *MAD.* v, 159. *R.*

145. *Grassator*; s. iii, 305.

Incendia: s. Suet. vi, 38. *LUB.*

Atque dolo, primos quum janua colligit ignes;
Confer et hos, veteris qui tollunt grandia templi
Pocula adorandæ robiginis et populorum
Dona vel antiquo positas a rege coronas.
Hæc ibi si non sunt, minor exstat sacrilegus, qui
Radat inaurati femur Herculis et faciem ipsam
Neptuni; qui bracteolam de Castore ducat.
An dubitet, solitus totum conflare tonantem?
Confer et artifices mercatoremque veneni
Et deducendum corio bovis in mare, cum quo
Clauditur adversis innoxia simia fatis.
Hæc quota pars scelerum, quæ custos Gallicus urbis
Usque a lucifero, donec lux occidat, audit?
Humani generis mores tibi nôsse volenti
Sufficit una domus. Paucos consume dies et
Dicere te miserum, postquam illinc veneris, aude.
Quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? aut quis

146. See ix, 98. *PRA.* So as to preclude all possibility of escape. *MAD.*

147. The epithets are well chosen and add much to the force of the passage. *R.*

148. 'Of venerable antiquity.' *MAD.* *robigo*, here, is not to be taken in its strict sense. s. 61.

149. The nations and kings, who were allies of the Roman Republic, often sent 'crowns' and other presents, as oblations to Capitoline Jove. *DX. ACH.* Juvenal probably alludes to some of the acts of incendiarism and sacrilege of which Nero was guilty. Suet. vi, 32; 38. *LUB.*

151. "Will scrape the gilded thighs of Hercules, Strip Neptune of his silvery beard, and peel Castor's leaf-gold." *GIF.*

153. "Steal and melt down the Thunderer entire." *GIF.* *cælo tonantem credidimus Jovem*; Hor. Od. iii, 5, 1.

154. 'The compounders of poison, and the dealer in it.' *LUB.* Hor. Ep. 9, 61; S. i, 9, 31. *MAD.*

155. See viii, 213, note. *PLT.* The first who underwent this punishment was P. Malleolus, convicted of murdering his mother. Livy lxviii, ep. *GIF.*

157. *Rutilius Gallicus Valens* was prefect of the city and chief magistrate of the police, in the reign of Domitian: *LUB.* *quem penes intrepidæ mitis custodia Romæ*; Stat. S. i, 4, 16; *PRA.* iv, 77 f, note; s. Sen. Ep. 86; Eleg. in *WF*, P. L. M. t. iii, p. 159, 27; Tac. An. vi, 10 ff. Before determining the date of the Satire, we must also take into account 17; see note. *R.*

158. *Lucifero*; viii, 12, note; *PRA.* Ov. M. iv, 664. *MAD.*

160. 'One house, that of Rutilius, is enough.' Sch. As we might say, 'the Mansion House.'

161. *Aude*: 'I may defy you.'

162. 'Crimes are not more wonderful in Rome, than goitres [guttur] on the Alps.' Sch. Plin. xi, 37 or 68; (*HD.*) *BRO.* *Æquicolis in Italia et Alpibus in natione Medullorum, est genus aquæ, quam qui bibunt, efficiuntur turgidis gutturibus*; Vitr. viii, 3 end. *R.* "When we were boys, Who would believe that there were mountaineers Dew-lapp'd like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them Wallets of flesh! ....which now, we find, Each putter-out on five for one will bring us Good warrant of;" Shaksp. Temp. iii, 3. *GIF.*

In Meroe crasso majorem infante mamillam?
Cærula quis stupuit Germani lumina, flavam
Cæsariem, et madido torquentem cornua cirro?
Nempe quod hæc illis natura est omnibus una.
Ad subitas Thracum volucres nubemque sonoram
Pygmæus parvis currit bellator in armis:
Mox impar hosti raptusque per aera curvis
Unguibus a sæva fertur grue. Si videas hoc
Gentibus in nostris, risu quatiare: sed illic,

163. *Meroe*; vi, 528, note; s. Pomp. Mel. Solin. 15. *SVL.*

164. *Habitus quoque corporum, quamquam in tanto hominum numero, idem omnibus: truces et caerulei oculi, rutilae comae*; Tac. Germ. 4; *PRA. fera caerulea Germania pube*; Hor. Ep. 16, 7; (*MI.*) s. Arist. Probl. xiv, 14. *R.* The Italians seem to have regarded as a phænomenon, this colour, so common, among the northern nations of Europe. The adjunct *truces*, however, makes the common interpretation doubtful. With us 'blue' is rather indicative of soft voluptuous languor, than of fierceness. Why not 'sea-green'? This is not an uncommon colour in the north. I have seen many Norwegian seamen with eyes of this hue, which were invariably quick, keen, and glancing. Shakspeare, whom nothing escaped, has put an admirable description of them into the mouth of Juliet's nurse: "O he's a lovely gentleman!...an eagle, madam, Hath not so green, so quick, so fair an eye, As Paris hath;" iii, 5. Steevens refers to an apposite passage in the Two Noble Kinsmen. It is in Emilia's address to Diana: "Oh vouchsafe With that thy rare green eye, which never yet Beheld things maculate." *GIF.* Though the colour does apply to the sea as well as to the sky, yet without including blue and grey eyes, it could hardly be so universal as to warrant the language of Tacitus. [s. *STE*, Th. L. G. 10372, "χαροπός." Soph. Ph. 1175.]

'Yellow hair.' *non est Æthiopis inter suos insignitus color, nec rufus crinis et coactus in nodum apud Germanos*; Sen. de Ira iii, 26; *auricomus Batavus*; Sil. iii, 608; *ruffus Batavus*; Mart. xiv, 176. Procopius calls the Vandals χρυσοκόμας. Galen says the Germans should be called πυῤῥοὶ rather than ξανθοί· Com. ad Polyb. de Vict. 6. *L.*

165. *Insigne gentis obliquare crinem nodoque substringere:...[usque ad canitiem] horrentem capillum retro sequuntur ac sæpe in solo vertice religant:...in altitudinem quamdam et terrorem, adituri bella, compti, ut hostium oculis, ornantur*; Tac. Ger. 38; Sen. Ep. 24; Mart. Sp. iii, 9; v, 38; Tertul. de Virg. Vel. 10. Their hair was 'moistened' with a kind of soft soap, which they applied as pomatum. Plin. xxviii, 12 or 51; (*HD.*) Mart. xiv, 26 f; *L.* id. viii, 33, 20; Suet. iv, 47; s. vi, 502. *R.*

167. 'The cranes,' *LUB.* from the Strymon. Sch. Virg. G. i, 120; Æ. x, 265 f; *MAD.* ib. xi, 580; Ov. A. A. iii, 182; *R.* Ath. ix, 11; Plin. x, 23. *PRA.*

'The cloud.' Sil. i, 311. *R.*

168. See vi, 506; Gell. ix, 6; Plin. vii, 2; *BRI.* id. iv, 11; x, 23; (*HD.*) *PRA.* Strab. xvii; Hom. Il. Γ 2-7; (*KŒ.*) Claud. xv, 474 ff. *R.*

169. [Vir. Æ. v, 254 f.]

171. The facetious Domitian seems to have treated himself with a spectacle of this kind: *hic audax subit ordo pumilonum, quos Natura brevi statu peractos nodosum semel in globum ligavit. edunt vulnera conseruntque dextras, et mortem sibi (qua manu!) minantur. ridet Mars pater et cruenta Virtus. casuræque vagis grues rapinis mirantur pumilos ferociores*; Stat. S. i, 6, 57 ff. Such were the contemptible amusements of this gloomy tyrant! *GIF.*

Quamquam eadem assidue spectentur prœlia, ridet
Nemo, ubi tota cohors pede non est altior uno.
"Nullane perjuri capitis fraudisque nefandæ
Pœna erit?" Abreptum crede hunc graviore catena
Protenus et nostro (quid plus velit ira?) necari
Arbitrio: manet illa tamen jactura nec umquam
Depositum tibi sospes erit. "Sed corpore trunco
Invidiosa dabit minimus solatia sanguis:
At vindicta bonum vita jucundius ipsa."
Nempe hoc indocti, quorum præcordia nullis
Interdum aut levibus videas flagrantia causis.
Quantulacumque adeo est occasio, sufficit iræ.
Chrysippus non dicet idem nec mite Thaletis
Ingenium dulcique senex vicinus Hymetto,

172. For *quamquam* one would expect *quoniam*. The whole line may be spurious; it could easily be spared. *R.*

174. *Capitis* for the whole 'man.' Hor. Od. i, 24, 2; *MAD.* note on κεφαλαί· Her. iii, [29,] 46. Thus we use the word 'body.'

"*Quid ergo,*" *inquis,* "*impune illi erit?*" *puta te velle, tamen non erit. maxima est enim factæ injuriæ pœna, fecisse: nec quisquam gravius afficitur, quam qui ad supplicium pœnitentiæ traditur*; Sen. de Ira iii, 26; s. 192 ff; *R.* 238, note.

175. Understand *iri. SVL.*

'Heavier' than ordinary. *MAD.*

176. Ἔστω δὴ ἡ ὀργὴ, ὄρεξις μετὰ λύπης τιμωρίας φαινομένης· Arist. Rh. ii, 2, 1; εἰ δὲ τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἡ ὀργὴ ἀνάγκη πάσῃ ὀργῇ ἕπεσθαί τινα ἡδονὴν τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλπίδος τοῦ τιμωρήσασθαι· ib. 2; s. ib. ii, 5, 3.

177. 'What then? His death does not mend the matter.' *MAD.* "Yet shall not the revenge, for which you long, Refund the loss or recompense the wrong." *BDH.*

178. 'Enviable.' *LUB.*

180. *At*, instead of *et*, after *sed* is more indicative of emotion. s. Ov. M. v, 17 f; 507 f; vi, 612; vii, 718; *R.* ἀλλὰ ἀπελούσασθε, ἀλλὰ ἡγιάσθητε, ἀλλ' ἐδικαιώθητε· 1 Corinthians vi, 11.

See Hom. Il. Σ 108 ff; Arist. Rh. i, 11; ii, 2; Sen. de Ira ii, 32. *HNN.*

181. "Revenge, they say,—A pleasure sweeter far than life affords. Who say? the fools, whose passions, prone to ire, At slightest causes, or at none, take fire." *GIF. volunt quidam ex nostris* (Stoics) *iram in pectore moveri, effervescente circa cor sanguine. causa, cur hic potissimum adsignetur iræ locus, non alia est quam quod in toto corpore calidissimum pectus est. quibus humidi plus inest, eorum paulatim crescit ira, quia non est paratus illis calor, sed motu acquiritur. itaque puerorum feminarumque iræ* (s. 191 f;) *acres magis, quam graves sunt leviores-que dum incipiunt, &c*; Sen. de Ira ii, 19. *SVL.*

184. *Chrysippus* was a Stoic (the disciple of Cleanthes and Zeno) and so subtle a logician, that it was said, "If the gods used logic, it would be that of Chrysippus." *LUB.* s. Pers. vi, 80; *PRA.* Hor. Ep. i, 2, 4.

Thales of Miletus, *MAD.* was one of the seven sages of Greece. *LUB.* D. Laert. i; *PRA.* s. iv, 39, note. *R.*

185. "Nor that old man by sweet Hymettus' hill." This is a charming designation of Socrates by the place of his residence. The hill of Hymettus was not far from Athens: Juvenal calls it 'sweet Hymettus,' because it was much celebrated for the richness of its honey. *GIF.* [And I have been assured by a noble traveller that the honey of Hymettus is still distinguishable, by its superior flavour, from that of Parnes or Pentelicus. *ED.*] s. Hor. Od. ii, 6,

Qui partem acceptæ sæva inter vincla cicutæ
Accusatori nollet dare. Plurima felix
Paulatim vitia atque errores exuit omnes,
Prima docet rectum Sapientia: quippe minuti
Semper et infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas
Ultio. Continuo sic collige, quod vindicta
Nemo magis gaudet, quam femina. Cur tamen hos tu
Evasisse putes, quos diri conscia facti
Mens habet attonitos et surdo verbere cædit,
Occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum?

14 f; *MAD.* Sen. de Const. Sap. 18; de Ira i, 15; iii, 11; Plat. Ap. Socr. and Phæd. *R.*

186. "'Midst those injurious bonds." *BDH.*

Cicutæ; vii, 206, note. *R.*

187. His accusers were three, Anytus, Lycon, and Melitus. *BRI.* [Ov. Ib. 561 f.]

Nollet 'would have been unwilling.' *R.*

188. *Vitæ Philosophia dux, virtutis indagatrix, expultrixque vitiorum*; Cic. T. Q. v, 5. *PRA.*

189. "Divine philosophy! by whose pure light We first distinguish then pursue the right, Thy power the breast from every error frees, And weeds out all its vices by degrees: Illumined by thy beam, revenge we find The abject pleasure of an abject mind." *GIF.*

190. *Fortior est qui se quam qui fortissima vincit mœnia, nec virtus altior ire potest. LUB.* Sen. de Ira ii, 34; *magni animi est proprium, placidum esse tranquillumque et injurias atque offensiones superne despicere*; Id. de Clem. i, 5; *R.* s. Cic. de Or. *PRA.* [Rambler No 185.]

191. 'You may at once draw this inference, (Pers. v, 85.] from the circumstance that &c.' *MAD. FAY.* ["Sweet is revenge—especially to women;" Lord Byron, D. J. i, 224, 7.]

192. "But why are those, Calvinus, thought to scape Unpunish'd, whom, in every fearful shape, Guilt still pursues, and conscience, ne'er asleep, Wounds with incessant strokes, not loud but deep, While the vex'd mind, her own tormentor, plies A scorpion scourge, unmark'd by human eyes! Trust me, no tortures which the poets feign, Can match the fierce, the unutterable pain He feels, who night and day, devoid of rest, Carries his own accuser in his breast." *GIF.* [Hooker E. P. vi, 136, p. 99.]

193. *Prima et maxima peccantium pœna est peccâsse: secundæ vero pœnæ sunt timere semper et expavescere et securitati diffidere: et fatendum est mala facinora conscientia flagellari, et plurimum illic tormentorum esse, eo quod perpetua illam solicitudo urget ac verberat*, &c; Sen. Ep. 97; *BRI. PRA.* ib. 43; 105; Pers. iii, 35 ff; Cic. Mil. 23; Plut. Opp. t. ii, p. 554-556; s. 174, note; i, 166 f. *R.*

194. *Surdo*; vii, 71, note. *R.*

The ancient poets embodied the terrors of a guilty conscience under the name of Ἐρινύες or Εὐμενίδες, and armed them with a scourge and a goad. ἐμοὶ δ' ὀνειδος, ἐξ ὀνειράτων μολὸν, ἔτυψεν, δίκαν διφρηλάτου, μεσολαβεῖ κέντρῳ ὑπὸ φρένας, ὑπὸ λοβόν. πάρισται μαστίκτορος δαΐου δαμίου (θυμικοῦ?) βαρύ τι, πιρίβαρὺ κρύος ἔχων Æsch. Eum. 150 ff; s. Sen. quoted above. ἡ συνείδησις τὴν ψυχὴν πλήττει· Greek Proverb. *R.* Juvenal was evidently a favourite with our old writers; and the predilection may be considered as no slight indication of their taste and spirit. The following is a pretty close rendering of the text: "There's no punishment Like that to bear the witness in one's breast Of perpetrated evils, when the mind Beats it with silent stripes;" Microcosmus. *GIF.* ["How smart A lash that speech doth give my conscience!" Shakspeare H. iii, 1.]

195. The metaphor is taken from the flogging of criminals, whose terrors are aggravated by seeing the uplifted lash of the executioner shaken over their

Pœna autem vehemens ac multo sævior illis,
Quas et Cædicius gravis invenit et Rhadamanthus,
Nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.
Spartano cuidam respondit Pythia vates:
Haud impunitum quondam fore, quod dubitaret
Depositum retinere et fraudem jure tueri
Jurando: quærebat enim, quæ numinis esset
Mens et an hoc illi facinus suaderet Apollo?
Redditi ergo metu, non moribus; et tamen omnem
Vocem adyti dignam templo veramque probavit
Exstinctus tota pariter cum prole domoque
Et, quamvis longa deductis gente, propinquis.
Has patitur pœnas peccandi sola voluntas.

back. Public whipping was a common punishment of the lower orders among the Romans. Hor. Ep. 4, 11; *MAD. carnificina est ægritudo*; Cic. T. Q. iii, 13. *R.* Democritus said there was no man so brave that an evil conscience would not render most timorous. *SVL.* "Conscience does make cowards of us all;" Shaksp. Ham. iii, 1.

196. The torments of a wounded conscience are more intolerable than those of bodily suffering. s. Proverbs xviii, 14; *MAD.* Pers. iii, 39 ff; Hor. Ep. i, 2, 58. *R.*

197. *Cædicius*, a courtier of Nero and a cruel agent of that tyrant. Sch. A very sanguinary judge in the reign of Vitellius. *LUB.* s. xiv, 46. *PRA.*

Rhadamanthus, king of Lycia, son of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Minos. s. i, 10, note; *PRA.* Diod. S. v, 80; Apollod. ii, 4, 11; and exc. xi, on Virg. Æ. vi; *(HY.)* *R.* note on 52.

198. See 1, note; *conscientia mille testes*; Quint. *LUB. bona conscientia turbam advocat, mala etiam in solitudine anxia atque solicita est. si honesta sunt, quæ facis, omnes sciant; si turpia, quid refert neminem scire, quum tu scias? O te miserum, si contemnes hunc testem!* Sen. Ep. 43. *R.* Compare the whole of Richard's speech, commencing with "O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me!" Shaksp. K. R. IIId, v, 3.

199. This story is told at large in Her. vi, 86. A Milesian had entrusted a sum of money to one Glaucus, a Spartan. After a time, the sons of the Milesian came to re-demand it. Glaucus affirmed that he had no recollection of the circumstance, and sent them away. As soon as they were gone, he hastened to Delphi, to enquire whether he might safely forswear the deposit. On hearing the answer of the priestess, the terrified Spartan sent for the young Milesians and restored the money. Leutychides, who applies this case to the Athenians, concludes thus: *Γλαύκου νῦν οὔτε τι ἀπόγονόν ἐστι οὐδὲν, οὔτ' ἐστίη οὐδαμὴ νομιζομένη εἶναι Γλαύκου ἐκτέτριπται τι προρρίζος ἐκ Σπάρτης.* Sch. *GJF. PRA.*

Pythia vates; notes on Her. i, 55, [90;] and 54, [78.]

204. *Oderunt peccare mali formidine pœnæ: oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore. LUB.*

'From moral principle.' *R.*

205. The words were delivered from the sanctuary, 'into which none might enter' but the priestess: *LUB.* or from the subterranean chamber, over which the tripod of the Pythoness was placed. *R.* In the temple at Jerusalem, the Holy of Holies was the *ἄδυτον*.

After *dignam*, understand *esse*.

207. 'All his relatives, however remote their common ancestor.' *ACH.*

208. Hence the maxims of lawyers: "*pari sorte scelus et sceleris voluntatem*;" and "*voluntas habetur pro facto.*" *LUB.* s. St Matthew v, 8; 28; Sen. de Ben. v, 14; Gell. vii, 3. *R.* [Rambler No 8.]

Nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum,
Facti crimen habet. "Cedo, si conata peregit?"
Perpetua anxietas nec mensæ tempore cessat,
Faucibus ut morbo siccis interque molares
Difficili crescente cibo: sed vina misellus
Exspuit; Albani veteris pretiosa senectus
Displicet; ostendas melius, densissima ruga
Cogitur in frontem, velut acri ducta Falerno.
Nocte brevem si forte indulsit cura soporem

209. If the second foot of a Latin hexameter is a single word, a spondee is only admissible in the instance of the prepositions *inter* and *intra* followed by the word they govern: as here, and in Lucr. v, 957; i, 909. In fact, the preposition and its case may be considered as a compound word, and are often written so in mss. We have other examples of this in *interea*, *præterea*, *nobiscum*, *quatenus*, and, in our own language, in WITHAL, HEREIN, THERETO, &c. Fascic. Poet. ed. 2nd, p. 14.

Neither Thales, nor Chrysippus, no, nor his great master Zeno, ever taught, or even conceived doctrines of such pure, such sublime morality as are here delivered: doctrines, in short, which the light of nature alone was incapable of discovering: and which the author undoubtedly derived from that "true light," [St John i, 9;] which now began to glimmer through the Roman world, and by which many sincere lovers of truth and virtue already began to direct their ways, while they were yet unconscious of the medium through which they received the illumination. With respect to the passage before us, it is not heathenism. It is not to be found in the precepts of their gravest teachers: and elevated as the morality of our author confessedly is, it is difficult to imagine that it could soar so far above the ethics of his time, without the assistance which has been spoken of. What is more, this was the peculiar boast of Christianity. It was the vantage ground, on which its first professors stood, and proclaimed aloud the superiority of their faith: *Ethnici, scelera admissa punitis; apud nos et cogitare peccare est: vos conscios timetis, nos conscientiam, &c*; M. Felix. *GIF.* Paley Ev. pt. ii, c. 2, p. 35. [St Matthew xv, 19.]

210. *Cedo*; vi, 504. *R.*

Conata 'his evil devices.' *LUB.*

212. He becomes feverish from anxiety of mind. One symptom of this inward fever is a dryness of the mouth and throat, owing to the want of a due secretion of the saliva, by the glands appropriated for that purpose. The great use of this secretion is in masticating and diluting the food, and making the first digestion thereof; also to lubricate the throat and œsophagus, in order to facilitate deglutition, which, by these means, in healthy persons, is attended with ease and pleasure. But the direct contrary is the case, when the mouth and throat are quite dry, as in fevers. The food is chewed with difficulty and disgust, and cannot be swallowed without uneasiness and loathing, and may well be called *difficilis cibus* in both these respects. Wanting also the saliva to moisten it, and make it into a sort of paste, it breaks into pieces between the teeth, and taking up more room than when in one mass, it fills the mouth as if it had increased in quantity, and is attended with a nausea, which still increases the uneasiness of the sensation. *MAD.*

213. *In ore crevit cibus*; Sen. Ep. 82; *crescit et invito lentus in ore cibus*; Ov. Her. 16, 226. *R.*

For *sed vina*, Herel happily conjectures *Setina*; s. v, 33 f; x, 27; *R.* [s. *D*, on L. vi, 29, 7; Hor. O. ii, 14, 25; Per. v, 135.]

214. *Exspuit*; note on xi, 173.

Albani; note on v, 33; *PRA.* and for the periphrasis, note on iv, 39. *R.*

215. 'Wrinkles without end.' s. i, 120. *MAD.*

216. Note on iv, 138. *PRA.*

Et toto versata toro jam membra quiescunt;
Continuo templum et violati numinis aras
Et, quod præcipuis mentem sudoribus urguet,
Te videt in somnis: tua sacra et major imago
Humana turbat pavidum cogitque fateri.
Hi sunt, qui trepidant et ad omnia fulgura pallent,
Quum tonat, exanimes primo quoque murmure cœli;
Non quasi fortuitus nec ventorum rabie sed

218. See iii, 280. *MAD. adjice illos, qui non aliter, quam quibus difficilis somnus est, versant se et hoc atque illo modo componunt, donec quietem lassitudine inveniant*; Sen. de Tr. An. 2; Cat. 50, 10 ff; Prop. i, 14, 21. *R.*

220. See i, 167; *LUB.* Ov. Her. 7, 65 ff; [Ib. 157 f.]

221. The ancients always held apparitions sacred; and, as fear magnifies its objects, they were always fancied to appear larger than the life, especially in solitude, at night, and in dreams. s. Virg. Æ. ii, 772 f. (*CD.*) *MAD. hostem frequenter cæsum, ac penitus in intimas solitudines actum, non prius destitit insequi* (*Drusus*) *quam species barbaræ mulieris humana amplior, victorem tendere ultra, sermone Latino prohibuisset*; Suet. v, 1; *PRA.* Tac. An. xi, 21; (*L.*) *HY*, exc. xiii, on Virg. Æ. i; *R.* s. Her. vii, 12, 41.

222. *Ipse deus somno domitos emittere vocem jussit et invitos facta tegenda loqui*; Tib. i, 9, 27 f. How much better is this, than the gloomy and unsatisfactory ideas of Lucretius upon the subject; who, while he confesses the effect, endeavours to ridicule the cause; and with the most palpable impressions of terror on his own mind, absurdly hopes to succeed in reasoning his followers out of their well-grounded apprehensions: *nec facile est placidam ac pacatam degere vitam, qui violat factis communia fœdera pacis. etsi fallit enim divûm genus humanumque, perpetuo tamen id fore clam diffidere debet: quippe ubi se multi per somnia sæpe loquentes, aut morbo delirantes procráxe ferantur, et celata diu in medium peccata dedisse*; Lucr. v, 1153 ff. *GIF.*

223. [See x, 364.] *LUB.* This is a vivid picture of the sense of religion bursting forth in the guilty breast, in spite of every effort to smother and extinguish it. s. Sen. N. Q. ii, 59. *R.* Here again it is probable that our author had Lucretius in his thoughts: *præterea, cui non animus formidine divûm contrahitur? cui non conrepunt membra pavore, fulminis horribili cum plaga torrida tellus contremit, et magnum percurrunt murmura cœlum? non populi gentesque tremunt? regesque superbi conripiunt divûm perculsi membra timore, ne quod ob admissum fœde dictumve superbe pœnarum grave sit solvendi tempus adactum?* v, 1217 ff. These are noble lines: and, indeed, though I feel, and have often expressed, a contempt of this author's philosophical, yet I venerate his poetical, talents. The book here quoted (for example) is an unrivalled composition. In pathos, in energy, in richness of language, in full and genuine sublimity, it leaves every thing, I think, in the Latin language, very far beneath it. *GIF.*

Caligula, qui deos tantopere contemneret, ad minima tonitrua et fulgura connivere, caput obvolvere, ad vero majora proripere se e strato sub lectumque condere solebat. peregrinatione quidem Siciliensi, irrisis multorum locorum miraculis, repente a Messana noctu profugit, Ætnæi verticis fumo ac murmure pavefactus; Suet. iv, 51; *LUB.* [Hooker, E. P. vi, 10, p. 8.] On the contrary, see Hor. Od. iii, 2, 1 ff. *R.*

224. *Hic murus aeneus esto nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa*; Hor. Ep. i, 1, 60 f. *LUB.*

225. That it was 'fortuitous' was the Epicurean opinion. *BRI.* s. Hor. S. i, 5, 101 ff; *MAD.* Plin. ii, 43; Sen. N. Q. vi, 3. *R.*

Iratus cadat in terras et judicet ignis.
Illa nihil nocuit, cura graviore timetur
Proxima tempestas, velut hoc dilata sereno.
Præterea, lateris vigili cum febre dolorem
Si cœpere pati, missum ad sua corpora morbum
Infesto credunt a numine: saxa deorum
Hæc et tela putant. Pecudem spondere sacello
Balantem et Laribus cristam promittere galli
Non audent: quid enim sperare nocentibus ægris
Concessum? vel quæ non dignior hostia vita?
Mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum.
Quum scelus admittunt, superest constantia. Quid fas

'From the violence of the winds' occasioning a collision of the clouds. Sch. *MAD.* Sen. N. Q. i, 1 ff. *R.*

226. *Iratus* 'sent by the deity in his anger:' thus *iracunda fulmina*; Hor. Od. i, 3, 40. ζάκοτον ἔγχος· Pind. N. v, 90; *R.* s. 93; Ov. Her. 7, 72.

'Is fraught with retributive justice.'

227. *Illa* 'if that first.' *LUB.*

228. 'This brief respite is but the calm before the gathering storm.'

With these lines compare the following fine passage: "Let the great gods, That keep this dreadful pother o'er our heads, Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch, That hast within thee undivulged crimes, Unwhipp'd of justice: hide thee, thou bloody hand; Thou perjured, and thou simular man of virtue, That art incestuous: catiff, to pieces shake, That under covert and convenient seeming Hast practised on man's life! Close pent-up guilts, Rive your concealing continents, and cry These dreadful summoners grace;" Shaksp. K. Lear, iii, 2. *MAD.*

229. "Its burning vigil, deadliest foe to sleep, In their distemper'd frame if fever keep, Or sharp pleuritic pains their rest prevent, They deem that every god his bow has bent! That pains and aches are stones and arrows hurl'd At bold offenders in this nether world!" *BDH.*

230. See Hor. Od. ii, 8, 1 ff. (*MI.*) *R.*

231. *Tu, Epicure, deum inermem facis: omnia illi tela, omnem detraxisti potentiam, et, ne cuiquam metuendus esset, projecisti illum extra motum*; Sen. de Ben. iv, 19. Acute diseases were supposed to be sent by the arrows of Apollo and Diana. *R.* s. Hom. Il. A 10 &c. The red right hand of offended deities was looked upon as armed with the forked fires and reverberating peal of the thunderbolt; ("Have I not heard great ordnance in the field? And heaven's artillery thunder in the skies?" Shaksp. T. of the Shr. i, 2;) but plague, pestilence, and disease, no less than thunder and lightning, were reckoned among the weapons, with which heaven's arsenals (*armamentaria cœli*, 83;) were furnished.

233. See Plin. x, 21. On recovery from illness, it was customary to offer a cock to Æsculapius. *SVL. crista galli* is a periphrasis. *PRA.* s. xii, 96; Plat. Phæd. 66; Plin. x, 56 or 77. *R.*

234. Πῶς θεοῖς θύσομεν ἡδέως, ποιοῦντες ἔργα ἀσεβῆ; Xen. *atque hoc scelesti in animum inducunt suum, Jovem se placare posse donis, hostiis: et operam et sumtum perdunt: id eo fit, quia nihil ei acceptum est a perjuris supplicii*; Plaut. R. pr. 22 ff. *GIF.*

236. *Hoc habent inter cetera boni mores, placent sibi ac permanent: levis est malitia, sæpe mutatur, non in melius, sed in aliud*; Sen Ep. 47. *R.*

Natura malorum 'the character of bad men.' *R.*

237. *Quid egeris, tum patebit cum animum ages*; Sen. *FAY.*

Atque nefas, tandem incipiunt sentire peractis
Criminibus. Tamen ad mores natura recurrit
Damnatos, fixa et mutari nescia. Nam quis
Peccandi finem posuit sibi? quando recepit
Ejectum semel adtrita de fronte ruborem?
Quisnam hominum est, quem tu contentum videris uno
Flagitio? Dabit in laqueum vestigia noster
Perfidus et nigri patietur carceris uncum
Aut maris Ægæi rupem scopulosque frequentes
Exsulibus magnis. Pœna gaudebis amara

238. *Perpetrato scelere, ejus magnitudo demum cognoscitur*; Sen. *SVL.* s. 174, note. Such was the case in the fall of our first parents: Genesis iii, 7, &c.

239. Custom becomes second nature. Sch. s. vii, 50 ff. *R. ex voluntate perversa facta est libido; et dum servitur libidini, facta est consuetudo; et dum consuetudini non resistitur, facta est necessitas*; August. Conf. viii, 5; [s. xiv, 185, note;] *naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret*; Hor. Ep. i, 10, 24 f. *PRA.* "As a dog returneth to his vomit; so a fool returneth to his folly;" Proverbs xxvi, 11; "It is happened unto them according to the true proverb, The dog is turned to his own vomit again; and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire;" II St Peter ii, 22. *FAY.* "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? Then may ye also do good, that are accustomed to do evil;" Jeremiah xiii, 23; s. xiv, 13, note.

240. ["The only distinct meaning of that word (viz. natural) is, stated, fixed, or settled;" Bp Butler An. pt. i, c. 1, 23; s. *PK*, on Job xxviii, 27.]

241. *Nullum enim vitium desinit ubi incipit*; Sen. *FAY.* No wicked man could ever say to his evil propensity, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed;" Job xxxviii, 11; s. ii, 83, note. *MAD.* The Christian can hardly wish for a more decisive inference in favour of the Gospel than is afforded by this passage. Heathenism could offer no sufficient inducement to repentance; and therefore the mind, once engaged in sin, was for ever enslaved to it; and in the just representation of the Apostle, "gave itself over to work all uncleanness with greediness;" Ephesians iv, 19. From what a dreadful scene of determined vice and impenitence has the Christian world been rescued by the acceptance of the doctrine of remission of sin through the agency of a mediator! Those who would admit the morality of the Gospel without its doctrinal points, should think again of this. It is observable that Juvenal, who had been certainly benefited by the precepts of Christianity, was uninfluenced by its faith: but this was for a time the case of heathenism at large. The world was silently improved by the spreading influence of the Gospel; till at length the conviction of its divinity became too strong to be suppressed; and what began in the humbler admiration of moral purity, ended in the dignity of faith. *GIF.*

242. *Cum perfricuit frontem posuitque pudorem*; Mart. xi, 27, 7; *LUB.* Cic. T. Q. iii, 18; Calv. in Quint. ix, 2, 25; *E.* Cl. Cic. "*perfricare.*" *R.* Jeremiah iii, 3. *MAD.*

244. In the Hagiographa the wicked are often represented as laying a snare for their own feet; as in Job xviii, 8-10; Psalm ix, 15 f; Proverbs v, 22. *MAD.* Or, it may mean, "Give him cord enough, and he will hang himself;" or "Let him go on: he will come to the gallows at last."

245. *Uncum*; s. x, 66. *LUB.* It rather means here 'the staple' in the dungeon to which the prisoner's chains were fixed. Ov. Am. i, 6, 25. (*HS.*) *R.*

246. Pers. v, 142; *PRA.* s. vi, 563 f; *MAD.* i, 73. *R.*

Nominis invisi tandemque fatebere lætus,
Nec surdum nec Tiresiam quemquam esse deorum.

248. *Nominis* i. e. *hominis*. *SVL.* Tib. iii, 4, 61; (*HY.*) Hor. Od. iii, 27, 34. (*BY.*) *R.*

249. "That Heaven is neither deaf nor blind." *GIF. Tiresias*, the blind prophet of Thebes. Ov. M. iii, 322 ff; (*BU.*) Hyg. F. 75; *SVL.* s. 113 ff; *MAD.* Call. H. in Lav. Pall. 82; (*SN.*) Apoll. iii, 6, 7. (*HY.*) *R.* Compare with this the highly wrought opening of Claudian's first invective against Rufinus, [iii, 1-23.]

SATIRE XIV.

ARGUMENT.

The subjects of this Satire are of the most important kind, and the poet, as if fully aware of it, has treated them in his best manner. In none of his works does he take a loftier flight; in none is he more vigorous and energetic; in none more clear and precise in his style, more original in his conceptions, more happy in his illustrations, or more powerful and commanding in his general deductions.

The whole is directed to the one great end of self-improvement. By showing the dreadful facility with which children copy the vices of their parents, 1 ff; 31 ff; he points out the necessity, as well as the sacred duty, of giving them examples of domestic purity and virtue. 38..85.

After briefly enumerating the several vices of gaming, 4 f; gluttony, 6..14; cruelty, 15..25; debauchery, 25..30; &c; 86 ff; which youth imperceptibly imbibe from their elders; 31 ff; he enters more at large into that of avarice; of which he shows the fatal and inevitable consequences. 107 ff.

Nothing can surpass the exquisiteness of this division of the Satire, in which he traces the progress of that passion in the youthful mind, from the paltry tricks of saving a broken meal, 126..137; to the daring violation of every principle human and divine. 215..255.

Having placed the absurdity, as well as the perplexity and danger, of immoderate desires in every possible point of view, 256..314; the piece concludes with a solemn admonition to be satisfied with those comforts and conveniences which nature and wisdom require, and which a decent competence is easily calculated to supply. 315..326. Beyond this, desire is infinite: a gulf which nothing can fill, an ocean without soundings and without shores! 327..331. *GIF.*

With the latter part of this Satire, compare Horace S. i, 1; and ii, 3, 108 ff. With the former, Seneca de Ira, ii, 22; and Ep. 97. *R.*

[" The 14th Satire of Juvenal imitated by Thomas Nevile A.M. Fellow of Jesus College Cambridge:" 4to (T. Payne) London, 1769. price 1s. s. Critical Review, p. 152.]

Plurima sunt, Fuscine, et fama digna sinistra
Et nitidis maculam hæsuram figentia rebus,
Quæ monstrant ipsi pueris traduntque parentes.
Si damnosa senem juvat alea, ludit et heres
Bullatus parvoque eadem movet arma fritillo.
Nec melius de se cuiquam sperare propinquo
Concedet juvenis, qui radere tubera terræ,
Boletum condire, et eodem jure natantes
Mergere ficedulas didicit, nebulone parente
Et cana monstrante gula. Quum septimus annus

1. It is not known who *Fuscinus* was. *LUB.*

3. *Monstrant* refers to their examples; *tradunt* to their precepts. *R.*

See Plut. M. i; *utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus! infantiam statim deliciis solvimus: mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes et mentis et corporis frangit. quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in purpuris repit? nondum prima verba exprimit, et jam coccum intelligit, jam conchylium poscit! ante palatum eorum quam os instituimus. gaudemus, si quid licentius dixerint. verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis, risu et osculo excipimus, nec mirum: nos docuimus, ex nobis audierunt; omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit: fit ex his consuetudo, deinde natura. discunt hæc miseri, antequam sciant vitia esse: inde soluti ac fluentes, non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas afferunt*; Quint. I. ii, 6 ff. *PRA.* 'The child whose swaddling clothes were of purple, was taught to know scarlet and call for crimson, before he could speak plainly!' It is rather singular that Juvenal should have overlooked this instance of absurd and pernicious indulgence, which so well deserved the lash of the satirist. *GIF.* [s. Jonson Ev. M. in his H. "Nay, would ourselves were not the first, e'en parents, That did destroy the hopes in our own children, Or they not learn'd our vices in their cradles And suck'd in our ill customs with their milk;" ii, 5, 14 ff.]

4. "If gaming does an aged sire entice, Then my young master swiftly learns the vice And shakes in hanging sleeves the little box and dice." *DRY.* s. i, 89 f. *R.*

5. *Arma*; note on i, 91. *MAD.*

Fritillo, a diminutive of *fritinnus* an old word. *SM.* s. Pers. iii, 50. *PRA.* Theoph. Ch. v, 4. (*CS.*) *R.*

6. *De se* 'of the son than of the sire,' *LUB.* or 'of him than of the one before mentioned.' *MAD.* "Nor does that infant fairer hopes inspire, Who, under the gray epicure, his sire, Has learn'd to pickle mushrooms, and, like him, To souse the beccaficos, till they swim!" *GIF.*

7. 'To peel and scrape.' s. v. 116. *LUB.* 'truffles, morilles, champignons.' Ov. Am. iii, 15, 2; id. Med. Fac. 85; (*HS.*) *lycoperdon tuber* of Linnæus. s. Mart. xiii, 1; Diosc. ii, 175; Plut. M. l, 4, 11. *R.*

8. *Boletus*; s. v, 147. *SVL.*

9. 'The fig-pecker' was esteemed a great delicacy. Ath. ii, 24; Plin. x, 29 or 44. (*HD.*) It was the only bird of which epicures allowed the whole to be eaten: Gell. xv, 8; *cum me ficus alat, cum pascar dulcibus uvis, cur potius nomen non dedit ura mihi?* Mart. xiii, 49. *PRA.*

10. Literally 'the gray gullet' i. e. 'the hoary glutton.' So in the Apostle's quotation from the Cretan poet, γαστέρες ἀργαί (literally 'slow bellies') means 'lazy gluttons;' Titus i, 12; *MAD.* s. iv, 39. *R.* This is appositely applied by old Knowell. ["Ere all their teeth be born, or they can speak, We make their palates cunning;" 18 f.] Speaking of the education which he gave his son, he says, "Neither

Transierit puero, nondum omni dente renato,
Barbatos licet admoveas mille inde magistros,
Hinc totidem, cupiet lauto cœnare paratu
Semper et a magna non degenerare culina.
Mitem animum et mores modicis erroribus æquos
Præcipit atque animas servorum et corpora nostra
Materiâ constare putat paribusque elementis,
An sævire docet Rutilus, qui gaudet acerbo
Plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis
Comparat, Antiphates trepidi laris ac Polyphemus,
Tum felix, quoties aliquis tortore vocato
Uritur ardenti duo propter lintea ferro?

have I Drest snails or mushrooms curiously before him; Perfumed my sauces, and taught him to make them, Preceding still with my gray gluttony, At all the ord'naries, and only fear'd His palate should degen'rate, not his manners;" Every Man in his Humour, [ii, 5, 51 ff.] *GIF.*

11. *Post septem menses mandibulis dentes emergunt infantibus; post annos septem qui primi dentes emerserant, aliis aptioribus ad cibum solidum nascentibus cedunt*; Macr. S. Sc. i, 6; *editis infantibus primores dentes septimo gignuntur mense: iidem anno septimo decidunt, aliique sufficiuntur*; Plin. vii, 16. *PRA.*

12. *Barbatos* 'philosophers.' *LUB.* Pers. iv, 1. Ancient sages were so called by the Romans out of respect: Cic. Fin. iv; *barba sylvosa et pulcre alita, quamvis res ipsa sit exterior et fortuita, inter hominis eruditi insignia recensetur*; Plin. Ep. Ath. xiii; *PRA.* Hor. S. ii, 3, 35; *MAD.* Spectator No 331.

'Although you place a thousand Stoics on one side of him, and a thousand Cynics on the other to instil abstinence and temperance.' *MAD. R.*

13. *Adeo in teneris consuescere multum est*; Virg. G. ii, 272; Hor. Ep. i, 2, 69 f; *vetus consuetudo naturæ vim obtinet*; Cic. de Inv. *quasi altera natura est*; id. de Fin. id. T. Q. ii, 40; *PRA.* s. xiii, 239, note.

14. 'Not to degenerate either in principle or in practice, from the profuse luxury of his father's ample kitchen.' *MAD.*

15. Understand the enclitic *ne*, *BRI.* *an*, *PRA.* or *num. R.*

'To moderate faults.' *nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille est, qui minimis urgetur*; Hor. S. i, 3, 68 f. *LUB.*

16. The order of the words is *animas et corpora servorum constare nostra materia.*

17. 'Of the same materials as our own, and of the like elements.' *LUB. PRA.* s. vi, 222; *MAD.* Arr. Epict. Diss. xiii. *R.* One of the best chapters in Macrobius is on the subject of slavery. It contains a direct allusion to this passage: *tibi autem unde in servos tantum et tam immane fastidium? quasi non ex iisdem tibi et constent et alantur elementis, eumdemque spiritum ab eodem principe carpant! vis tu cogitare eos, quos jus tuum vocas, iisdem seminibus ortos, eodem frui cœlo, æque vivere atque mori?* i, 2. These last expressions are taken from Seneca, who is a magazine of good things, to which our author, as well as Macrobius, was fond of applying. *GIF.*

18. *Rutilus* appears to have been a tyrannical master: we know nothing more of him. But see xi, 2 &c. *PRA.*

19. See ix, 150. *PRA.*

26. *Antiphates* king of the Læstrygonians, Sch. who were cannibals. *LUB.* Hom. Od. K 114 ff; *PRA.* Ov. M. xiv, 233 ff. *R.*

Lar here signifies 'a household,' i. e. 'the domestics.' *LUB.*

Polyphemus; ix, 64; *PRA.* Hom. Od. A 68. *R.*

21. *Tortor*; s. vi, 480. *MAD.*

22. 'Red-hot iron plates were used

Quid suadet juveni lætus stridore catenæ,
Quem mire afficiunt inscripta ergastula, carcer
Rusticus? Exspectas, ut non sit adultera Largæ
Filia, quæ numquam maternos dicere mœchos
Tam cito nec tanto poterit contexere cursu,
Ut non ter decies respiret? Conscia matri
Virgo fuit: ceras nunc hac dictante pusillas
Implet et ad mœchos dat eisdem ferre cinædis.
Sic natura jubet: velocius et citius nos
Corrumpunt vitiorum exempla domestica, magnis
Quum subeunt animos auctoribus. Unus et alter
Forsitan hæc spernant juvenes, quibus arte benigna
Et meliore luto finxit præcordia Titan:

in putting slaves to the torture.' *PA.* Prop. iii, 7, 35; Charit. Aphr. i, 5, 1. *R.*

'For a couple of towels, either lost or stolen.' *FAY.*

23. *Catenæ*; viii, 180, note. *FAY.*

24. *Quem* relates to the father. *PRA.*

Inscripta 'branded on the forehead.' *FAY. vincti pedes, damnatæ manus, inscripti vultus rura exercent*; Plin. xviii, 3; Mart. viii, 75, 9; *inusti*; Plin. xxii, 3. Hence slaves are called *literati* 'men of letters' by Plautus, Cas. ii, 6, 49; and Apuleius, M. ix. Cicero calls a man *compunctum notis, stigmatiam*; Off. ii. 7; κατάγραφος, στιγματίας, πλιδνὸς καὶ κυάπτος ἀπὸ τῶν στιγμάτων, πολλὰ ἐμπολήσας ἴχνη καὶ σημεῖα τῶν ἐγκαυμάτων· Luc. Catap. 24; 28; s. x, 183; Claud. xx, 344; Petr. 103, p. 480; (*BU.*) Colum. x, 125; (*GES.*) Plin. Pan. xxxv, 3; (*SZ.*) Diosc. Par. i, 116; iv, 76. *R. PRA.*

Ergastula is here put for the slaves themselves; *FAY.* vi, 151, note. *coli rura ab ergastulis pessimum est*; Plin. xviii, 6. *PRA.* The abstract for the concrete. *R.*

Carcer. The *ergastula*, which were generally in the country, were underground cellars, lighted by narrow gratings, and were used as dungeons for refractory or runaway slaves. *R.*

25. See vi, 239 ff. *SVL.*

Larga must have been notorious at that day. *SVL.*

26. See x, 220 ff. *MAD.*

27. 'Nor string together with such rapidity.' *FAY.*

28. *Conscia*; iii, 49. *MAD.*

29. 'Little love-letters,' *FAY.* '*petits billets-doux*;' or the young lady had her little tablets, as the young gentleman had his little dice-box. *MAD.* s. vi, 233 and 239 ff. *R.*

30. 'And gives to the very same go-betweens to carry to her sweethearts.' *LUB.*

31. *Plus homines exemplo quam peccato nocent*; Cic. Leg. iii, 32; *LUB.* Sen. de Ira ii, 22; Quint. Inst. i, 2; Plut. M. i. *R.*

32. Whose authority can be greater than that of a parent? *SVL. quod exemplo fit, id etiam jure fieri putant*; Cic. Ep. iv, 3. *PRA.* ["My son I hope hath met within my threshold None of these household precedents, which are strong And swift to rape youth to their precipice;" Jonson ib. 58 ff.]

33. 'When they insinuate themselves into.' *LUB.*

34. These instances are but exceptions to the general rule: for *ad deteriora faciles sumus*; Sen. Ep. 97. *PRA.* ["When it puts on the breeches, It will put off all this.—Aye! it is like, When it is gone into the bone already. No, no; this die goes deeper than the coat Or shirt or skin, it stains unto the liver And heart in some;" Jonson ib. 26 ff.]

35. *Prometheus*; s. iv, 133; viii, 132; *PRA.* vi, 13, notes; εἴ σε Προμη

Sed reliquos fugienda patrum vestigia ducunt
Et monstrata diu veteris trahit orbita culpæ.
Abstineas igitur damnandis: hujus enim vel
Una potens ratio est, ne crimina nostra sequantur
Ex nobis geniti: quoniam dociles imitandis
Turpibus ac pravis omnes sumus; et Catilinam
Quocumque in populo videas, quocumque sub axe:
Sed nec Brutus erit, Bruti nec avunculus usquam.
Nil dictu fœdum visuque hæc limina tangat,
Intra quæ puer est. Procul hinc, procul inde puellæ
Lenonum et cantus pernoctantis parasiti.
Maxima debetur puero reverentia. Si quid
Turpe paras, ne tu pueri contemseris annos:
Sed peccaturo obstet tibi filius infans.
Nam si quid dignum censoris fecerit ira
Quandoque et similem tibi se non corpore tantum

θεὺς ἔπλασε καὶ πηλοῦ μὴ 'ξ ἑτέρου γέγονας· Callim. fr. 133; [πλάσματα πηλοῦ 'clod-poles.' *BUR*, on Æ. P. V. 451.] On the other hand, we have those, *deteriore luto quos condidit*; Claud. xx, 496. *R.*

37. *Orbita* is properly 'the track of a wheel:' *sic orbem reipublicæ esse conversum, ut vix sonitum audire, vix ingressam orbitam videre quis posset*; Cic. to Att. ii, 21: *PRA.* hence it comes to signify 'the course of life;' *neque id ab orbita matrumfamilias instituti*; Varro in Non. xiv, n. 37. *R.*

40. *Ut ingenium est hominum proclive ad libidinem*; Ter. An. i, 50 f; Sch. Sil. i, 237: xi, 11; *R.* [Her. i, 56, 100.]

41. ["Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood;" Gray El. 60;] *omne tempus Clodios, non omne Catones fert*; Sen. Ep. 97. *LUB.*

42. *Axe*; vii, 116; vi, 470.

43. *Brutus*, the chief conspirator against Cæsar, was the son of Servilia, who was sister to Cato of Utica. *LUB.* s. v, 37; ii, 40. *PRA.*

44. Deeply impressed with the vast importance of his maxims, Juvenal delivers them in this place with a kind of religious solemnity. That they were highly necessary may be learnt from Quintilian, quoted in the note on 3. *GIF.*

45. This was the formulary of speech made use of, at religious solemnities, to prohibit the approach of the profane; *MAD.* and intimates that the threshold, within which there was a child, was to be held sacred. *R.* ii, 89, note. *hinc procul Æsonidem, procul hinc jubet ire ministros, et monet arcanis oculos removere profanos*; Ov. M. vii, 255 f.

46. 'The pander's girls' and 'the parasite's midnight song' were only calculated to corrupt the morals of youth.

See i, 139. *PRA.*

47. Cato the Censor was as guarded in his language and behaviour before his son, as though he had been in the presence of the Vestals. Plut. *LUB.*

48. 'Never fall into the mistake of thinking him too young to get any harm.' s. Hor. A. P. 163. *PRA.* There is a homely English proverb, which says "Little pitchers have great ears."

49. "Think that your infant offspring eyes the deed; And let the thought abate your guilty speed, Back from the headlong steep your steps entice, And check you tottering on the verge of vice." *GIF.*

50. 'The anger' i. e. 'the animadversion and punishment.' Sch.

51. *Quandoque*; ii, 82.

Nec vultu dederit, morum quoque filius et qui
Omnia deterius tua per vestigia peccet,
Corripies nimirum et castigabis acerbo
Clamore ac post hæc tabulas mutare parabis.
Unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis,
Quum facias pejora senex vacuumque cerebro
Jam pridem caput hoc ventosa cucurbita quærat?
Hospite venturo, cessabit nemo tuorum.
"Verre pavimentum, nitidas ostende columnas,
Arida cum tota descendat aranea tela,
Hic leve argentum, vasa aspera tergeat alter;"
Vox domini furit instantis virgamque tenentis.
Ergo miser trepidas, ne stercore fœda canino
Atria displiceant oculis venientis amici,

54. *Nimirum*; ii, 104. *R.*

55. *Parentes, si pergunt liberi errare, bonis exheredant, inquit Metellus*; Gell. i, 6. *PRA.*

56. Understand *sumes*, *LUB.* on which elliptical form of expression, s. Ov. Her. 12, 84. (*HS.*) *R. quo ore illum objurgabit? responde mihi*; Ter. Phor. v, 7, 53. Sch.

57. *Cerebrum consilii sedes est*; Macr. vii, 5, and 9; *cerebrum est velut arx sensuum:....hic mentis est regimen*; Plin. xi, 37. *PRA.* In English likewise we use 'brain' for 'sense.' [s. iv, 103 note.]

58. 'The exhausted cupping-glass,' '*ventouse.*' *phreniticis, occipitio inciso, cucurbita admovenda est*; Cels. iii, 18; id. ii, 11; vii, 26; Plin. xxxii, 10; Plut. M. xxxiv; and lxxi, mid. It was so called from resembling a gourd in shape. Or a species of gourd (*κολοκύνθης*) may be meant; s. Plin. xx, 3; Ath. ii, 18; *J. PRA. R.* some of which are valuable and powerful medicines; as 'colocynth' or 'the bitter apple,' and the sediment from the juice of the *momordica* or 'squirting cucumber,' known by the name of *elaterium*. The latter plant is indigenous in the South of Europe.

59. *Qui domum intraverit, nos potius miretur, quam supellectilem nostram*; Sen. Ep. 5; *J. nam domum aut villam exstruere eamque signis, aulæis, aliisque operibus exornare et omnia potius quam semet visendum efficere, id est, non divitias decori habere, sed ipsum illis flagitio esse*; Sall. de Rep. Ord. i. *R.*

60. The Roman floors were either paved with stone or marble, or made of a sort of stucco composed of shells reduced to powder and mixed in a due consistency with water; this, when dry, was very hard and smooth. Hence *pavimentum* was called *ostraceum* or *testaceum*. These floors are common in Italy to this day. *BRI. MAD.*

The Romans were very fond of adorning their buildings with pillars, particularly their rooms of state and entertainment: s. vii, 182 f. The capitals of the pillars would be very apt to collect dust. *MAD.*

61. See Plin. xi, 24. *PRA.*

61. 'The polished plate, and that which is embossed.' *argento perfecta atque aspera signis pocula*; Virg. Æ. ix, 263; v, 267; (*HY.*) Pers. iii, 69 f; Sch. *LUB.* i, 76, note; *MAD.* Sil. ii, 432; v, 141; Ov. M. xii, 235; xiii, 700. (*HS.*) *R.*

63. "The master cries, Whips in his hands and fury in his eyes." *GIF.*

65. 'The entrance hall' was usually a very filthy place; and indeed nothing can be more so than the *atria* of the Italian nobility at this day. In one corner horses are tied up and fed, in another a cobbler is at work, in a third a pedlar displaying his wares, &c. &c.

Ne perfusa luto sit porticus; et tamen uno
Semodio scobis hæc emundat servulus unus.
Illud non agitas, ut sanctam filius omni
Adspiciat sine labe domum vitioque carentem?
Gratum est, quod patriæ civem populoque dedisti,
Si facis, ut patriæ sit idoneus, utilis agris,
Utilis et bellorum et pacis rebus agendis.
Plurimum enim intererit, quibus artibus et quibus hunc tu
Moribus instituas. Serpente ciconia pullos
Nutrit et inventa per devia rura lacerta:
Illi eadem sumtis quærunt animalia pinnis.
Vultur jumento et canibus crucibusque relictis
Ad fetus properat partemque cadaveris affert.
Hic est ergo cibus magni quoque vulturis et se
Pascentis, propria quum jam facit arbore nidos.
Sed leporem aut capream famulæ Jovis et generosæ

GIF. ["But let the house at home be ne'er so clean Swept or kept sweet from filth, nay dust and cobwebs; If he will live abroad with his companions In dung and leystals, it is worth a fear;" Jonson ib. 61 ff.]

67. 'Saw-dust' was probably used among them (as it is now in the shops of London) for laying the dust while the dirt was swept away: as housemaids sprinkle tea-leaves over a carpet before they brush out the room.

Our stone or brick floors are strewed with sand for cleanliness. *MAD.* Heliogabalus was said to strew his gallery with gold and silver dust. *HOL.* s. Col. iv, 29, 16. (*SGN.*) *R.*

68. *Sanctam*; Hor. Od. iv, 4, 25. (*BY.*) *R.*

69. "And do you stir not, that your son may see The house from moral filth, from vices, free?" *GIF.*

70. Ovid also unites *patriæ populoque*; M. xv, 572; 'the state and the people.' *R.* *BY*, on Hor. Od. iii, 6, 20; proposes to read *patribus*. Thus we should avoid the recurrence of the same word: but see note on xi, 144.

74. *Illis in Thessalia tantus honos serpentum exitio habitus est, ut ciconiam occidere capitale sit, eadem legibus pœna, qua in homicidas*; Plin. x, 23; *SVL.* Plut. M. l. 8, 7; xxvii; *PRA.* Hor. Ep. i, 2 end. *R.*

75. *Devia* 'places out of the way;' *avia* 'where there is no road;' *invia* 'impassable.'

76. *Sumtis pinnis*; Ov. M. iv, 561. (*HS.*) *R.*

79. [Æsch. Ch. 241-245.]

80. Vultures (iv, 111;) build their nests on loftly inacoessible rocks; Plin. x, 6; (*HD.*) s. Plut. M. xx, 93; *LUB. PRA.* sometimes, though rarely, on trees. s. Arist. H. A. vi, 6; ix, 15. *R.*

81. *Leporem*: s. Æsch. Ag. 117 ff; *qualis ubi aut leporem aut candenti corpore cycnum sustulit alta petens pedibus Jovis armiger uncis*; Virg. Æ. ix, 563 f.

'The eagle' is represented not only as Jove's armour-bearer, carrying his thunderbolts, Plin. ii, 55; x, 3; but as executing his other behests, the carrying off of Ganymede for instance. *LUB.* Hyg. Astr. Poet. She also fed him with nectar while he was concealed in the Cretan caves: Ath. xi, 12. *ROD. PRA. minister fulminis ales*; Hor. Od. iv, 4, 1 ff; *MAD.* ὄρνις Διὸς Κρονίδαο διάκτορος· Antip. Ep. xcii; in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 32; *R.* Διὸς πτηνὸς κύων, δαφοινὸς ἀετός· Æsch. P. V. 1057 f; 828; (*BL.*) *Jovis satellites*; Acc. Pr. in Cic. T. Q. ii, 10.

In saltu venantur aves: hinc præda cubili
Ponitur: inde autem, quum se matura levârit
Progenies stimulante fame, festinat ad illam,
Quam primum prædam rupto gustaverat ovo.
Ædificator erat Cetronius et modo curvo
Litore Caietæ, summa nunc Tiburis arce,
Nunc Prænestinis in montibus alta parabat
Culmina villarum Græcis longeque petitis
Marmoribus, vincens Fortunæ atque Herculis ædem,
Ut spado vincebat Capitolia nostra Posides.
Dum sic ergo habitat Cetronius, imminuit rem,

82. By 'noble birds' are meant either eagles themselves, *R.* or hawks, falcons, &c. *LUB.*

85. "The stork, with newts and serpents from the wood And pathless wild, supports her callow brood; And the fledged storklings, when to wing they take, Seek the same reptiles through the devious brake. The vulture snuffs from far the tainted gale, And, hurrying where the putrid scents exhale, From gibbets and from graves the carcase tears, And to her young the loathsome dainty bears; Her young, grown vigorous, hasten from the nest, And gorge on carrion with the parent's zest. While Jove's own eagle, bird of noble blood, Scours the wide champaign for untainted food, Bears the swift hare or swifter fawn away, And feeds her nestlings with the generous prey: Her nestlings hence, when from the rock they spring And, pinch'd by hunger, to the quarry wing, Stoop only to the game they tasted first, When clamorous, from the parent shell they burst." This, however, is a vulgar prejudice; though Buffon and other naturalists have been misled by it. The eagle is scarcely more delicate in the choice of its food than the vulture. *GIF.* The preceding translation is so admirable, that I could not resist the pleasure of giving it entire.

86. 'Had a passion for building.' *s. Flor.* i, 8, 4; Mart. ix, 47. *R.*

87. *Caieta*, now 'Gaeta,' was so called from a Laconic word signifying 'curved:' Strab. vi, p. 330; or after the nurse of Æneas: Virg. Æ. vii, 1 f. (*HY.*) *LUB.*

89. *Græcis. pretiosi generis marmor exstitit Lacedæmonium viride, cunctisque hibarius*; Plin. xxxvi, 7; *PRA.* Stat. S. iii, 1, 5; *R.* xi, 173, note.

Longe. Among other marbles, Pliny mentions the Augustan and Tiberian, (both from Egypt,) the Naxian, Armenian, Parian, Chian, Sicyonian, Synnadic, Numidian, &c. *PRA.*

90. The temple of Fortune at Præneste was a noble edifice, Sch. erected by Augustus, from which oracles were delivered. Hence Fortune was called *dea Prænestina*: Ov. F. vi, 62; Strab. v, p. 165; Liv. xlii, 1; Suet. iii, 63; Prop. ii, 32, 3; Cic. de Div. ii, 41; *R.* Plin. xxxvi, 22; 25. *PRA.*

The temple of Hercules at Tibur, Sch. was built by Marcius Philippus, the stepfather of Augustus. *BRI.* Strab. v, p. 164; Prop. ii, 32, 5; iv, 7, 82; *R.* Suet. ii, 29. *PRA.*

91. 'The eunuch Posides' was a freedman of Claudius and a great favourite with that emperor, who bestowed on him some of the most honourable rewards of military merit. Suet. v, 28. Sch. Like most of the emperor's other favourites, he amassed vast wealth, which, with somewhat better taste than the rest, he lavished in building. *GIF.* Pliny mentions the magnificent baths erected by him in the bay of Baiæ; xxxi, 2. *PRA.*

'Our Capitols.' The plural for the singular; as in x, 65. *R.* There were, however, two Capitols in Rome, the old and the new, the former in the eighth district of the city, the latter in the sixth. Amm. Marc. *ROD.* Besides which, there were Capitols at Capua, Pompeii, Beneventum, and other towns of Italy. *AX. T.* s. Sil. xi, 265. *R.*

Fregit opes; nec parva tamen mensura relictæ
Partis erat: totam hanc turbavit filius amens,
Dum meliore novas attollit marmore villas.
Quidam sortiti metuentem sabbata patrem,
Nil præter nubes et cœli numen adorant
Nec distare putant humana carne suillam,
Qua pater abstinuit; mox et præputia ponunt:

94. *Turbavit*: s. vii, 129. *R.*

96. 'Fearful of profaning.' *LUB.* s. vi, 159; *PRA.* Pers. v, 180 ff, notes; Suet. ii, 76; Petr. xxxv, 6; Just. xxxvi, 2; *R.* Ov. R. A. 219; Æl. V. H. xii, 35; (*PZ.*) Hor. S. i, 4, 142 f; *KG.* 101.

97. *Judæi mente sola unumque numen intelligunt: profanos, qui deûm imagines mortalibus materiis in species hominum effingant: summum illud et aeternum neque mutabile neque interiturum: igitur nulla simulacra urbibus suis, nedum templis sinunt*; Tac. H. v, 5. For a similar reason Aristophanes caricatured Socrates as a cloud-worshipper. *LUB.* ἵνα δέ τινα ἰσχυρῶς σίβουσιν οὔδ' ἄγαλμα οὐδὲν ἐν τοῖς Ἱεροσολύμοις ἔσχον· ἄῤῥητον δὲ δὴ καὶ ἀειδῆ Θεὸν νομίζοντες εἶναι, περισσότατα ἀνθρώπων θρησκεύουσι· καὶ αὐτῷ νεών τε μέγιστον καὶ περικαλλέστατον, πλὴν καθ' ὅσον ἀχανής τε καὶ ἀνώροφος ἦν, ἐξεπόλησαν· Dio xxxvii, 17. Petronius says of the Jew, *et cœli summas advocat auriculas*; fr. p. 683. *L.* Our author, though sensible enough to laugh at the deities of pagan Rome, had not the wisdom to understand the one true God. He was to Juvenal, as to the Athenians, ἄγνωστος θεός· Acts xvii, 23. For "The world by wisdom knew not God;" 1 Cor. i, 21. *MAD.* A truth which should sink deep into our minds. Tacitus, after the sublime description above given, carelessly turned from a Being 'immutable, incomprehensible, omnipotent, and eternal,' as a mere visionary creation of the Jews, and humbled himself before the impure and brutal idols of his own country. Dio, after the lofty and energetic language he has used, was unable to perceive the superior understanding of the Jews in worshipping a Being 'ineffable and invisible,' instead of the stocks and stones before which he himself bowed down. He dismisses the one true God from his thoughts, and insults His worshippers as a weak and credulous nation! Thus the attributes of Jehovah, though repeated by the wisest of the heathens after the Jews, conveyed no ideas to their minds. It is to revelation only that we are indebted for just and rational conceptions on the subject: and if the deists of modern times have more distinct and adequate notions of the Divine Being, than Tacitus and Dio and Juvenal; it is still to the manifestations which he has been pleased to make of himself, that they owe them, however prejudice or pride may operate to prevent the acknowledgement. *GIF.*

By *numen cœli* is meant that 'the material heaven' ("The blue ætherial sky;" Addison, Psalm xix;) 'is their deity.' *MAD.* This gross conception of the Romans arose from the Jews having no visible representation of the Deity. *Romanorum primus Cn. Pompeius Judæos domuit: templumque jure victoriæ ingressus est. inde vulgatum, nulla intus deûm effigie vacuam sedem et inania arcana*; Tac. H. v, 9. *GIF.* Unless we can suppose it to have originated in the narrative of 'the cloud' which appeared on Mount Sinai, and of the pillar of 'cloud,' which, as a symbol of the Divine presence, conducted the Israelites on their march by day. *BRI.* Exodus xiv, &c; xxiv, &c; Psalm xcvii, 2.

98. Leviticus xi, 7; Tac. H. v, 4; *PRA.* vi, 159. *LUB.* [An argument therefore against St Peter's belief in transubstantiation may be derived from comparing St Mark xiv, 22-24; with Acts x, 13 f.]

99. 'They adopt circumcision,' Sch. Genesis xvii, 10 ff; Deuteronomy xi, 16; *ut diversitate noscantur*; Tac. H. v, 5; Pers. v, 184. *PRA.*

Romanas autem soliti contemnere leges,
Judaicum ediscunt et servant ac metuunt jus,
Tradidit arcano quodcumque volumine Moses:
'Non monstrare vias, eadem nisi sacra colenti;
'Quæsitum ad fontem solos deducere verpos.'
Sed pater in causa, cui septima quæque fuit lux
Ignava et partem vitæ non attigit ullam.
Sponte tamen juvenes imitantur cetera: solam

100. Exodus xxiii, 24. *MAD. Moses, quo sibi in posterum gentem firmaret, novos ritus contrariosque ceteris mortalibus indidit: profana illic omnia, quæ apud nos sacra; rursum concessa apud illos, quæ nobis incesta*; Tac. H. v, 4; *nec quidquam prius imbuuntur, quam contemnere deos; exuere patriam; parentes, liberos, fratres, vilia habere*; ib. 5; Plin. xiii, 4. *R.*

102. *Tradidit.* [From this it appears that tradition might be written as well as oral; s. II Thessalonians ii, 15; (nn.) iii, 6; I St Peter i, 18.]

A copy of the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, was kept (as it is to this day) in every synagogue, locked up in a press or chest (*arca*), and never exposed to sight, unless when brought out to be read at the time of worship: at the conclusion of the service, it was returned to its place and again locked up. *MAD.*

'Volume.' Her. i, 125, note [25].

103. *Apud ipsos misericordia in promtu, sed adversus omnes alios hostile odium; separati epulis,* [Genesis xliii, 32;] *discreti cubilibus*; Tac. H. v, 5; s. Cic. Off. iii, 55; *PRA.* ib. i, 15; Diph. in Ath. vi, 9; St Matthew v, 43. *R.* On the contrary, 'the volume of Moses' inculcates justice and humanity to strangers by the most forcible and pathetic appeals to the feelings of the people: s. Exodus xxii, 21; xxiii, 9; 12; Deuteronomy xxiv, 14-22. Where 'the stranger' is associated by Moses with the two most interesting objects of human kindness, 'the fatherless' and 'the widow.' s. also Leviticus xix, 9 f; 33 f; xxv, 35; Deuteronomy i, 16; x, 18 f. Our author was confessedly as ignorant of the laws as of the practices of the Jews: all that he says amounts to nothing more than the old charges against them, which had been refuted again and again. Even while he was writing, Josephus had noticed and repelled them: μηνύειν δὲ καὶ τὰς ὁδοὺς τοῖς ἀγνόουσι. καὶ μὴ γίλωτα ἐηρωμένους αὐτοῖς ἐμποδίζειν. κ τ λ. A. J. iv. 8, 31; τοὺς ἐκ παρέργου προσιόντας ἀναμίγνυσθαι ταῖς συνηθείαις οὐκ ἐθέλησε· τἄλλα δὲ προσίεσθαι, ὧν ἐστὶν ἡ μετάδοσις ἀναγκαία· πᾶσι παρέχειν τοῖς δεομένοις πῦρ, ὕδωρ, τροφὴν, ὁδοὺς φράσειν, κ. τ. λ. c. App. ii, 28. The pagans talked of Moses, but they knew him only through the corrupt sects into which, in its latter age, Judaism was divided. From this circumstance alone, came all that abuse of the Hebrew system, with which the Greek and Roman writers abound, and which has been, either ignorantly or wilfully, continued to our time by Voltaire, Gibbon, and others. *GIF.*

104. 'The circumcised alone.' *T. verpus* is the same as *apella*; Hor. S. i, 5, 100; and *recutitus*; Pers. v, 184. *PRA.* [s. St John iv, 9.]

105. *Septimo die otium placuisse, ferunt: quia is finem laborum tulerit: dein, blandiente inertia, septimum quoque annum ignaviæ datum*; Tac. H. v, 4; *PRA.* Dio xxxvii, 17; *σάββατα ψυχρά·* Meleag. 83, in *BC*, An. t. 1, p. 24; *frigida sabbata*, and *septima quæque dies turpi damnata veterno*; Rutil. i, 389 ff. *R.*

107. ["Formerly, this spirit was confined to the old, hackneyed in the ways of the world, and who, having worn out the trifling affections which they ever had, would subject those of their children to the maxims of worldly prudence. This we learn from fiction and the drama, where the worldly wisdom of age is always represented as opposed to the generous but imprudent passions of youth. But now, in these our better and more enlightened days, those mercenary maxims, which were

Inviti quoque avaritiam exercere jubentur.
Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra,
Quum sit triste habitu vultuque et veste severum.
Nec dubie tamquam frugi laudatur avarus,
Tamquam parcus homo et rerum tutela suarum
Certa magis, quam si fortunas servet easdem
Hesperidum serpens aut Ponticus. Adde quod hunc, de
Quo loquor, egregium populus putat acquirendi
Artificem: quippe his crescunt patrimonia fabris.
Sed crescunt quocumque modo majoraque fiunt
Incude adsidua semperque ardente camino.
Et pater ergo animi felices credit avaros,
Qui miratur opes, qui nulla exempla beati

odious even in age, are found in the mouths of the young and the fair,—or at least, if not in their mouths, in their actions. To sacrifice affection to interest is a praiseworthy thing:" Woman's Mission, vii, 11.]

108. Because *imberbis juvenis utilium (est) tardus provisor, prodigus æris*; but *(senex) quærit et inventis miser abstinet ac timet uti*; Hor. A. P. 164; 170; *PRA.* S. i, 2, 16 ff; Pers. vi, 22 ff; *R.* οἱ μὲν νέοι φιλοχρήματοι ἥκιστα, διὰ τὸ μήπω ἐνδείας πεπειρᾶσθαι· οἱ δὲ πρεσβύτεροι ἀνελεύθεροι, διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἀπειρίαν ἴσασιν, ὡς χαλεπὸν τὸ κτήσασθαι, καὶ ῥᾴδιον τὸ ἀποβαλεῖν· Arist. Rh. ii, 14, 2; 15; s. 124, note.

109. *Decipimur specie recti*; Hor. A. P. 25; *LUB. timidus se cautum vocat, sordidus parcum &c*; Sen. Ep. 45; *PRA.* Ov. R. A. 323 f. *R.* "For this grave vice, assuming virtue's guise, Seems virtue's self, to superficial eyes." *GIF.* [" The great reason why false virtues pass so well in the world is, that true ones are so seldom near to compare them with;" F. Greville, Max. cxlviii.] xiii, 109 f notes; Pers. v, 105; Spectator No 373; Livy xxii, 12, 19.

110. See St Matthew vi, 16 *MAD.*

111. See Hor. S. i, 3, 49 ff. *R.*

114. See notes on v, 152; and i, 10. *LUB.* The golden fleece which Phryxus had hung up on a tree in Colchis was guarded by a similar sentinel: *FAY.* and one of the very same lineage, being born of Typhon and Echidna: see (1) *HY*, on Apoll. and Virg. (2) Schol. on Apoll. Rh. ii, 1213 ff; Diod. iv, 49; Ov. M. vii, 149 ff. *R.* All their vigilance did not save the former from the prowess of Hercules or the latter from the enterprise of Jason. *MAD.*

115. Besides which, the generality of people judge of a man by what he is worth: *bona pars hominum decepta cupidine falsa "Nil satis est;" inquit; "quia tanti, quantum habeas, sis;"* Hor. S. i, 1, 61 f. *MAD.*

116. The words *fabris, incude*, and *camino* are all borrowed from the art of metallurgy and, in particular, the coining of money. *FAY.*

117. 'By fair means or foul,' according to the saying; *mea nil refert, dum potiar modo*; Ter. Eun. ii, 3, 28. *FAY.* s. 204 ff, notes.

118. [Hor. O. i, 4, 8.]

119. *Animi* after *felices*, by a Grecism: *FAY.* the genitive case denoting in what respect the word, which governs it, is to be understood.

Vos sapere et solos aio bene vivere, quorum conspicitur nitidis fundata pecunia villis; Hor. Ep. i, 15, 45 f. *PRA.* Aristotle rejects at once the claim of the χρηματιστὴς βίος to be considered a life of happiness, on the ground of its being βίαιος· Eth. i, 5; [s. 135.]

120. The oracle of Apollo proclaimed as the happiest of men, Aglaus an Arcadian, who had never gone beyond the ring-fence of his little hereditary estate: Plin. vii, 46; Sch. *potest etiam et beatissimus animus sub quavis cute latere*; Sen. *LUB.* Apuleius descants very eloquently in praise of poverty: *enim-*

Pauperis esse putat: juvenes hortatur, ut illam
Ire viam pergant et eidem incumbere sectæ.
Sunt quædam vitiorum elementa: his protenus illos
Imbuit et cogit minimas ediscere sordes.
Mox acquirendi docet insatiabile votum.
Servorum ventres modio castigat iniquo,
Ipse quoque esuriens: neque enim omnia sustinet umquam
Mucida cærulei panis consumere frusta,
Hesternum solitus medio servare minutal
Septembri; nec non differre in tempora cœnæ
Alterius conchem æstivam cum parte lacerti

vero Paupertas olim Philosophiæ vernacula est, frugi, sobria, parvo potens, æmula laudis, adversum divitias possessa, habitu secura, cultu simplex, consilio benesuada: neminem umquam superbia inflavit, neminem impotentia depravavit, neminem tyrannide efferavit: ...maxima quæque scelera si ex omni memoria hominum percenseas, nullum in illis pauperem reperies: ...sed quemcumque in aliqua laude miramur, eum Paupertas ab incunabulis nutricata est. Paupertas, inquam, prisca apud sæcula omnium civitatum conditrix, omnium artium repertrix, omnium peccatorum inops, omnis gloriæ munifica, cunctis laudibus apud omnes nationes perfuncta. eadem enim est Paupertas apud Græcos in Aristide justa, in Phocione benigna, in Epaminonda strenua, in Socrate sapiens, in Homero diserta. eadem Paupertas etiam populo Romano imperium a primordio fundavit: &c; Apol. *PRA.* Poverty however is distinguished from penury. *Paupertas est non quæ pauca possidet, sed quæ multa non possidet*; Sen. Ep. 87; *R.* note on vi, 287.

121. Hor. A. P. 325 ff. *PRA.*

122. "Bids his son pursue Their steps and keep that thriving sect in view." *GIF.* Cic. N. D. ii, 22; for Cœl. 17. *R.*

123. *Vitiorum*, because "The love of money is the root of all evil;" 1Timothy vi, 10. *LUB.*

124. "Vice boasts its elements like other arts; These he inculcates first: anon, imparts The petty tricks of saving." *GIF.* "Our adventurer was the third son of an eminent citizen, who had taken particular care to instil into his mind an early love of gain, by making him a perfect master of numbers, and consequently giving him a quick view of loss and advantage, and preventing the natural impulses of his passion, by prepossession towards his interests;" Spectator No 11; ["Well, I thank heav'n, I never yet was he That read the grammar of cheating, I had made, To my sharp boy at twelve; repeating still The rule: get money; still, get money, boy; No matter by what means; money will do More, boy, than my lord's letter;" Jonson ib. 44 ff; s. 206, note.]

125. *Amor habendi*; Virg. Æ. viii, 327. *MAD.*

126. *Φειδωνίῳ μίτρᾳ τὸν πύνδακα ἐγκεκρουσμένῳ μετρεῖν αὐτὸς τοῖς ἔνδον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, σφίδρα ἀποψῶν.* Theoph. Ch. xi, end; (*CS.*) *LUB. R.* s. ix, 122, note; [Livy iv, 12, n.]

127. His own meanness subjects him to the torments of Tantalus, starving in the midst of plenty, *magnas inter opes inops*; Hor. Od. iii, 16, 28. *LUB.*

Sustinet, xv, 88. *R.*

128. See Hor. S. ii, 2, 57 ff. *R.*

129. 'A hash,' *LUB.* 'of yesterday;' already two days old in its present form. *MAD.* *θοίνη ἴωλος*· Ath. vii, 2; the epithet implies 'stale and rancid.' *SW.* The ingredients of their hashes were various. s. Isid. Mart. xi, 32, 11; Apic. iv, 3; viii, 8. *R.*

Solitus servare; Mart. i, 104, 7. *R.*

130. *Septembri*: notes on vi, 517; *PRA.* iv, 59; Hor. Ep. i, 16, 16. *R.*

Differre &c; Aur. V. Epit. xxiv. *R.*

131. *Conchem*; iii, 293. *MAG.* It being summer, they would be more tough. *R.*

Signatam vel dimidio putrique siluro
Filaque sectivi numerata includere porri.
Invitatus ad hæc aliquis de ponte negabit.
Sed quo divitias hæc per tormenta coactas,
Quum furor haud dubius, quum sit manifesta phrenesis,
Ut locuples moriaris, egenti vivere fato?
Interea pleno quum turget sacculus ore,
Crescit amor numi, quantum ipsa pecunia crevit;
Et minus hanc optat, qui non habet. Ergo paratur
Altera villa tibi, quum rus non sufficit unum,

Lacerti, a common sort of salted fish; ['ling.'] Sch. Ath. iii, 33; Strab. iii; Plin. xxxii, 11; Mart. vii, 77; *PRA.* 'mackerel:' xi, 28, 3; 53, 7; xii, 19; Ov. F. ii, 578; (*HS.*) *R.* perhaps the fish known by the name of 'sardinia,' (*sardina*, Sch.) a coarse kind of anchovy; 'a pilchard.'

132. 'He even puts his seal upon the cupboard to prevent his servants from pilfering or picking it.' *LUB.* Pers. vi, 17, note. *PRA.* The ancient housewife used to keep her stores under seal, and not under lock and key as now. The miser does not even trust his wife, but acts as his own housekeeper. Plin. xxxiii, 1; Cic. Ep. xvi, 26; Plaut. Pers. ii, 3, 15; Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 134; (*TO.*) Tac. A. ii; (*L.*) Cic. Ph. ii, 58. τὰ καταλειπόμενα ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης ἡμίσῃ τῶν ῥαφανίδων ἀπογράφεσθαι, ἵνα οἱ διακονοῦντες παῖδες μὴ λάβωσιν· Theoph. Ch. xi, end. *R.* Lucian also thus describes another sordid old fellow, who has just come home after dining out, ἀριθμῷ παραλαβὼν τὰ κρέα, ὁπόσα τῷ παιδὶ κατόπιν ἐστῶτι παραδεδώκει καὶ ἐπισημηνάμενος ἐπιμελῶς τὸ ἀπ' ἐκείνου, καθεύδει. *CS.*

This use of *que* resembles the use of *et* between *multa* and another adjective: notes 71 on Her. vii, 9; and 67 on Her. viii, 61.

Siluro; iv, 33; *PRA.* σαπρὸν σίλευρον· Sep. and Diod. in Ath. vi, 4; and 9. *R.*

133. See iii, 293, note; *MAD.* Plin. xix, 6. *PRA.* There are fibres resembling threads which hang downwards from the bottom of a leek. These the miser is so stingy as to lock up, after having first counted them. The epithets, *sectivum* and *sectile* are given to that sort of leek, from its being usual to cut or shred it into small pieces before it was mixed with other articles of food. *MAD.*

134. *De ponte*; iv, 116; v, 8; *SM.* Sen. de V. B. 25; Mart. x, 5, 3; Ov. Ib. 418. *R.*

135. See Hor. S. i, 1, 70 ff. Understand *habes* or *possides*: thus *quo tantam pecuniam?* Cic. Verr. ii, 2, 55; *quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti?* Hor. Ep. i, 5, 12. *R.*

136. *Danda est hellebori multo pars maxima avaris; nescio an Anticyram ratio illis destinet omnem*; Hor. S. ii, 3, 82 f; *PRA.* s. xiii, 97, note.

137. *Avaritia vero senilis quid sibi velit, non intelligo: potest enim esse quidquam absurdius, quam quo minus viæ restat, eo plus viatici quærere?* Cic. Sen. 65. *PRA.*

139. *Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam majorumque fames*; Hor. Od. iii, 16, 17 f; *LUB.* just as *crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops*; Hor. Od. ii, 2, 13 ff; (*MI.*) *MAD.* Sen. de Ben. 27; Ep. 94; 119; *creverunt et opes et opum furiosa cupido; et cum possideant plurima plura volunt: quærere, ut absumant, absumta requirere certant; atque ipsæ vitiis sunt alimenta vices: sic, quibus intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, quo plus sunt potæ, plus sitiuntur aquæ*; Ov. F. i, 211 ff. *R.*

140. *Is minime eget mortalis, qui minimum cupit*; Sen. and *semper avarus eget. LUB.*

Paratur, and *mercaris*, 143; may denote the incomplete act: 'you are on the look out for' and 'you are in treaty for.' *R.* ἐμισθοῦτο παρ' οὐκ ἐκδιδόντος τὴν αὐλήν· Her. i, 68.

Et proferre libet fines; majorque videtur
Et melior vicina seges: mercaris et hanc et
Arbusta et densa montem qui canet oliva.
Quorum si pretio dominus non vincitur ullo,
Nocte boves macri lassoque famelica collo
Jumenta ad virides hujus mittentur aristas;
Nec prius inde domum, quam tota novalia sævos
In ventres abeant, ut credas falcibus actum.
Dicere vix possis, quam multi talia plorent
Et quot venales injuria fecerit agros.
Sed qui sermones? quam fœdæ buccina famæ?
"Quid nocet hoc?" inquit. "Tunicam mihi malo lupini,
Quam si me toto laudet vicinia pago
Exigui ruris paucissima farra secantem."
Scilicet et morbis et debilitate carebis
Et luctum et curam effugies et tempora vitæ
Longa tibi post hæc fato meliore dabuntur,

142. *O si angulus ille proximus accedat!* Hor. S. ii, 6, 8 f; *LUB.* Od. ii, 18, 17 ff. *R.*

Proferre; Virg. Æ. vi, 794; Liv. i, 33.

Quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber; Hor. S. i, 1, 110; *PRA.* Ov. A. A. i, 349 f. *R.*

144. The olive blossoms are white. *LUB.*

145. *Licet agros agris adjiciat, vicinum vel pretio pellat æris, vel injuria*; Sen. Ep. 90. *R.* [Her. i, 68.] Compare the history of Naboth in 1 Kings xxi.

146. All the three epithets are important. *R.*

148. Understand *retrahentur. PRA. Novale (solum) est quod alternis annis seritur*; Plin. xviii, 19: *PRA.* here put for 'the crops' themselves. Virg. G. i, 71; (*HY.*) *MAD.* E. i, 71. *R.*

'Ravenous.' *rabida orexis*; vi, 428; *SVL. iratus venter*; Hor. S. ii, 8, 5; or 'enormous;' s. Sil. i, 2; Virg. Æ. i, 14; 99. (*HY.*) *R.*

151. See Hes. O. D. 346 ff. *R.*

152. See Hor. S. ii, 2, 94 ff. *R.*

153. *Quid enim salvis infamia nummis?* i, 48; *PRA.* xiii, 92 ff; Sen. Ep. 115; Pomp. in Non. i, 64; *R. quidam memoratur Athenis sordidus ac dives populi contemnere voces sic solitus: "Populus me sibilat: at mihi plaudo ipse domi, simul ac numos contemplor in arca;"* Hor. S. i, 1, [64] ff. *LUB.*

Lupini: Ath. ii, 14; Plin. xviii, 14; *PRA.* Virg. G. i, 75 f; *MAD.* note on v, 157; *R.* s. St Luke xv, 16.

154. *Egregie factum laudet vicinia*; Hor. S. ii, 5, 106; for *vicini*: as in Ep. i, 16, 44; xvii, 62; notes on ἴσαος· Her. i, 27, [83]; and ἀσπίς· Her. v, 30, [56].

Pagus derived from the Doric παγὰ 'a fount;' 'because 'villages' were originally formed round springs of water. *T.* "Religion did first take place in cities, and in that respect was a cause why the name of PAGANS, which properly signifieth a country people, came to be used in common speech for the same that infidels and unbelievers were;" Hooker, E. P. v, 80. But s. xvi, 8, note.

156. 'Riches, forsooth, are an infallible panacea for the ills of life.' Sch. s. x, 227; 242 ff; *MAD.* Hor. S. i, 1, 80 ff; Ep. i, 2, 47 ff. *R.*

158. Job xlii, 10-17.

Si tantum culti solus possederis agri,
Quantum sub Tatio populus Romanus arabat.
Mox etiam fractis ætate ac Punica passis
Prœlia vel Pyrrhum immanem gladiosque Molossos
Tandem pro multis vix jugera bina dabantur
Vulneribus. Merces ea sanguinis atque laboris
Nullis visa umquam meritis minor aut ingratæ
Curta fides patriæ. Saturabat glebula talis
Patrem ipsum turbamque casæ, qua feta jacebat
Uxor et infantes ludebant quatuor, unus
Vernula, tres domini: sed magnis fratribus horum
A scrobe vel sulco redeuntibus altera cœna
Amplior et grandes fumabant pultibus ollæ.
Nunc modus hic agri nostro non sufficit horto.
Inde fere scelerum causæ nec plura venena

160. 'When *T. Tatius*, king of the Sabines, was received by Romulus as his partner in the kingdom.' *LUB.* s. xi, 77 ff. *R.*

161. *Gravis annis miles*; Hor. S. i, 1, 5. *MAD.*

'The three Punic wars;' in the last of which Carthage was destroyed. *LUB.* x, 155 &c; *PRA.* s. Hor. Od. iii, 6, 34 ff.

162. *Pyrrhus*; Plut. V. xxi; Flor. i, 18; Just. xvi f. *PRA.*

Molossos; xii, 108. *PRA.*

163. 'Two acres apiece' of the land captured from the enemy, was the allotment usually assigned to those who were sent out as colonists into the conquered territory. Liv. vi, 16; 36, 5; *bina jugera a Romulo primum divisa viritim*; Varr. R. R. i, 10; (*U.*) *bina tunc jugera populo Romano satis erant, nullique majorem modum attribuit (Romulus): quo servos paulo ante principis Neronis, contemtis hujus spatii viridariis, piscinas juvat habere majores; gratumque, si non aliquem et culinas*; Plin. xviii, 2; *centuriis vocabulum datum ex eo est, quum antiqui Romani agrum ex hoste captum victori populo per bina jugera partiti sunt, centenis hominibus ducenta jugera dederunt, et ex hoc facto centuria juste appellata est*; Sicul. Fl. de Cond. Agr. i, [p. 15;] Col. v, 1, 7; Prop. iv, 11. (*SCA.*) *R.*

166. 'To come short of what it held out.' *MAD.* vi, 449; Ov. F. ii, 408. (*HS.*) *R.*

See Plin. xviii, 2. *FAY.*

The words *glebula*, *casa*, and *unus vernula* are all indicative of the ancient frugality.

168. Children of different ranks used to be playmates in ancient times. s. Her. i, 114.

169. 'Three young masters.' Plaut. Capt. pr. 18; *licet non heredes sint, domini sunt*; Paul. ii, to Sab. *R.*

170. 'From digging or ploughing.' *FAY.*

Understand *parabatur*. Sch.

171. See xi, 58.

173. See I Timothy vi, 9 f; *PRA.* *quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames?* Virg. Æ. iii, 56 f; *LUB.* Claud. xxii, 111 ff; *R.* οὐδὲν γὰρ ἀνθρώποισιν οἷον ἄργυρος κακὸν νόμισμ' ἔβλαστε· τοῦτο καὶ πόλεις πορθεῖ, τόδ' ἄνδρας ἐξανίστησιν δόμων· τόδ' ἐκδιδάσκει καὶ παραλλάσσει φρένας χρηστὰς πρὸς αἰσχρὰ πράγμαθ' ἵστασθαι βροτῶν· πανουργίας δ' ἔδειξεν ἀνθρώποις ἔχειν, καὶ παντὸς ἔργου δυσσέβειαν εἰδέναι· Soph. Ant. 301 ff; *GIF.* St James iv, 1 f. *MAD.* Among other examples see that of Polydore's murder by Polymnestor: Eur. Hec. 25 ff; 760 ff; ὁ χρυσὸς, εἰ βούλοιο τἀληθῆ λέγειν, ἔκτεινε τὸν ἐμὸν παῖδα, καὶ κέρδη τὰ σά· 1188 f.

Miscuit aut ferro grassatur sæpius ullum
Humanæ mentis vitium, quam sæva cupido
Indomiti census: nam dives qui fieri vult,
Et cito vult fieri. Sed quæ reverentia legum,
Quis metus aut pudor est umquam properantis avari?
"Vivite contenti casulis et collibus istis,
O pueri," Marsus dicebat et Hernicus olim
Vestinusque senex; "panem quæramus aratro,
Qui satis est mensis: laudant hoc numina ruris,
Quorum ope et auxilio, gratæ post munus aristæ,
Contingunt homini veteris fastidia quercus.
Nil vetitum fecisse volet, quem non pudet alto
Per glaciem perone tegi: qui submovet Euros
Pellibus inversis. Peregrina ignotaque nobis
Ad scelus atque nefas, quæcumque est, purpura ducit."
Hæc illi veteres præcepta minoribus: at nunc
Post finem auctumni media de nocte supinum

176. Οὐδεὶς ἱπλούτησε ταχέως, δίκαιος ὤν· Menand. The ancients have conveyed this opinion (as they have most of those which relate to the conduct of life) in a very pretty apologue. "When I am sent to any one by Jupiter," says Plutus, "I halt so, that he usually grows old before I arrive." "That is hardly true;" replies Mercury, "for I have seen those who had not a groat yesterday, wallowing in riches to-day." "You say right:" rejoins Plutus, "but I was not sent to those people by Jupiter, but by Dis!" *GIF.* "He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent;" Proverbs xxviii, 20.

178. Prop. iii, 13, 48 ff; Hor. Od. iii, 24, 34 ff. (*MI.*) *R.*

180. These were laborious and warlike tribes in the vicinity of ancient Rome. *LUB.* iii, 169; vi, 164; Virg. G. ii, 167 ff. (*HY.*) *R.*

181. *Panem et aquam natura desiderat; nemo ad hæc pauper est*; Sen. Ep. 25; *LUB.* ib. 20; Hor. S. ii, 2, 17 f; *R.* τὸν ἄρτον ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπιούσιον δίδου ἡμῖν τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν· St Luke xi, 3.

182. *Liber et alma Ceres, vestro si munere tellus Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista*; Virg. G. i, 7 &c; *GRA. postquam Ceres invenit frumenta; cum antea glande vescerentur*; Plin. vii, 56; Ov. F. i, 671 ff; iv, 395 ff; *PRA.* s. vi, 10 ff. *MAD.*

185. Cicero makes an admirable use of this sentiment: *qua in re præterea illud, quod mihi maximo argumento ad hujus innocentiam poterat esse, in hac horrida incultaque vita istiusmodi maleficia gigni non solere. in urbe luxuries creatur: ex luxuria exsistat avaritia, necesse est: ex avaritia erumpat audacia; inde omnia scelera. vita autem hæc rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas, parsimoniæ, diligentiæ, justitiæ, magistra est*; for S. Rosc. 27. *GIF.*

186. *Crudus pero*; Virg. Æ. vii, 690; (Serv. *CD.*) Sch. Pers. v, 102; *PRA. pedes perone setoso talos adusque vinciebantur; genua, crura, suræque sine tegmine*; Sid. Ap. Ep. iv; *calceamentum rusticum*; Isid. Or. xix, 34; *R.* 'a clouted brogue.' *GIF.*

187. See Prop. iii, 13, 1 ff; Tib. ii, 4, 27 ff. *R.*

190. When the winter set in, they began their morning studies by lamplight. *M.* Compare the opening scene of the Clouds of Aristophanes.

Media de nocte; s. Liv. ix, 44, 5. *R.*

Supinum 'asleep and lying on his back.' Sch.

Clamosus juvenem pater excitat: "Accipe ceras,
Scribe, puer, vigila, causas age, perlege rubras
Majorum leges, aut vitem posce libello.
Sed caput intactum buxo naresque pilosas
Adnotet et grandes miretur Lælius alas.
Dirue Maurorum attegias, castella Brigantum,
Ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus
Afferat; aut, longos castrorum ferre labores
Si piget et trepidum solvunt tibi cornua ventrem
Cum lituis audita, pares, quod vendere possis
Pluris dimidio, nec te fastidia mercis

192. The titles and beginnings of the chapters were written in red letters. Sch. *T.* s. Pers. v, 90, note. This was the custom in their books generally, *CS* and continued for some time after the invention of the art of printing. *ACH.* But in books of the law, the text was in red letter, the commentaries and glosses in black. *DRY.* Quint. Inst. xii, 3, end; Petr. 46; *R.* Ov. Tr. i, 1, 7; Mart. iii, 2, 11. *PRA.* The term RUBRIC is still applied to the directions inserted in our Liturgy; although they are printed no longer in red letter, but in Italics.

193. *Vitem* 'a centurion's commission,' 'a company.' Sch. viii, 247; *LUB.* Plut. V. xlix, end; *PRA.* Sil. vi, 43; xii, 395; 465; Spart. Hadr. x; (*CS.*) Mart. x, 26, 1. (*RAD.*) *R.*

Posce libello 'petition for.' *LUB. legionum robur infractum, quum præmia virtutis occuparet ambitio et per gratiam promoverentur milites qui consueverant per virtutem*; Veget. R. M. ii, 3. *R.*

194. Their combs were made of 'box-wood.' *LUB.* Ov. F. vi, 229; Mart. xiv, 25, 2. *R.*

Pilosas; s. ii, 11 f. *PRA.* About twenty-five years since, a medical student, who was going before the College of Surgeons for examination, without being of the proper age, previously placed himself under the hands of a barber; by whose art a fair proportion of whisker *ex utraque pari malarum parte profusa est*; (Lucr. i, 89;) and this, with the addition of some out-posts of straggling black hairs on the cheek-bones, gave the young candidate such a staid appearance, that his age was never questioned, and consequently his object was gained.

195. Τὰς μασχάλας θηριώδεις καὶ δασείας ἔχειν ἄχρις ἐπὶ πολὺ τῶν πλουσίων· Theoph. Ch. xix, 2. (*CS.*) *R.*

196. *Lælius*, i. e. 'your general.' *SVL.*

['Wigwams.'] 'The Numidian cots placed on wheels,' (Sil. ii, 437-448; xvii, 88 ff;) *R.* somewhat resembling 'the caravans' which go about to the different fairs in England.

The *Brigantes* were a people of Britain, whose capital was York. s. Tac. H. iii, 45; A. xii, 32; 36; Ag. 17. *R.*

197. 'Lucrative.' Suet. ii, 49; iii, 48; iv, 44; Dio liv, 25; lv, 23; *R.* Mart. vi, 58, 10. *LUB.*

See x, 94, note; Veget. ii, 8; Tac. H. iii, 22; Sil. vi, 25 ff. *R.* "A regiment." *DRY.* It answered to 'a colonelcy' in our army.

'By the time you are superannuated.' Sch. They rose, step by step, through the ten cohorts. s. Plin. xiv, 1; *R.* [*ADD*, Dial. on Med. t. i, p. 465.]

199. Fear operates as a cathartic and as a diuretic. Macr. vii, 11; Arist. Probl. 3; Dec. 4; *CM.* Gell. xix, 4; Plut. V. xlviii. The following instances of the former are given, *Bacchus* in Arist. R. 480 ff; *Brutus* in Sen. Ep. 82; *Carbo* in V. Max. ix, 13, 2. *R.*

200. The *lituus* 'clarion' was less curved than the *cornu* 'horn,' and was used for the cavalry; the *tuba* 'trumpet,' which was straight, belonged to the infantry. Macr. vi, 8; *AX.* i, 169, note; x, 214; *lituo tubæ permixtus sonitus*; Hor. Od. i, 23 f.

Ullius subeant ablegandæ Tiberim ultra:
Neu credas ponendum aliquid discriminis inter
Unguenta et corium. Lucri bonus est odor ex re
Qualibet. Illa tuo sententia semper in ore
Versetur, dîs atque ipso Jove digna, poetæ:
UNDE HABEAS, QUÆRIT NEMO; SED OPORTET HABERE."
Hoc monstrant vetulæ pueris repentibus assæ:
Hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellæ.
Talibus instantem monitis quemcumque parentem
Sic possem affari: " Dic, O vanissime, quis te
Festinare jubet? Meliorem præsto magistro
Discipulum. Securus abi: vinceris, ut Ajax
Præteriit Telamonem, ut Pelea vicit Achilles.

202. Offensive trades were obliged to be removed to the further bank of the Tiber. Mart. i, 42, 3 ff; *T.* vi, 93, 4; *PRA.* i, 109, 2. *R.*

204. This alludes to the well-known rejoinder of Vespasian to his son: *reprehendenti filio Tito, quod etiam urinæ vectigal commentus esset, pecuniam ex prima pensione admovit ad nares, scis citans num odore offenderetur: et illo negante, " Atqui" inquit " e lotio est;"* Suet. x, 23. *T.* But we shall lose much of the humour of the emperor's answer, (as is justly observed in the History of Inventions,) if we do not advert to the custom of the ancients in trying the purity of their money by the smell. Thus ὁ ἀργυρογνώμων προσχεῖται κατὰ δοκιμασίαν τοῦ νομίσματος τῇ ὀσφρασίᾳ, κ. τ. λ. Arr. Epict. i, 20. And habit, and indeed necessity, had given them an acuteness of perception in these matters, of which we can scarcely have an idea. I much question whether the precaution of a *Scapha* would be necessary at this time to deceive the keenest-scented lover. (It should be previously observed that the ancient mirrors were either composed of a mixture of tin and brass, or, as in the present case, of silver.) " SCAP. Here, take the mirror: —now, a towel, girl, And wipe your hands. PHIL. My hands! why so? SCAP. For fear, As you have touch'd the mirror, they should smell Of silver, and Philolaches suspect You have been handling money;" Plaut. Most. i, 3. *GIF.*

206. See Molière's Avare, iii, 5. *MAD.*

' Of Ennius,' *T.* taken from the Bellerophon of Euripides. All three poets are speaking ironically. *FAY. non quare et unde: quid habeas, tantum rogant*; a Poet quoted in Sen. Ep. 115; *GRA. rem facias; rem si possis recte; si non, quocumque modo rem*; Hor. Ep. i, 1, 65 f. [s. 124, note.]

207. *Habere*, put absolutely, ' to be rich.' *GRA.* iii, 208, note.

208. ' Before they can run alone.' *qui in purpuris repit*; Quint. i, 2, 6; Stat. Th. ix, 427. *(BA.) R.*

' Dry-nurses.' Sch.

209. ' Before their A B C.' *LUB.*

211. ' What can be the motive for this vast hurry? Avarice will show itself in his mind quite soon enough, without your instilling it.'

212. ' The pupil will eclipse his tutor, I warrant.' *MAD.* πολλοὶ μαθηταὶ κρείττονες διδασκάλων· a Poet in Cic. Ep. ix, 7. *GRA.*

213. ' You need be under no apprehensions on that score.' *LUB.*

' Your son will surpass you in this vice, as Ajax and Achilles surpassed their respective fathers in heroic achievements.' Sch.

214. It was predicted that the son of Thetis should be greater than his father; which was the reason that Jupiter (who had fallen in love with the goddess) forbore to press his suit: s. Æsch. P. V. and it was consequently arranged that she should marry a mor-

Parcendum teneris: nondum implevere medullas
Maturæ mala nequitiæ. Quum pectere barbam
Cœperit et longi mucronem admittere cultri,
Falsus erit testis, vendet perjuria summa
Exigua et Cereris tangens aramque pedemque.
Elatam jam crede nurum, si limina vestra
Mortifera cum dote subit. Quibus illa premetur
Per somnum digitis! Nam quæ terraque marique
Acquirenda putas, brevior via conferet illi.
Nullus enim magni sceleris labor." "Hæc ego numquam
Mandavi" dices olim "nec talia suasi."
Mentis causa malæ tamen est et origo penes te.
Nam quisquis magni census præcepit amorem
Et lævo monitu pueros producit avaros,
†Et qui per fraudes patrimonia conduplicare†
Dat libertatem et totas effundit habenas
Curriculo: quem si revoces, subsistere nescit

tal. May not the epithet ἀγλαόκαρπος Pind. N. iii, 97; allude to this decree of the Destinies? compare P. xi, 5; Isth. viii, 69; Æsch. Ag. 737.

215. *Parcendum teneris*; Virg. G. ii, 363. *PRA.*

Medullæ is often used, where we should employ the word 'heart:' as Cic. Ep. F. xv, 16; id. Phil. i, 15. *MAD.*

217. 'Of a razor.' μία μάχαιρα· Arist. Ach. 758; as opposed to διπλῆ μάχαιρα. The single blade shaved clean away: the double blade, like our 'scissors,' was employed merely to clip the hair. *MIT.*

219. *Ceres* was regarded as one of the most sacred deities. vi, 50. *LUB.*

Aramque; notes on iii, 145; *MAD.* xiii, 89; *PRA.* Virg. Æ. iv, 219; xii, 201; Liv. xxi, 1; Sil. iii, 82. *R.*

Pedemque; s. Suet. iii, 27; Ov. M. xiii, 585. *R.*

220. *Elatam*; note on i, 72; Prop. iv, 7, 7. *R.*

221. *Subit.* It was customary for a bride to be carried over the threshold without touching it. *BR.* Ov. Am. i, 12, 4; (*BU.*) Cat. lxi, 166. (*DŒ.*) *R.*

Mortifera. s. note on Pers. ii, 14. *PRA.*

"His murderous fingers creep, And close her eyes in everlasting sleep." *GIF.*

222. *Per* [Livy v, 2, d.]

228. *Lævo* 'sinister.' *MAD.*

229. If this line is to be retained, it will be better to translate *et* (in 228; and again in 230 and 237;) 'at the same time.' *R.*

Conduplicare. An infinitive after *libertas* occurs, Prop. i, 1, 28; V. Flac. i, 601. *R.*

230. The metaphor is taken from the Circus. *PRA. ut, cum carceribus sese effudere, quadrigæ addunt in spatia, et frustra retinacula tendens fertur equis auriga, neque audit* (s. Hor. Ep. i, 15, 13; and note 100, on Her. iii, 61;) *currus habenas*; Virg. G. i, 512 ff; Sch. Æ. v, 818; xii, 499. *R.* See Edgeworth's entertaining account of the locomotive carriage, in his Autobiography.

231. *Curriculo* for *currui*, and that for *equis*, as above and in Æ. xii, 287. ἅρματα πισιχάλινα· Pind. P. ii, 21. *R.* "Being once chafed, he cannot Be rein'd again to temperance;" Shakspeare Cor. iii, 3; "What rein can hold licentious wickedness, When down the

Et te contemto rapitur metisque relictis.
Nemo satis credit tantum delinquere, quantum
Permittas: adeo indulgent sibi latius ipsi.
Quum dicis juveni, stultum, qui donet amico,
Qui paupertatem levet attollatque propinqui;
Et spoliare doces et circumscribere et omni
Crimine divitias acquirere, quarum amor in te,
Quantus erat patriæ Deciorum in pectore, quantum
Dilexit Thebas, si Græcia vera, Menœceus:
In quorum sulcis legiones dentibus anguis
Cum clypeis nascuntur et horrida bella capessunt
Continuo, tamquam et tubicen surrexerit una.
Ergo ignem, cujus scintillas ipse dedisti,
Flagrantem late et rapientem cuncta videbis.
Nec tibi parcetur misero, trepidumque magistrum

hill he holds his fierce career!" id. K. H. vth; iii, 3, 22 f.

Quem i. e. 'the horse' or 'your son;' which is here signified. *R.*

232. *Te* i. e. 'the charioteer' or 'father.' Sch.

234. *Latius*; Hor. S. ii, 2, 113. (*BY.*) *R.*

235. *Hic, ne prodigus esse dicatur metuens, inopi dare nolit amico, &c*; Hor. S. i, 2, 4 ff.

236. The metaphor is taken from a burthen. *R.* Compare Isaiah lviii, 6; Galatians vi, 2.

239. See viii, 254, note. *LUB.*

240. 'If Greece be true.' s. x, 174; *LUB.* Plin. Ep. ii, 9, 4; (*LL.*) Ov. Her. 16, 123; M. x, 209. *R.*

Menœceus, son of Creon king of Thebes, and last of the race of Cadmus, sacrificed himself to Mars, to save his country from the Argive besiegers. Stat. Th. x, 589 ff; 751 ff; *LUB. oraculo edito largitus est patriæ suum sanguinem*; Cic. T. Q. i, 48; *PRA.* Eur. Ph. 841 ff; Paus. ix, 25; Apoll. iii, 6, 6. *R.*

241. 'There is such an admixture of truth and fable, that it is difficult to say which is which, and to separate the corn from the chaff. In this very Thebes, for instance, it is said that Cadmus the ancestor of Menœceus sowed the plain with serpent's teeth; that from the furrows sprang an armed race, who forthwith engaged in mortal combat.' Ov. M. iii, 1-130. *LUB.* The survivors and their progeny were called γηγενεῖς and Σπαρτοί. Apoll. iii, 4, 1. (*LUY.*) *R. satis immanis dentibus hydri, galeis densisque virûm seges horruit hastis*; Virg. G. ii, 141 f. Sch. *et quid aliena fabulor? in nostro olim Thebano genere plusquam mira memorant, Martigenam ille aggressus beluam magnus Europæ quæstor, anguineo repente hostes peperit seminio: et pugnata illac pugna frater trudebat fratrem hasta et galea*; Plaut. Amph. (supp.) iv, 3, 12 ff.

Quorum 'of the Thebans,' for *quarum* 'of Thebes;' as *quem* for *quod* in 231. s. Sil. v, 495; x, 306; Soph. Aj. 760; (*BC.*) Hom. Il. B 278; (*KÆ.*) Liv. i, 59; xxix, 12; and Sen. H. F. 1157. (*G.*) *R.*

244. The metaphor is now taken from a conflagration. *LUB.* "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth:" St James iii, 5; πολλὰν τ' ὄρει πῦρ ἐξ ἑνὸς σπέρματος ἐνθρὸν ἀΐσσοντα ὕλαν· Pind. P. iii, 66 f.

245. Cicero applies to avarice the epithet *ardens*; Fin. iii, 11. *R.*

246. The particle of comparison is omitted here, as it is elsewhere very frequently; 229 ff; Hor. Ep. i, 2, 34 and 42; 3, 19 &c. *R.*

In cavea magno fremitu leo tollet alumnus.
Nota mathematicis genesis tua: sed grave tardas
Exspectare colus. Morieris stamine nondum
Abrupto. Jam nunc obstas et vota moraris:
Jam torquet juvenem longa et cervina senectus.
Ocius Archigenen quære atque eme, quod Mithridates
Composuit, si vis aliam decerpere ficum
Atque alias tractare rosas. Medicamen habendum est,
Sorbere ante cibum quod debeat et pater et rex.
Monstro voluptatem egregiam, cui nulla theatra,
Nulla æquare queas prætoris pulpita lauti,

This alludes to a real incident, which occurred under Domitian, and is thus related by Martial: *læserat ingrato leo perfidus ore magistrum, ausus tam notas contemerare manus: sed dignas tanto persolvit crimine pœnas, et qui non tulerat verbera, tela tulit*; Sp. x. *LUB.* From the mention of *verbera* it appears that the keeper had wantonly irritated the natural ferocity of the animal. This renders the application infinitely more striking. *GIF.*

247. *Leo alumnus*; s. Ov. M. iv, 421; (*HS.*) *R.* Æsch. Ag. 696 ff.

248. See iii, 43; vi, 553 ff, notes. 'Your son will have your nativity cast; and, if he find you are likely to stand long in his way, he will contrive ways and means to break short the thread of your life.' *R.*

Mathematicis: s. Suet. iv, 57; xi, 9. *PRA.*

Grave. φεῦ μοίρης τε κακῆς καὶ πατρὸς ἀθανάτου! Strat. Ep. lxxii, 4, in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 376. *R.*

Nimium stamen; x, 252; *R.* s. iii, 27. *PRA.*

251. Stags are said to live for nine centuries! Sch. The poet might also have said *corvina*; s. x, 247; *LUB. vivax cervus*; Virg. E. vii, 30. *Theophrastus moriens accusásse naturam dicitur; quod cervis et cornicibus vitam diuturnam, quorum id nihil interesset; hominibus, quorum maxime interfuisset, tam exiguam vitam dedisset. quorum si ætas potuisset esse longinquior, futurum fuisset ut omnibus perfectis artibus, omni doctrina hominum vita eruditetur*; Cic. T. Q. iii, 69; *vita cervis in confesso longa, post centum annos aliquibus captis cum torquibus aureis, quos Alexander addiderat, adopertis jam cute in magna obesitate*; Plin. viii, 32 or 50 end; Plut. M. xxx. *PRA.* s. Arist. H. A. ix, 6. *R.* In the caldron, which was to renovate old Æson, we find Medea putting, among a thousand other nameless ingredients, *vivacis jecur cervi; quibus insuper addit ora caputque novem cornicis sæcula passæ*; Ov. M. vii, 273 f; *ter binos deciesque novem super exit in annos justa senescentum quos implet vita virorum. hos novies superat vivendo garrula cornix: et quater egreditur cornicis sæcula cervus: alipedem cervum ter vincit corvus: et illum multiplicat novies phœnix reparabilis ales: quam vos perpetuo decies prævertitis ævo, nymphæ Hamadryades, quarum longissima vita est*; Aus. Id. xviii, 1 ff; [*ADD*, Dial. on Med. t. i, p. 448.]

252. See vi, 236; 661; *LUB.* x, 274.

255. 'If a father brings up his children badly, he has as much to dread from them, as a tyrant from his subjects.' *BRI.* Mithridates was besieged by his son Pharnaces, at the time when he was slain (at his own request) by a Gallic soldier. x, 273; Liv. ep. cii; App. R. xi, 109 ff; Plut. V. xxxii, p. 641; Dio xxxvii, 10-14; Gell. xvii, 16; Oros. vi, 5; (*FC.*) Aur. Vict. v, 1; 76. *R.*

256. "A scene more comic than the stage e'er knew." *GIF.*

257. See x, 36 ff; *PRA.* xi, 192. *R.*

Puer lautus; Pers. vi, 23. *R.*

Si spectes, quanto capitis discrimine constent
Incrementa domus, ærata multus in arca
Fiscus, et ad vigilem ponendi Castora numi,
Ex quo Mars Ultor galeam quoque perdidit et res
Non potuit servare suas. Ergo omnia Floræ
Et Cereris licet et Cybĕles aulæa relinquas:
Tanto majores humana negotia ludi.
An magis oblectant animum jactata petauro

258. *Marte constare*; Cæs. B. G. vii, 19. *R.*

259. *Arca*; s. xiii, 74; Hor. S. i, 1, 67. *MAD.*

260. *Fiscus* was properly 'a wicker basket,' which answered the purpose of 'a canvas bag.' *R.*

It was anciently the custom, says an old scholiast on Thucydides, to deposit their money in the temple for the gods to keep. Some unlucky wight, however, might have asked with our author on another occasion: 'But who shall keep the keepers?' (vi, 347 f;) for it appears that both gods and money were sometimes swept away together! The public treasure was laid up at Rome in the temple of Saturn, 'because,' says Macrobius, 'when Saturn reigned in Italy, robbery was unknown.' The money continued there pretty safe, unless from the clutches of such mighty robbers as Julius Cæsar, since a good guard was constantly stationed at the doors. (Whence the epithet *vigil*. *BRO.*) Individuals kept their money in the temple of Mars, which stood in the Forum of Augustus; (hence our author says *ut maxima toto nostra sit arca foro*; x, 24 f; *MAD.*) but after the misfortune which befel this poor god, whom our satirist, with the bitterest sarcasm, dignifies with the title of 'the Avenger,' they removed it to the temple of Castor and Pollux. Here they were less fortunate than before: Mars was only stript of his armour; but these luckless beings, whose vigilance Juvenal also celebrates, were absolutely flayed; *bracteolam de Castore ducat*; xiii, 152. The temple of Peace, probably, succeeded to the credit of Castor and Pollux; for when that truly magnificent structure was destroyed by fire, in the reign of Commodus, treasures to an enormous amount were lost in the conflagration. Sch. *GIF.* s. Tac. A. i, 8; (*L.*) *R.* Liv. ii, 20; 42; Suet. i, 10; Dionys. H. vi, p. 351; *BRI.* Cic. Verr. i, 49; for Quint. 4. *PLA.*

261. *Publica opera plurima construxit; ex quibus vel præcipua, forum cum æde Martis Ultoris*; Suet. ii, 29; *PRA.* ib. 21; Ov. F. v, 549 ff; Dio liv, 7 f. (*RMR.*) *R.*

262. *Floræ*; s. Pers. v, 178; *LUB.* vi, 250.

263. 'The games of Ceres' consisted of horse races. They were held in the Circus, and were first instituted by C. Memmius when curule edile. *PLT.* Tac. A. xv, end; Ov. F. iv, 390 ff; *PRA.* Liv. xxx, 39. *R.*

Cybeles; vi, 69, note. *SVL.*

264. See Sen. Ep. 77; 80; *SVL.* Suet. ii, 99; Pallad. Ep. c, in *BC*, An. t. ii, p. 427; (*JC.*) *si foret in terris, rideret Democritus; seu diversum confusa genus panthera camelo, sive elephas albus vulgi converteret ora: spectaret populum ludis attentius ipsis, ut sibi præbentem mimo spectacula plura*; Hor. Ep. ii, 1, 194 ff; *R.* with which compare Soph. Œ. R. 1512.

265. This alludes to a feat of agility in jumping through a small hoop, and alighting on their feet. *T. AX.* According to others, it more resembled 'the Up and Down,' a large wheel revolving perpendicularly with seats, somewhat like those of a cabriolet, appended to its circumference: which we sometimes see at fairs. s. Mart. ii, 86; xi, 22, 3. According to Manilius, it would rather seem to be 'a swing,' or 'see-saw:' *ad numeros etiam ille ciet cognata per artem corpora quæ valido saliunt excussa petauro: alternosque cient motus; elatus et ipse nunc jacet, atque hujus casu suspenditur ille*; v. 433 ff; *SCA. PRA.* ἀίσσειν was a board set up against the wall, on which

Corpora quique* solet rectum descendere funem;
Quam tu, Corycia semper qui puppe moraris
Atque habitas, Coro semper tollendus et Austro,
Perditus ac vilis sacci mercator olentis;
Qui gaudes pingue antiquæ de litore Cretæ
Passum et municipes Jovis advexisse lagenas?
Hic tamen ancipiti figens vestigia planta
Victum illa mercede parat, brumamque famemque

* In the text of his second edition (Lips. 1819.) *R.* has substituted *quippe* for *quique*, without noticing the change either in the Various Readings or in the Annotations; nor does the word occur in his Index.

fowls fly up to roost at night. *GRA.* From all this it would seem that there were various feats of agility designated by this same name, s. Petr. 47; 53; 60; 13, fr; and Festus. See also xv, 93 ff. *R.*

266. 'The tight-rope dancer.' s. *BU*, Anth. Lat. iii, Ep. 179; *WF*, P. L. Min. t. vi, p. 569 f; Prud. Hamart. 368 ff; Nyceph. Greg. H. Byz. viii, 10, p. 214 ff; Firmic. viii, 17; Manil. v, 650 ff. *R.*

267. *Corycus* or *Corycum* was a town and mountain of Crete. *FAY.*

The Cretans were anciently much engaged in merchandize. s. Hor. Od. i, 1, 13; 35, 7; (*MI.*) Mart. iii, 65, 2; ix, 39, 5; xi, 9, 2. *R.*

268. *Corus*, which the Greeks call *Zephyrus* and *Argestes*: Plin. ii, 47; *PRA.* s. x, 180. *R.*

269. 'Irreclaimable' or 'desperate.'

It does not follow from this mode of designating the cargo, that it consisted of articles offensive to the smell. It merely expresses the author's thorough contempt for such luxuries and superfluities as men risked their lives to procure, in order thereby to amass rapid fortunes.

270. 'Rich raisin wine,' a sort of Malmsey; *ex uvis passis in prælo compressis effluit et conditum vasculo mellis more servatur*; Col. xii, 39; *FAY. passum nominabant, si in vindemia uvam diutius coctam legerent, eamque passi essent a sole aduri*; Varro de V. P. R. i; *PRA.* Virg. G. ii, 93; παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις, ὥς φησι Πολύβιος ἐν τῇ ἕκτῃ, ἀπείρηται γυναιξὶ πίνειν οἶνον, τὸν δὲ καλούμενον πάσσον πίνουσιν· τοῦτο δὲ ποιεῖται μὲν ἐκ τῆς ἀσταφίδος, καὶ ἔστι παραπλήσιος σινόμενος τῷ Αἰγοσθενίτῃ γλυκεῖ καὶ τῷ Κρητικῷ· Ath. x, 11; Plin. xiv, 9; Mart. xiii, 106; Æl. V. H. xii, 31. *R.*

Dilecta Jovi Creta vetus; Luc. iii, 184 ff. *PRA.* Countries and cities prided themselves, no less than families, on their antiquity. Virg. Æ. i, 12; 375; 531. (*HY.*) *R.*

271. *Municipes*; s. iv, 33. Jupiter was a native of Crete. *FAY. testa municeps Sibyllæ*, i. e. 'Cuman;' Mart. xiv, 114, 2; *lacernæ Cadmi municipes*, i. e. 'Tyrian;' id. x, 87, 10. *R.* The expression originated in ὁ λάρκος δημότης ὅδ' ἔστ' ἐμός· Arist. Ach. 314; *GRA.* where Dicæopolis produces 'a coal basket,' which he facetiously describes as 'the fellow-burgher' of the Acharnians. *MIT.* Crete indeed boasted of being the burial-place, as well as the birth-place, of Jupiter: whose tomb the inhabitants pretended to show. Callimachus, however, seems inclined to deprive them of both these claims. The first he disputes rather faintly; but for the second, he rebukes them with a solemnity bordering on the sublime: "The Cretans and Arcadians boast of having given thee birth:" πάτερ, πάτερ, ἐψεύσαντο; Κρῆτες ἀεὶ ψεῦσται (Titus i, 12; *PRA.*) καὶ γὰρ τάφον, ὦ ἄνα, σεῖο Κρῆτες ἐτεκτήναντο· σὺ δ' οὐ θάνες, ἔσσι γὰρ αἰεί. *GIF.*

The *lagenæ* were not only 'flagons' in which the wine was brought into their dining-parlours, but also 'flasks' in which it was kept in their cellars. Petr. 22; *R.* s. vii, 121; Pers. iii, 92.

273. *Frigus quo duramque famem depellere possit*; Hor. S. i, 2, 6. Sch.

Illa reste cavet: tu propter mille talenta
Et centum villas temerarius. Adspice portus,
Et plenum magnis trabibus mare: plus hominum est jam
In pelago: veniet classis, quocumque vocârit
Spes lucri, nec Carpathium Gætulaque tantum
Æquora transsiliet, sed, longe Calpe relicta,
Audiet Herculeo stridentem gurgite solem.
Grande operæ pretium est, ut tenso folle reverti
Inde domum possis tumidaque superbus aluta,
Oceani monstra et juvenes vidisse marinos.
Non unus mentes agitat furor. Ille sororis
In manibus vultu Eumenidum terretur et igni:
Hic bove percusso mugire Agamemnona credit

274. In round numbers £200,000. *HOL.*

275. 'Foolhardy.' *GIF. impiger extremos curris mercator ad Indos, per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes*; Hor. Ep. i, 1, 45 f; *PRA.* ἅπασαν γὰρ οὗτοι ἀκτὴν καὶ πάντα αἰγιαλὸν, ὡς εἰπεῖν, διερευνησάμενοι καθ' ἕκαστον ἔτος, ὀψὲ τοῦ μετοπώρου εἰς τὴν αὐτῶν ἐπανίασιν· Luc. Tox. t. ii, p. 511. *KG.*

276. *Cava trabe currimus æquor*; Virg. Æ. iii, 191; *MAD.* Pers. vi, 27.

As we should say, "all the world goes to sea." *MAD.*

278. 'The Carpathian sea' was between Rhodes, Crete, and Cyprus; and so called from the island of Carpathus, *LUB.* now 'Scarpanto.' *PRA.* s. Hor. Od. i, 35, 7 f; iii, 7, 3. (*MI.*) *R.* On the initial S in Scarpanto, see note 21 on Her. iv, 87.

'The Libyan sea.' *LUB.*

279. *Calpes* is here of the third declension. This (the modern 'Gibraltar') and Abyla (now 'Ceuta') in Africa were the two pillars of Hercules. *VO.* s. Sil. i, 141 ff; 209 ff; iii, 399; vi, 1 ff. *R.*

280. Posidonius and Epicurus pretended that when the sun sank in the Atlantic, it hissed like red-hot iron plunged in water. *ROD. felix heu nimis et beata tellus, quæ pronos Hyperionis meatus summis oceani vides in undis, stridoremque rotæ candentis audis*; Stat. S. ii, 7, 27; Th. i, 158; (*BA.*) *PRA.* s. Cleomed. ii, 1; V. Flac. ii, 36 f. (*BU.*) *R.*

281. *Folle*; xiii, 61. *R.*

282. *Aluta* here means a purse of tanned leather. *SVL.* s. vii, 192. *R.*

283. *Monstra natantia*; Hor. Od. i, 3, 18; (*MI.*) Plin. ix, 6. *PRA.*

Juvenes marinos; 'Tritons.' Sch. Plin. ix, 5; (*HD.*) *SVL.* Cic. de N. D. i, 79; Paus. ix, middle; *PRA.* Arist. H. A. ii, p. 232 ff; (*SCA.*) *ut quis e longinquo revenerat, miracula narrabant, vim turbinum et inauditas volucres, monstra maris, ambiguas hominum et beluarum formas*; Tac. A. ii, 24; *R.* such as mermaids were feigned to be; Hor. A. P. 4. *MAD.*

284. See Hor. S. ii, 3, 77 ff; *SM.* Cels. iii, 18. *PRA.*

'Orestes in the arms of Electra.' *SM.* ΟΡ. ὦ Φοῖβ'. ἀποκτενοῦσί μ' αἱ κυνώπιδες, γοργῶπες, ἑνέρων ἱέριαι, δειναὶ θεαί. ΗΛ. οὔτοι μεθήσω· χεῖρα δ' ἐμπλέξασ' ἐμὴν σχήσω σε πηδᾶν δυστυχῆ πηδήματα. ΟΡ. μέθες· μί' οὖσα τῶν ἐμῶν Ἐριννύων, μέσον μ' ὀχμάζεις, ὡς βάλῃς εἰς Τάρταρον· (Should not the order of these lines be? 254 f; 260 f; 258 f; 256 f; *ED.*) Eur. Or. 254 ff. *PRA.* Juvenal probably had this passage in his view. *R.* s. Hor. S. ii, 3, 132 ff.

285. 'The Furies' haunted him in consequence of his having slain his mother Clytæmnestra. They were called *Eumenides* by antiphrasis. *PRA.* They were the daughters of Acheron and Nox. *MAD.*

286. *Ajax* became insane after the arms of Achilles were awarded to Ulysses; and in his madness committed

Aut Ithacum. Parcat tunicis licet atque lacernis,
Curatoris eget, qui navem mercibus implet
Ad summum latus et tabula distinguitur unda;
Quum sit causa mali tanti et discriminis hujus
Concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas.
Occurrunt nubes et fulgura. " Solvite funem!"
Frumenti dominus clamat piperisque coemti;
" Nil color hic cœli, nil fascia nigra minatur;
Æstivum tonat." Infelix hac forsitan ipsa
Nocte cadet fractis trabibus fluctuque premetur
Obrutus et zonam læva morsuque tenebit.
Sed cujus votis modo non suffecerat aurum,
Quod Tagus et rutila volvit Pactolus arena,
Frigida sufficient velantes inguina panni
Exiguusque cibus, mersa rate naufragus assem
Dum rogat et picta se tempestate tuetur.

great havoc among the herds and flocks of the Greeks, mistaking them for his enemies. *FAY.* Soph. Aj. *PRA.* vii, 115, note; x, 84; *R.* s. Hor. S. ii, 3, 187 ff.

287. *Ithacus*; x, 257; *MAD.* xv, 26; for *Ithacius* or *Ithacensis*, the possessive: as in xv, 23; 115; 122; Sil. i, 14; 252; xvi, 180. *R.*

288. A man, though he may not be raving mad, cannot be considered in his right mind, whom *neque fervidus æstus dimoveat lucro, neque hiems, ignis, mare, ferrum*; to whom, in short, *nil obstat*; Hor. S. i, 1, 38 ff. A lunatic had guardians assigned him by the prætor: *interdicto huic omne adimat jus prætor, et ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos*; id. S. ii, 3, 217 f; *PRA. curatoris eget a prætore dati*; id. Ep. i, 1, 102 f.

289. See xii, 57 ff. *FAY.*

291. A periphrasis for money. *LUB.* Plin. xxxiii, 3; *PRA.* Cato p. 69. (*SCA.*) *R.* [Thus the diminutive ἀργυρίον is used for 'money.' s. also *ADD*, Dial. on Med. t. i, p. 421.]

292. 'Throw off the halser!' Virg. Æ. v, 773. (*HY.*) *R.*

293. 'Bought up;' that by the monopoly he might make the more. *MAD.*

294. 'A dark belt of clouds resting on the horizon.' s. Plin. xviii, 35. *PRA.*

295. 'It is but a summer thundershower.' Plin. ii, 43. *PRA.*

296. *Hac ipsa hora*; x, 76; *R.* ἄφρον! ταύτῃ τῇ νυκτὶ τὴν ψυχήν σου ἀπαιτοῦσιν ἀπὸ σοῦ· ἃ δὲ ἡτοίμασας, τίνι ἔσται; St Luke xii, 20.

297. The ancients carried their money in their girdles. St Matthew x, 9; *zona se aureorum plena circumdedit*; Suet. ix, 16; *PRA.* Liv .xxxiii, 29; Gell. xv, 12; *R.* Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 40. Plautus calls 'a cut-purse' *sector zonarius*: *MAD.* Trin. iv, 2, 20; Phædr. iv, 21, 11.

His avarice is strongly marked by his holding the purse in his hand and teeth both, thereby almost disabling himself from swimming. τὸ χρυσίον δοῦσι καὶ ὄνυξι καὶ πάσῃ μηχανῇ ἐφύλαττον· Luc. D. M. xi, 4. *R.*

299. The one a river of Portugal, the other of Lydia, both famed for their golden sands. *LUB.* (1) 'The Tajo.' Plin. iv, 22; Mart. i, 50; x, 96; Ov. M. ii, 251. (2) 'The Sarabat.' Plin. v, 29; Her. v, 101; Hor. Ep. xv, 20. *PRA. MAD.*

302. Those, who had escaped from shipwreck or any other imminent calamity, used to carry about a painting of the occurrence to excite compassion and obtain alms from the charitable.

Tantis parta malis cura majore metuque
Servantur. Misera est magni custodia census.
Dispositis prædives hămis vigilare cohortem
Servorum noctu Licinus jubet, attonitus pro
Electro signisque suis Phrygiaque columna
Atque ebore et lata testudine. Dolia nudi
Non ardent Cynici: si fregeris, altera fiet
Cras domus aut eadem plumbo commissa manebit.
Sensit Alexander, testa quum vidit in illa
Magnum habitatorem, quanto felicior hic, qui
Nil cuperet, quam qui totum sibi posceret orbem,

Besides saving a world of words, this appeal to the eyes of the benevolent was found more effectually to touch their hearts than any application through the more indirect channel of their ears. The picture, when it had served its purpose, was dedicated to some patron god, along with the clothes in which the person had escaped, if any; but in case of shipwreck, persons disencumber themselves of raiment, as much as may be. xii, 27 ff; Pers. i, 88 ff; vi, 32; Strab. viii, p. 360; Hor. A. P. 20 ff; Tib. i, 3, 27; (*HY.*) Hor. Od. i, 5, 13 ff; (*MI.*) *R. LUB.* s. also Mart. xii, 57, 12; *GRA. naufragi tabulam suam portant, rogantes victum*; Phædr. iv, 21, 24 f. The language of the shipwrecked mariners might not, perhaps, be understood by those on whose coasts they were thrown. *GIF.*

303 See 135. *R.*

305. *Hāmi* 'hooks;' *hămæ* 'leathern water-buckets.' *sive globosi corporis, atque utero nimium quæ vasta tumescit, (cucurbita,) ventre leges medio: sobolem dabit illa capacem Naryciæ picis, aut Actæi mellis Hymetti, aut habilem lymphis hamulam, Bacchovel agenam*; Col. x, 385 ff; *T. SM. BRO.* Cato de R. R. *Nicomediæ vastissimum incendium multas domos absumsit... nullus usquam sipo, nulla hama, nullum denique instrumentum ad incendia compescenda*; Plin. Ep. x, 42; *PRA.* s. Tac. A. xv, 43; H. iii, 54; (*L.*) Hist. Aug. p. 497. (*CS.*) *R.*

Vigilare; Hor. S. i, 1, 76 ff. *PRA.*

306. *Licinus*; i, 109; Sch. Sen. Ep. 119 f; Dio liv; Suet. ii, 67; Sidon. Ep. v, 7. *R.*

307. *Electro*: s. v, 38.

Synnas (or *Synnada* [Claud. xx, 273;]), in Phrygia, was famous for its marble. Tib. iii, 3, 13; (*HY. BKH.*) Ov. F. iii, 529; (*HS.*) Plin. xxxv, 1; Capit. Gord. iii, 32; *R.* [Mart. ix, 76, 8; Stat. S. i, 5, 37.]

308. See xi, 123; 95. *PRA.*

These 'casks' or 'tubs' were not of wood but of baked clay. Plin. xxxv, 12; D. Laert. vi, 2, p. 137. (*MEN.*) *R.*

309. 'Of Diogenes.' Sch. s. xiii, 122, note; Pers. i, 133. *PRA.* The Cynics used to leave one arm and shoulder bare, their cloak being thrown over the other. *SM.* [s. iii, 88.]

310. 'Put together with solder.' *LUB.*

311 Ἐν τῷ Κρανείῳ ἡλιουμένῳ αὐτῷ (i. e. Diogenes) Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπιστὰς φησιν "Αἴτησόν με ὃ θέλεις." καὶ ὅς "Μικρόν" εἶπεν "ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου μετάστηθι" πρὸς τοῦτο λέγεται τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον οὕτω διατεθῆναι καὶ θαυμάσαι καταφρονηθέντα τὴν ὑπεροψίαν καὶ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ ἀνδρός, ὥστε τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν, ὡς ἀπήισαν, διαγελώντων καὶ σκωπτόντων. "Ἀλλὰ μὴν ἐγὼ" εἶπεν, "εἰ μὴ Ἀλέξανδρος ἤμην, Διογένης ἂν ἤμην" Plut. V. xxxiii, t. i, p. 671; D. Laert. vi, 2, 6. *PRA.* This is alluded to by Butler with his usual humour: "The whole world was not half so wide To Alexander, when he cried Because he had but one to subdue, As was a narrow paltry tub to Diogenes; who is not said (For ought that ever I could read) To whine, put fing'r i' th' eye, and sob, Because h' had ne'er another tub;" Hud. i, 3, 1021 ff. *GIF.* s. Apul. Ap. i. *R.*

313. See x, 168. *SVL.*

Passurus gestis æquanda pericula rebus.
Nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia: nos te,
Nos facimus, Fortuna, deam. Mensura tamen quæ
Sufficiat census, si quis me consulat, edam:
In quantum sitis atque fames et frigora poscunt,
Quantum, Epicure, tibi parvis suffecit in hortis,
Quantum Socratici ceperunt ante penates.
Numquam aliud Natura, aliud Sapientia dicit.
Acribus exemplis videor te claudere: misce
Ergo aliquid nostris de moribus; effice summam,
Bis septem ordinibus quam lex dignatur Othonis.
Hæc quoque si rugam trahit extenditque labellum;
Sume duos equites, fac tertia quadringenta.
Si nondum implevi gremium, si panditur ultra:
Nec Crœsi fortuna umquam nec Persica regna
Sufficient animo nec divitiæ Narcissi,

315. See x, 365 f. *LUB.*

317. *Edam*; i, 21.

318. See Hor. S. i, 1, 73 ff. "What riches give us let us first enquire; Meat, drink, and clothes:—what more? meat, clothes, and fire;" Pope Eth. Ep. iii, 81 f. "Having food and raiment let us be therewith content;" 1 Timothy vi, 8. *MAD.*

In quantum: s. Anacr. iii, 25; (*BAX.*) Plin. Ep. x, 75; Ov. M. xi, 7; V. Pat. i, 9; (*RK.*) *R.*

319. *Epicurus.* xiii, 122 f, notes. *PRA.*

320. *Socratici penates* for *Socrates*; who, owing to his temperance and abstemiousness, is said to have been the only Athenian who entirely escaped when the plague visited that city. D. Laert. *LUB.* Pers. iv, 2 ff. *PRA.*

321. *Virtus secundum naturam est, vitia inimica et infesta sunt*; Sen. Ep. 50; *PRA. si ad naturam vives, numquam eris pauper; si ad opinionem, numquam dives*; ib. 16; *R.* s. Pope Eth. Ep. iii, 25 f. *MAD.*

322. Περιέρχεσθαί σε καὶ συνελαύνειν ἐς στενόν· Luc. Hermot. 63. *R.*

324. Notes on iii, 154; *LUB.* i, 105; Plin. xxxii, 2; V. Pat. ii, 32; (*RK.*) Suet. vi, 11; (*TO.*) Mart. v, 39. *R.*

Dignatur. It was the money and not the man, that the law of Otho conferred the distinction upon. *R.*

325. 'If this make you frown and pout,' *MAD.* as a spoilt child.

326. See Pers. vi, 75-80.

'The third four hundred:' 1200 *sestertia* were a senator's estate; Suet. ii, 41; Dio lv; Plut. V. xlv. *R.*

327. See vi, 215; [Her. vi, 125.] "Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom;" St Luke vi, 38; Isaiah lxv, 6 f. *MAD.* "Wherewith the mower filleth not his hand, nor he that bindeth sheaves his bosom;" Psalm cxxix, 7; "The lot is cast into the lap?" Proverbs xvi, 33.

328. *Crœsus;* x, 274. *PRA.*

[The mighty empire of Persia, founded by Cyrus, extended from the Indus to the Mediterranean, and from the Caspian and Euxine seas to the Persian gulf and the ocean. *AW.*] The kings of Persia (especially Darius and Xerxes, s. Justin; *LUB.*) and those of Parthia were celebrated for their opulence. *MAD. R.*

329. Claudius was entirely under the management of his freedmen. His prime favourites were Posides, Felix, Harpocras, Polybius; *suspexit ante omnes Narcissum ab epistolis et Pal-*

Indulsit Cæsar cui Claudius omnia, cujus
Paruit imperiis, uxorem occidere jussus.

lantem a rationibus: quos decreto quoque senatus non præmiis modo ingentibus, sed et quæstoriis prætoriisque ornamentis ornari libenter passus est: tantum præterea acquirere et rapere, ut, querente eo quondam de fisci exiguitate, non absurde sit dictum "abundaturum, si a duobus libertis in consortium reciperetur;" Suet. v, 28; Νάρκισσος μέγιστον τῶν τότε ἀνθρώπων δυνηθείς· μυριάδας τε γὰρ πλείους μυρίων εἶχε καὶ προσεῖχον αὐτῷ πόλεις καὶ βασιλεῖς κ. τ. λ. Dio lx, p. 688; c. Plin. xxxiii, 10. *SAB. PRA. R.*

330. The state of dependence in which this moon-calf was kept by these minions is sarcastically alluded to by Seneca, in a passage of exquisite humour: *excandescit Claudius: quid diceret, nemo intelligebat. ille autem Febrim duci jubebat, illo gestu solutæ manus, quo decollare homines solebat. jusserat illi collum præcidi. putares omnes illius esse libertos, adeo illum nemo curabat;* Apokol. [p. 704.] *GIF.*

331. *Mirum inter hæc silentium Claudii, nempe cum indefensa conjux exitio daretur: omnia liberto obediebant. ...ac ni cædem ejus Narcissus properavisset, verterat pernicies in accusatorem: et cum imperatoris languescere iram, amorem redire audisset, prorupit Narcissus denuntiatque centurionibus et tribuno, qui aderant, exsequi cædem, &c*; Tac. xi, 26-38; and again: *nec enim Claudius Messalinam uxorem, qui nupsit Silio, interfecisset, nisi properasset index, delator adulterii, et quodammodo imperator cædis, Narcissus*; s. x, 330 ff: *PRA.* Suet. v, 26; 29; 39; Tac. xi, 12. *R.* The two accusers of the profligate empress were not more fortunate. Narcissus preserved his influence during the life of Claudius, but on the accession of Nero, Agrippina, whose designs he had endeavoured to thwart, threw him into prison; and, by a detestable refinement in cruelty, compelled him, through mere want of sustenance, to put an end to his own life. A strange catastrophe for one who had seen the resources of the Roman world at his feet. For Pallas, see i, 109. *GIF.*

SATIRE XV.

ARGUMENT.

In this Satire, which was written after the author's return from Egypt, he directs his ridicule at the sottish and ferocious bigotry of the natives.

The enumeration of their animal and vegetable gods is a fine specimen of dignified humour; 1..13; and though he may be thought to treat the actors in the horrid transaction, which makes the chief subject of his poem, with too indiscriminate a severity, yet it should be considered that he had, for many justifiable causes, long regarded the country and the countrymen of Crispinus with aversion: which was not much diminished, we may presume, by a nearer view of both. *GIF.*

When he asserts, in general terms, the cannibalism of these ferocious enthusiasts, 13; he is fully aware of the scepticism of those who hear such stories for the first time; 13..26; but he gives an example which had actually occurred recently, in the religious feuds of the Tentyrites and Coptites. 27..97. Not but what instances were on record of men eating one another when driven to desperation and pressed by extreme famine; 93..114; and barbarians had been known to sacrifice their fellow-creatures, but not to devour them. 115..128. *R.*

The conclusion of the Satire, which is a just and beautiful description of the origin of civil society, 147..158; (infinitely superior to any thing Lucretius or Horace has delivered on the subject,) does honour to the genius, good sense, and enlightened morality, (I had almost said, piety,) of the author. It is not founded in natural instinct, but on principles of mutual benevolence, 131 ff; implanted, not by Nature, 132; (as Gibbon carelessly or perversely makes the author assert,) but by Nature's God, 147 ff; in the breast of man, and of man alone. 142 ff. *GIF.*

Quis nescit, Volusi Bithynice, qualia demens
Ægyptus portenta colat? Crocodilon adorat
Pars hæc: illa pavet saturam serpentibus ibin.
Effigies sacri nitet aurea cercopitheci,
Dimidio magicæ resonant ubi Memnone chordæ

1. *Ægyptiorum morem quis ignorat? quorum imbutæ mentes pravitatis erroribus quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibim aut aspidem aut felem aut canem aut crocodilum violent; quorum etiam si imprudentes quidpiam fecerint, pœnam nullam recusent*; Cic. T. Q. v, 27. Antiphanes, Anaxandrides, and Timocles have ridiculed these same superstitions: Ath. vii, 13. *R.* [Feyjoo's Disc. i, 6, 18.]

Volusius was not an uncommon name. *R.* Plutarch wrote a little book πρὸς Βιθυνικὸν περὶ φιλίας· Suid. This perhaps is the same person. *VAO.*

Bithynia, (Strabo xii; *LUB.*) on the Asiatic side of the Bosporus, was colonized by a Thracian tribe; previously to which the country was called Bebrycia. Her. i, 28, notes [10 f].

2. *Omne fere genus bestiarum consecrárunt Ægyptii*; Cic. N. D. iii, 39; Strabo xvii; Diodor. ii, 4; Her. ii, 65-76; *PRA.* Philo J. de Decal. *LUB. omnigenûm deûm monstra*; Virg. Æ. viii, 698; *portentificas animalium figuras*; Lact. de Or. Err. ii, 14; *horrificos quos prodigialia cogunt credere monstra deos*; Prud c. Symm. i; *Ægyptia illa non numina sed portenta*; M. Fel. Oct. p. 236; ἢν δ' ἐς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἔλθῃς. τότε δὴ τότε ὄψει πολλὰ τὰ σεμνὰ καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἄξια τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, κριοπρόσωπον μὲν τὸν Δία, κυνοπρόσωπον δὲ τὸν βελτίστον Ἑρμῆν, καὶ τὸν Πᾶνα ὅλον τράγον, καὶ ἴβιν τινὰ, καὶ κροκόδειλον ἕτερον, καὶ πίθηκον, κ τ λ. Luc. de Sacrif. 14 f. India worshipped similar monsters: nor was the worship of animals unknown at Rome; where the sacred rites of Egypt had gained a footing. Luc. viii, 832 ff; s. also Lucian de Astrol. 5-7; Cic. N. D. i, 36; *JB*, Panth. Ægypt. iv, 4; and prol. p. 19-23; 83-87. *R.*

Among the ancient authors who have written on 'the crocodile,' may be mentioned, P. Mela i; *LUB.* Æl. H. A. x, 21 f; 24; xii, 38; Her. ii, 68 ff; Plin. viii, 25 or 38; xxviii, 3 or 6; Diodor. ii. 4; Sen. N. Q. iv, 2; *PRA.* Max. Tyr. Dis. xxxix, p. 456. *R.*

3. *Haec. τοῖσι μὲν δὴ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἱροί εἰσι οἱ κροκόδειλοι, τοῖσι δ' οὔ. ἀλλ' ὅτι πολιμίους περιέπουσι οἱ δὲ περὶ τε Θήβας καὶ τὴν Μοίριος λίμνην οἰκέοντες, καὶ κάρτα ἥγηνται αὐτοὺς εἶναι ἱρούς· . . . οἱ δὲ περὶ Ἐλεφαντίνην πόλιν οἰκέοντες, καὶ ἐσθίουσι αὐτεῦς, οὐκ ἡγεόμενοι ἱροὺς εἶναι·* Her. ii, 69. *PRA.*

'Regards with religious awe:' *SVL.* fear being the chief ingredient in superstition. *R.*

Ipsi qui irridentur Ægyptii nullam beluam, nisi ob aliquam utilitatem quam ea caperent, consecraverunt; velut ibes maximam vim serpentium conficiunt; quum sint aves excelsæ, cruribus rigidis, corneo proceroque rostro: avertunt pestem ab Ægypto, quum volucres angues ex vastitate Libyæ vento Africo invectas interficiunt atque consumunt; ex quo fit, ut illæ nec morsu vivæ nocent nec odore mortuæ; Cic. N. D. i, 36; Sch. s. Ov. Ib. Plin. x, 28 or 40; 30; viii, 27; Diodor. i; *SVL.* id. ii, 4; Her. ii, 75 f; Plut. M. xxvii, end; *PRA.* P. Mela iii, 8; Solin. 34; *JB*, Panth. Æg. v, 5; Æl. H. A. x, 21; 24; *R.* [*ADD*, Dial. on Med. t. i, p. 490.]

4. *Simiæ caudis inter se distinguuntur*; Plin. viii, 54. 'The ape' has no tail, 'the baboon' a short one, 'the monkey' a long one: κίγκος 'a tail,' πίθηκος 'an ape.' *PRA. MAD.* 'Monkeys' were worshipped at Memnonium in Arabia: Solin. *BRI.* The *simia cynocephalus* (Plin. viii, 21 or 30;) was held sacred in Egypt. *PR. GRA.* Is this the *hamadryas* or 'dog-faced baboon,' which is found in the torrid regions of Africa, and of which the tail is nearly as long as the body?

5. In the temple of Serapis at Thebes, Plin. xxxvi, 7 or 11; was a colossal figure of Memnon, fifty-two feet high, and cut out of a solid block of black marble and in a sitting posture. τὸ ἄγαλμα κάθηταί τε καὶ ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν

Atque vetus Thebe centum jacet obruta portis.
Illic cæruleos, hic piscem fluminis, illic

ἀνίσχοντος ἡλίου βοᾷ. καὶ τὸν ἦχον μάλιστα εἰκάσει τις κιθάρας ἢ λύρας ῥαγείσης χορδῆς· Pausan. i, 42. This was said to yield a sound, like that of a harp, when the rays of the rising sun fell upon it. It was also said that the sound was cheerful in the morning, and melancholy at sunset, resembling a plaintive human voice. Callist. Stat. i, p. 891; ix, p. 901. According to some the statue was broken in halves by an earthquake; Strab. xvii, p. 1170 f; others set it down as one of the frantic impieties of Cambyses Memnon, the son of Aurora and Tithonus, is symbolical of the sun. Philostr. Icon. i, 7; in Her. 4; V. Ap. vi, 3 f; Tac. A. ii, 61; Luc. Tox. 27; Virg. Æ. i; exc. xix; xxvi; and Apoll. iii, 12, 4; (*HY.*) Sch. *LUB. DZ. ROD. JB. R.* The upper part of this statue has been covered by the sand for many ages: it is that part which yet remains on its pedestal, which performs the wonders mentioned by so many travellers, who have perpetuated their credulity on the spot by inscribing their names on the stone. [It has been brought to London, and may be seen in the gallery of the British Museum. *AW.*] One man, indeed, of high respectability, bears a kind of testimony to the common report of a sound proceeding, not from 'the harp' of Memnon (for there never was any such thing), but from the statue. Strabo says he heard a sound; but whether it came from the colossus itself, or the base, or from some one of the numerous standers by, he could not tell. "Indeed," adds he, "one would be inclined to suppose almost any thing, rather than to believe stones, however disposed, capable of producing a sound." Germanicus too, according to Tacitus, was indulged with the same favour. If he listened with patience to the nonsense first read to him by the priests, he was not unworthy of it. Even Savary, who saw nothing but prodigies in Egypt, treats this foolish affair as an artifice of the priests. The sound probably proceeded (as *PW* thinks) from an excavation near the plinth, the sides of which might be struck, at a concerted moment, with a bar of sonorous metal. The fiction however does very well in poetry: "As Memnon's marble harp, renown'd of old By fabling Nilus, to the quivering touch Of Titan's ray, with each repulsive string Consenting, sounded through the warbling air Unbidden strains;" Pleas. of Imag. On discovering his mistake respecting the harp, Akenside altered the passage thus: "As Memnon's marble form, renown'd of old By fabling Nilus, at the potent touch Of morning utter'd from its inmost frame Unbidden music." *GIF.* C. AEMILIVS HORA PRIMA SEMIS AVDIVI VOCEM MEMNONIS. s. Inscr. Lat. N. 517-524. *OE.* [s. Savary's Letters on Egypt. Dr. Darwin made the same mistake as Akenside, "So to the sacred sun in Memnon's fane, Spontaneous concords quired the matin strain; Touch'd by his orient beam, responsive rings The living lyre, and vibrates all its strings; Accordant ailes the tender tones prolong, And holy echoes swell the adoring song:" Bot. Gar. i, 183-188.]

6. Thebes boasted of being founded by Bacchus or Busiris. Diod. ii, beg. By its 'hundred gates,' it is distinguished from the Bœotian Thebes, which had but seven. xiii, 27; *LUB.* Plin. xxxvi, 9 or 14; 2; Her. ii; *PRA.* Diod. i, 45; Θῆβαι Αἰγύπτιαι ἑκατόμπυλοι· Hom. Il. I 383; (*KŒ.*) P. Mela i, 9; Tac. A. ii, 60; Strab. xvii, p. 816. *R.* [Its site is now occupied by several villages, as Carnac, Luxor, Medina-Thebu, &c. The last of which appears still to preserve some vestiges of the ancient name. *AW.*]

7. *Cæruleos* i. e. *pisces* 'fish of the sea;' as opposed to 'the fish of the Nile.' *GRA. SCA.* We have no authority, however, for supposing that the former were worshipped in Egypt. *PR.* For *piscem* one ms has *pisces*, which is better: νομίζουσι καὶ πάντων ἰχθύων τὸν καλεύμενον λεπιδωτόν. ἱρὸν εἶναι, καὶ τὴν ἔγχελυν· ἱροὺς δὲ τούτους τοῦ Νείλου φασὶ εἶναι Her. ii, 72. *BRO* conjectured *æluros*: s. Gell. xx, 8; Hyg. Astr. ii, 28; (*MK.*) ἀπαγίεται οἱ αἰέ λουροι ἀποθανόντες ἐς ἱρὰς στέγας, ἵνθα θάπτονται ταριχευθέντες, ἐν Βουβάστι πόλι· Her. ii, 67; *T.* Ath. Strab. xvii, p. 812; Plut. M. xxvii, p. 376; Diod. i f;

Oppida tota canem venerantur, nemo Dianam.
Porrum et cæpe nefas violare et frangere morsu.
O sanctas gentes, quibus hæc nascuntur in hortis
Numina! Lanatis animalibus abstinet omnis
Mensa. Nefas illic fetum jugulare capellæ:
Carnibus humanis vesci licet. Attonito quum
Tale super cœnam facinus narraret Ulixes
Alcinoo, bilem aut risum fortasse quibusdam
Moverat, ut mendax aretalogus. "In mare nemo
Hunc abicit, sæva dignum veraque Charybdi,
Fingentem immanes Læstrygonas atque Cyclopas?

JB, Panth. Æg. iii, 3, 3 ff. *PRA. R.* This emendation is also approved of by *LB. SUZ. PLA. WB. OE.* [s. Montfaucon Suppl. Antiq. t. ii, l. ii, 8, 1-5.]

8. See vi, 534, note; Lact. de F. Sap. v, 20; *LUB.* Diod. ii, 4; *PRA.* Κυνῶν πόλις, Αἰγυπτία πόλις. ἐν ᾗ πόλει ὁ Ἄνουβις τιμᾶται· Steph. de Urb. *R.*

'Diana' i. e. 'the goddess of hunting and hounds.' Yet this deity was worshipped under the name of *Bubastis*; Her. ii, 156; 59. *LUB.* But either (1) our author may mean 'There are whole towns which worship a dog, in which there is not a single worshipper of Diana:' or (2) he may consider that *Bubastis*, the symbol of the new moon, was not the same with the Diana of the Romans: or (3) the sacred rites of this goddess, which Herodotus describes, might have fallen into disuse, as we do not find them ever spoken of; and Strabo merely names the city, but does not mention having visited the temple. *JB.*

9. See Plin. xix, 6 or 33; (*HD.*) Diod. ii, 4; Plut. M. xxvii; *LUB.* Gell. xx, 7. *PRA.* On the other hand see Numbers xi, 5; Her. ii, 125. *GIF.*

11. See Diod. ii, 4; *LUB.* Her. ii, 42; Strab. xvii, p. 559; Luc. de Astr. 7. The Theban Jupiter, or Ammon, was represented by the ram. *JB,* Panth. Æg. i, 3; ii, 2. *R.*

12. See Her. ii, 45. Μενδήσιοι τὸν Πᾶνα τιμῶσι καὶ τὸν τράγον· Steph. *R.* See *PK,* on Leviticus xvi, 8.

13. See Diod. ii, 4. *PRA.*

14. See Hom. Od. I 106-125; 180-542; K 80-132; *LUB.* [Y, 748 ff.]

15. 'To some of those at table.' Sch. *Alcinous,* king of Phæacia. *LUB.* s. v, 151, note.

16. *Inter coenandum aut acroamata et histriones aut etiam triviales e circo ludios interponebat ac frequentissime aretalogos*; Suet. ii, 74; (*E.*) i. e. 'parasitic philosophers,' who discourse on the nature of virtue at the banquets of the great; from ἀρετὴ and λέγειν. *circulatores philosophos*; Sen. Ep. 29; s. Ath. vi, 9; *CS.* Aus. ii, 5. (*SCA.*) *FAY.* 'A romancer.' Vopisc. Aur. 42. (*SM.*) *F.* 'A braggadocio captain,' *DRY.* like that in Plautus, M. G. ἀρχηγὸς δὲ αὐτοῖς (i. e. to Ctesias and Iambulus, in whose histories are many fables) καὶ διδάσκαλος τῆς τοιαύτης βωμολοχίας ὁ τῶν Ὁμήρου Ὀδυσσειῶν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀλκίνοον διηγούμενος ἀνέμων τε δουλείαν καὶ μονοφθάλμους καὶ ὠμοφάγους καὶ ἀγρίους τινὰς ἀνθρώπους. ἔτι δὲ πολυκέφαλα ζῶα καὶ τὰς ὑπὸ φαρμάκων τῶν ἑταίρων μεταβολάς, οἷα πολλὰ ἐκεῖνος πρὸς ἰδιώτας τοὺς Φαίακας ἐτερατεύσατο· Luc. de V. Hist. i, 3. 'A Rodomant.' *R.*

17. *Abicit* for *abjicit. MAD.* The other compounds of *jacio* are often subjected to a similar change, for sake of the metre. Gell. iv, 17; Quint. i, 4, 11; (*SPA.*) Tib. i, 8, 54; (*BKH. HY.*) Fulgent. ii, 4; iii, 6; (*MK.*) Flor. i, 10, 5; (*DU.*) *R.* Livy xxiii, 34, 1; xxiv, 31, c; 40, 8; (*C.*) xxvii, 4, 10. [Unless *icio* may rather be considered an old form of *jacio.*]

'A savage Charbydis' (Hom. Od. M 73 ff; 101 ff; 235 ff; *R.* v, 102; *PRA.*) 'and a real one; not a mere creature of the fancy,' such as he has been romancing about.' ἀκατάψυστος· Her. iv, 191.

18. *Cogitemus in medio terrarum orbe, in Sicilia atque Italia homines*

Nam citius Scyllam vel concurrentia saxa
Cyaneas, plenos et tempestatibus utres
Crediderim, aut tenui percussum verbere Circes
Et cum remigibus grunnisse Elpenora porcis.
Tam vacui capitis populum Phæaca putavit?"
Sic aliquis merito nondum ebrius et minimum qui
De Corcyræa temetum duxerat urna:
Solus enim hoc Ithacus nullo sub teste canebat.

hujus monstri Cyclopas et Læstrygonas, qui corporibus humanis vescerentur; Plin. vii, 2. *Formiæ* (now 'Mola,' in Terra di Lavoro) *antiquæ Læstrygonum sedes*; id. iii, 5; s. ix, 64; *PRA.* Call. H. Dian. 67; (*SN.*) Hor. Od. iii, 16, 34; 17, 1-9; (*MI.*) Tib. iv, 1, 59; and Virg. Æ. vii, exc. i; Æ. i, 201; iii, 582 ff. (*HY.*) *R.*

19. *Scylla*, a sea-monster, fabled to reside among the formidable rocks opposite *Charybdis*, in the straits of Messina. *quid loquar, ut Scyllam Nisi, quam fama secuta est, candida succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris, Dulichias vexásse rates, et gurgite in alto, ah! timidos nautas canibus lacerásse marinis,—narraverit?* Virg. E. vi, 74 ff; Ov. M. xiii f; *PRA.* Hom. Od. M 73-100; *R.* [Eur. M. 2; (nn.) *Y*, 1500.]

These 'clashing rocks' were at the opening of the Thracian Bosporus into the Euxine. Plin. iv, 13 or 27. *FAY.* Κυάνεαι agrees with πέτραι understood; they were so called from the deep blue colour of the sea: Schol. on Apoll. Rh. ii, 318. They are said to have become stationary after the passage of the Argo: ib. 309 ff. The origin of the fable has been variously accounted for. s. Strab. iii, p. 149; vii, p. 319; Pliny; and Apollod. i, 9, 22. (*HY.*) Homer places these rocks in the Sicilian sea: Od. M 55 ff. *R.* They are now called 'Pavorane,' by the barbarians 'Iarcazes.' *GRA.* notes [15 ff] on Her. iv, 85; Luc. ii, 715 ff; Ov. Her. 12, 121 ff; [Tr. i, 9, 34. *AW.*]

20. Æolus gave Ulysses some skins full of adverse winds. While the king slept, some of his companions were induced by curiosity to peep into the bags; the consequence was that the foul winds escaped and raised a tremendous storm. *LUB.* Hom. Od. K 1-75; *PRA.* Virg. Æ. i, exc. 1. (*HY.*) *R.*

21. *Crediderim.* This credulous incredulity of the Phæacians reminds one of the good dame, who interrupted the marvellous narrative of her son, who was just returned from a West-Indian voyage, with—"No! that I cannot believe. There may be mountains of sugar and rivers of rum: but you shall never persuade me that there are flying fish!"

Circe, sister of Æetes king of Colchis, had a palace on the coast of Italy, s. v, 140, note; Hom. Od. K 135-468; Ov. M. xiv, 10 ff; Virg. E. viii, 70; Plin. xxv, 2; Plut. M. lxxxiv. *PRA. LUB.* By a stroke of her wand (ῥάβδῳ πεπληγυῖα) she changed twenty-two of the crew of Ulysses into swine; but afterwards by enchantments restored them to their original shape. A fable, which points out the brutalizing effects of intoxication and sensual pleasures. Virg. Æ. vii, exc. 1. (*HY.*) *R.* [*Y*, 934.]

22. *Elpenor*, though not spoken of as one of those metamorphosed, is mentioned in Hom. Od. K 552 ff; Λ 51-80; *R.* Ov. Ib. 487 f.

23. *Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Pœni*; Virg. Æ. i, 567. *GRA.*

24. *Nondum.* The Phæacians being notoriously dissipated and luxurious characters. Hor. Ep. i, 15, 24. *R.*

25. 'Strong wine;' from this comes *temulentus*. Hor. Ep. ii, 2, 163; *MAD.* Gell. x, 23; Plin. xiv, 3; iv, 12 or 19; (*HD.*) Festus. *R.*

Ducere pocula; Hor. Od. i, 17, 22; *cadus erat vini: inde implevi hirneam: eam ego vini eduxi meri*; Plaut. Amph. i, 1, 273 f; Hom. Il. Λ 598; Od. I 9. *R.*

26. He 'alone' having survived the shipwreck. *GRA.* Hom. Od. E 365 ff. *R.*

Nos miranda quidem sed nuper consule Junio
Gesta super calidæ referemus mœnia Copti;
Nos vulgi scelus et cunctis graviora cothurnis.
Nam scelus a Pyrrha, quamquam omnia syrmata volvas,
Nullus apud tragicos populus facit. Accipe, nostro
Dira quod exemplum feritas produxerit ævo.
Inter finitimos vetus atque antiqua simultas,
Immortale odium et numquam sanabile vulnus
Ardet adhuc Coptos et Tentyra. Summus utrimque

27. *Nullo sub teste*; Ov. M. xiii, 14 f. *R.*

Q. Junius Rusticus, Hadrian's colleague in the third year of that emperor's reign, 872 Y. R. *SM.* or, rather, *App. Junius Sabinus*, consul with Domitian, 836 Y. R. *PH.* s. xiii, 16 note. *R.* Poets are constrained by necessity to mention but one consul. Cat. cxxxiii, 1. *OE.* To the examples of synizesis in note on vi, 82; add Hor. S. i, 7, 30; *tenuia* in Virg. and Luer. iii, 449 &c; *SM.* Sil. iv, 147; vi, 19; iii, 495; 16; 450; iv, 602; ii, 681; 353; ix, 123; xii, 467; i, 529; ii, 172; vi, 226; vii, 503; x, 181; xv, 173; 631; *R.* Virg. Æ. i, 722; ii, 16; 442; v, 432; viii, 194; E. iii, 96; Fasc. Poet. p. 2.

28. *Super*, ὑπὲρ, 'beyond.' s. Liv. i, 2, 3; xxxi, 47, 3. (*DŪ.*) *R.*

Coptus was a city of the Thebaid, on a canal of the Nile: Strab. xvii, p. 815; xvi, p. 781; *PRA.* s. vi, 527. It was common to the Arabians and Egyptians, and twelve miles distant from Tentyra. As it was the great emporium for the merchandise of India, it had a constant communication by caravans with the Arabian gulf, transmitting its imports down the Nile to Alexandria. It was destroyed by Diocletian. Its name is now 'Chana;' the modern Koft, which is on the river, being merely the port of the ancient city. Plin. v, 9; vi, 23 or 26; x, 33 or 49; Zonar. ii, last. *R.* [It probably derived its name from the Captor of the Bible. *AW.*]

29. *Vulgi* 'common to a whole people:' *LUB.* (s. *populus*, 31;) whereas tragedy confines itself to the atrocities of an individual; vi, 634 ff. *PRA.*

30. 'From the deluge;' *LUB.* i, 81, note. *PRA.*

Syrmata; viii, 229; here put for the 'tragedies' themselves; *LUB.* Mart. iv, 49, 8; xii, 96, 4. *R.*

32. *Feritas*, θηριότης· Arist. Eth. vii, 1; *οἷοις φασὶ χαίρειν ἐνίους τῶν ἀπηγριωμένων περὶ τὸν Πόντον, τοὺς μὲν ὠμοῖς, τοὺς δὲ κρέασιν ἀνθρώπων, κ. τ. λ. αὗται μὲν θηριώδεις·* ib. 5.

33. *Inter finitimos Coptos et Tentyra*; the towns being put for their inhabitants. *SM.* The names do not occur elsewhere in the plural; *R.* s. 116, note.

Simultas is 'mutual ill-will.' *V.*

34. For the sanguinary character of religious feuds, see Dio xlii, 34; Athan. c. Gent. *Ὀξυρυγχῖται καθ' ἡμᾶς, τῶν Κυνοπολιτῶν τὸν ὀξύρυγχον ἰχθὺν ἐσθιόντων, κύνας συλλαβόντες καὶ θύσαντες, ὡς ἱερεῖον κατέφαγον· ἐκ δὲ τούτου καταστάντες εἰς πόλεμον, ἀλλήλους διέθηκαν κακῶς, καὶ ὕστερον ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων κολαζόμενοι διετέθησαν·* Plut. M. xxvii, opp. t. ii, p. 380; Æl. H. A. xi, 26. *R.*

35. *Gens hominum est huic belluæ* (the crocodile) *adversa in ipso Nilo, Tentyritæ ab insula, in qua habitat, appellata:...itaque uni ei insulæ crocodili non adnatant; olfactuque ejus generis hominum, ut Psyllorum serpentes*, [see another reason in v, 91;] *fugantur*; Plin. viii, 25 or 38; xxviii, 3 or 6; *Τεντυρίς·* Steph. Byz. Sen. N. Q. iv, 2; Æl. H. A. x, 21; 24; Strab. xvii. On the other hand, the Coptites, (Æl. H. A. x, 24;) the Ombites, (ib. 21;) the Arsinoites, (Strab. xvii, p. 558;) and others, religiously adored the crocodile, and considered it an honour to have their children devoured by that animal. Again, the Tentyrites worshipped the hawk; which, out of spite to them, the other people crucified. Æl. *Tentyris*, Plin. v, 9 or 11; *HD.*) is now 'Denderah.' *R.*

Inde furor vulgo, quod numina vicinorum
Odit uterque locus, quum solos credat habendos
Esse deos, quos ipse colit. Sed tempore festo
Alterius populi rapienda occasio cunctis
Visa inimicorum primoribus ac ducibus, ne
Lætum hilaremque diem, ne magnæ gaudia cœnæ
Sentirent, positis ad templa et compita mensis
Pervigiliquc toro, quem nocte ac luce jacentem
Septimus interdum sol invenit. Horrida sane
Ægyptus: sed luxuria, quantum ipse notavi,
Barbara famoso non cedit turba Canopo.
Adde, quod et facilis victoria de madidis et
Blæsis atque mero titubantibus. Inde virorum
Saltatus nigro tibicine, qualiacumque
Unguenta et flores multæque in fronte coronæ:
Hinc jejunum odium: sed jurgia prima sonare
Incipiunt animis ardentibus; hæc tuba rixæ.

36. This diversity in religious sentiments is said to have resulted from the policy of the ancient kings, who, by establishing various objects of religious worship, prevented cordial coalition among the people, and consequent conspiracies against the regal power. Diod. ii, 4. *PRA.*

39. *Alterius populi.* From 73 ff; we may conjecture that the Tentyrites were the party assailed. *ACH. R.*

Rapienda; s. Sil. i, 570; Ov. Ep. 19, 74. (*HS.*) *R.*

42. The Egyptians *cibos palam et extra sua tecta capiunt:* Mela i, 9. *R.*

43. See viii, 158. *R.* ["The company (at a wedding) make merry with corn-drink, of which they are sure to provide good store. They also make provision for feasting; and the guests fall to very heartily. When their eating is over, the men fall to hard drinking....They continue night and day, till the liquor is spent; which lasts usually three or four days. During which some are always drinking, while others are drunk and sleeping: and when all the drink is out, and they have recovered their senses, they all return to their own homes:" L. Wafer, Isthmus of Darien, C. V. D. and T. v. ii, p. 82.]

44. "For, savage as the country is, it vies In luxury (if I may trust my eyes) With dissolute Canopus." *GIF.* s. i, 26, note. *LUB.*

47. See 1 Samuel xxx, 16 f; 1 Kings xvi, 9 f; *MAD.* Sen. Ep. 83; Ath. i, 25. *R.*

Madidis; s. Sil. xii, 18. *R.*

48. *Neque pes, neque mens satis suum officium facit;* Ter. Eun. iv, 5, 3; Sch. Arist. Probl. *PRA.* Virgil speaks of the grape, as *tentatura pedes olim vincturaque linguam;* G. ii, 94.

49. 'A swarthy Egyptian as piper.' *Nilotes tibicen erat, crotalistria Philis;* Prob. iv, 8, 39; *Memphitides puellæ sacris deûm paratæ: tinctus colore noctis, manu puer loquaci;* Petr. fr. ii, 1 ff. *GRA.*

'Whatever sort came first to hand:' as inebriated persons retain but little discrimination. *R.* The unguents of Egypt were much valued. Plin. *LUB.*

51. *Hinc* is opposed to *inde*, 48. *MAD.*

Jejunum odium as *irato sistro;* xiii, 93.

See iii, 288; v, 26; *jurgia primum: mox rixa inter Batavos et legionarios, dum his aut illis studia militum aggregantur, prope in prœlium exarsere;* Tac. H. i, 64. (*E.*) *R.*

Dein clamore pari concurritur et vice teli
Sævit nuda manus: paucæ sine vulnere malæ:
Vix cuiquam aut nulli toto certamine nasus
Integer. Adspiceres jam cuncta per agmina vultus
Dimidios, alias facies, et hiantia ruptis
Ossa genis, plenos oculorum sanguine pugnos.
Ludere se credunt ipsi tamen et pueriles
Exercere acies, quod nulla cadavera calcent.
Et sane quo tot rixantis millia turbæ,
Si vivunt omnes? Ergo acrior impetus, et jam
Saxa inclinatis per humum quæsita lacertis
Incipiunt torquere, domestica seditioni
Tela; nec hunc lapidem, quales et Turnus et Ajax,
Vel quo Tydides percussit pondere coxam
Æneæ; sed quem valeant emittere dextræ
Illis dissimiles et nostro tempore natæ.
Nam genus hoc vivo jam decrescebat Homero.
Terra malos homines nunc educat atque pusillos.

53. *Vice teli*; Ov. M. xii, 382. *R.*

54. 'Unarmed.' *nuda prælia*; Prop. iv, 1, 28; *nuda pugna*; Stat. Th. i, 413. *R.*

55. With the whole of this passage compare Virg. Æ. vii, 505-527. *R.*

57. *Dimidios*; viii, 4. *R.*

Alias 'quite altered.' Sch.

58. "Hands, where the gore of mangled eyes yet reeks, And jaw-bones starting through the cloven cheeks!" *GIF.*

59. 'Mere sport; no better than children's play.' *MAD.*

63. *Jamque faces et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat*; Virg. Æ. i, 150; *LUB. quod cuique repertum rimanti, telum ira facit*; ib. vii, 507.

'Stooping' to pick them up. *FAY.*

64. *Domestica* 'familiar;' *LUB.* unless the epithet more properly belong to *seditioni*, and this be used instead of the more common construction *seditionis*. *R.*

65. *Hunc* 'such, so great.' Sch. He now laughs at the undignified conduct of the heroes of epic poetry, as well as at the hyperbolical statement of their bodily powers. *HNN.* Such representations, however, accorded well with the simplicity of ancient times; s. Hom. Il. Δ 517; Λ 264 ff; Μ 445 ff; Ξ 409 ff; Φ 403 ff. *R.* It will be seen on comparison of the following passages, that Virgil, in his copy after Homer, has betrayed sad want of taste. Generally speaking, his heroes have always appeared to me less striking in their qualities both of body and mind, than those of Homer; yet they perform greater feats upon occasion. *GIF.*

Turnus: s. Virg. Æ. xii, 896 ff. (*HY.*) *LUB.*

Ajax: s. Hom. Il. Η 268 ff. *LUB.*

66. *Tydides*: s. Hom. Il. Ε 302 ff. (*KŒ.*) *LUB.*

69. Ὁ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρε φέροιεν, οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσιν Hom. Il. Ε 303 f; *cuncto mortalium generi minorem in dies mensuram fieri propemodum observatur: &c*; Plin. vii, 16; (*HD.*) *SAB. vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent, qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus*; Virg Æ. xii, 899 f; S. August. de Civ. D. xv, 9; Gell. iii, 10; 13; *PRA.* Hom. Il. Α 271 f; (*KŒ.*) Lucr. ii, 1149 ff. *R.*

70. *Educat.* [Cat. lxii, 41.]

Hoc majores nostri questi sunt, hoc nos querimur, hoc posteri nostri que-

Ergo deus, quicumque adspexit, ridet et odit.
A deverticulo repetatur fabula. Postquam
Subsidiis aucti, pars altera promere ferrum
Audet et infestis pugnam instaurare sagittis;
Terga fugæ celeri præstantibus omnibus, instant,
Qui vicina colunt umbrosæ Tentyra palmæ.
Labitur hinc quidam, nimia formidine cursum
Præcipitans, capiturque: ast illum in plurima sectum
Frusta et particulas, ut multis mortuus unus
Sufficeret, totum corrosis ossibus edit
Victrix turba: nec ardenti decoxit aëno
Aut verubus; longum usque adeo tardumque putavit
Exspectare focos, contenta cadavere crudo.
Hic gaudere libet, quod non violaverit ignem,

rentur, eversos esse mores, regnare nequitiam, in deterius res humanas et in omne nefas labi; Sen. de Ben. i, 10. *R.*

71. *Ridet pusillos et odit malos. LUB.*

72. *Ut ab rerum ordine declinarem varietatibusque distinguendo opere et legentibus velut deverticula amœna et requiem animo meo quærerem*; Liv. ix, 17. *R.*

74. *Infestis* 'sent with hostile aim.' Liv. ii, 19; Virg. Æ. v, 582; *(LU.)* *R.* 'galling.'

76. A periphrasis for the Tentyrites. *LUB.*

'The shady palm' is put for 'groves of palms.' *PRA.* s. Her. iv, 172; 182; Plut. M. lxiii; Plin. xiii, 4; Ath. ii; xiv; *ROD.* Galen de Alim. ii, 26. *R.*

77. This, and what immediately follows, is not unlike a passage of terrible sublimity in that noble fragment, Hesiod's Shield of Hercules: δῆριν ἔχον περὶ πιπτόντων· πᾶσαι δ' ἄρ' ἵσταντο αἵματι μίλαν πίειν· ὃν δὲ πρῶτον μεμάποιεν κείμενον ἢ πίπτοντα νεούτατον, ἀμφὶ μὲν αὐτῷ βάλλ' ὄνυχας μεγάλους· 251 ff. *GIF.*

84. Many nations worshipped 'fire' as a sacred element. s. Cic. Ac. Q. iv, 37; N. D. iii; Leg. ii, 20; Her. iii, 16, [86;] Plut. M. lxii, 1, 3; lxiv; *AX. ROD. PRA.* D. Laert. viii, 26; *JB*, P. Æ. i, 2; *HY*, exc. xiii, on V. Æ. vi. *R.*

According to the cosmogony of the ancient philosophers and poets, ethereal fire, the most subtle and pure of the elements, occupied the highest place in the universe; from which it diffused itself throughout all nature with vivifying energy. From this souls emanated at their union with bodies, and into this they were absorbed at dissolution. This opinion prevailed throughout the east. In Egypt the symbol of this fire was *Phthas*: among the Greeks and Romans, Ἥφαιστος and Vulcanus; though the latter people, in this personification, regarded rather the grosser earthly fire which is subservient to metallurgy and the arts. Such was the theory of the followers of Orpheus, of the Pythagoreans, and of the Stoics. (To this we may attribute the antiquity and solemnity of the worship of the Roman Vesta and the superstitious veneration with which the holy fire was preserved. *LUB. FAY.*) It is to these ideas together with the notion of the purifying effect possessed by the elements, (s. Virg. Æ. iii, 234; vi, 740 ff; vii, 114; *(HY.)* Cic. Rosc. Am. 26;) that our author ironically alludes: but to give the full effect to his sarcasm, we must suppose Volusius to have a leaning, at least, towards the tenets of the fire-worshippers. *R.* s. note on Her. iii, 16, [86.] It is not improbable that the allusion is to the following anecdote: Δαρεῖος μὲν καλέσας Ἑλλήνων τοὺς παρεόντας εἴρετο "ἐπὶ κόσῳ ἂν χρή-

Quem summa cœli raptum de parte Prometheus
Donavit terris. Elemento gratulor et te
Exsultare reor. Sed qui mordere cadaver
Sustinuit, nil umquam hac carne libentius edit.
Nam scelere in tanto ne quæras et dubites, an
Prima voluptatem gula senserit. Ultimus autem,
Qui stetit absumto jam toto corpore, ductis
Per terram digitis, aliquid de sanguine gustat.
Vascones, hæc fama est, alimentis talibus olim
Produxere animas: sed res diversa, sed illic
Fortunæ invidia est bellorumque ultima, casus
Extremi, longæ dira obsidionis egestas.

ματι βουλεύσατο τοὺς πατέρας ἀποθνήσκοντας σιτίσεσθαι;" οἱ δὲ "ἐπ' οὐδενί" ἔφασαν "ἥδεσθαι ἂν τοῦτο." Δαρεῖος δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα καλέσας Ἰνδῶν τοὺς καλουμένους Καλλατίας, οἳ τοὺς γονέας κατεσθίουσι, ἐπύθετο, παρόντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων, "ἐπὶ τίνι χρήματι δεξαίατ' ἂν τελευτῶντας τοὺς πατέρας κατακαίειν πυρί;" οἱ δὲ ἀμβώσαντες μίγα εὐφημεῖν μιν ἐκέλευον ib. 38.

85. See iv, 133. *PRA.* Ζεὺς ἔκρυψε πῦρ· τὸ μὲν αὖθις ὑὸς παῖς Ἰαπετοῖο (Προμηθεὺς ἀγκυλομήτης) ἔκλεψ' ἀνθρώποισι Διὸς παρὰ μητιόεντος ἐν κοίλῳ νάρθηκι, λαθὼν Δία τερπικέραυνον· Hes. O. D. 47 ff; *LUB.* Æsch. P. V. 109. (*BUR.*)

86. *Gentibus Ismariis et nostro gratulor orbi; gratulor huic terræ, quod abest regionibus illis, quæ tantum genuere nefas*; Ov. M. x, 305 ff. *OE.*

87. *Sed qui &c.* according to the French proverb "*Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute.*"

88. *Sustinere*; xiv, 127; *R.* τλῆναι· Æsch. Ag. 217; 'to dare in violation of one's own feelings and in spite of strong reluctance and aversion;' whereas *audere*, (i, 153; iv, 47; xv, 74; &c;) τολμᾶν, is 'to dare in defiance of external obstacles:' though this distinction is not always observed; see 122; and *BL*, on Æ. P. V. 1035.

90. *Gula* is here used for the person: *R.* (s. i, 140; v, 94; 158; &c;) and very aptly; for ηὔξατό τις Φιλοξίνος ὁ Ἐρυξις, ὀψοφάγος ὢν τὸν φάρυγγα αὑτῷ μακρότερον γεράνου γενέσθαι, ὡς ἡδόμενος τῇ ἁφῇ, κοινοτάτῃ δὴ τῶν αἰσθήσεων, καθ' ἣν ἡ ἀκολασία καὶ δόξειεν ἂν δικαίως ἀνεγκλήτως εἶναι, ὅτι οὐχ ἧ ἄνθρωποί ἐσμεν ὑπάρχει, ἀλλ' ἧ ζῶα· τὸ δὴ τοιούτοις χαίρειν καὶ μάλιστα ἀγαπᾶν, θηριῶδες· Arist. Eth. iii, 10.

91. This was pretty clear proof, that the first comers had relished what they ate. *MAD.*

92. *Vascones* has its penultimate common. *R.* 'The Vascons' were a people in the north-east of Spain: (the modern Catalonia, Navarre, [Aragon, and Castille: *AW.*]) from whom the Gascons are descended. Their capital was *Calaguris* (now Calahorra in New Castile) on the right bank of the Ebro, the birth-place of Quintilian. Strab. iii, p. 111; Flor. iii, 22, 9; (*DU.*) Liv. ep. xciii. (*D.*) When besieged by Pompey and Metellus, the citizens were so reduced by famine, that, to maintain inviolate their engagement to Sertorius (who was then no more), they devoured their wives and children rather than surrender. V. Max. vii, 6, end; 2 f; Plut. V. xxix; and xxxii; App. R. vi, 101; B. C. i, 97, 108-115. *SVL. PRA. R. GIF.*

94. *Animas* 'their lives.' *LUB.* vi, 501; ix, 122. *R.*

95. On the subject of this 'envy,' which the ancients attributed to Fortune and their gods, *R.* s. Her. i, 32; iii, 40; (*LR.*) Her. vii, 10, note 11; ib. 46, note 47; and Æsch. P. V. 884; (*BUR.*) Livy xxx, 30, 20.

With *ultima* understand *mala*, *pericula*, *R.* or *discrimina*. For other instances of the extremities to which those besieged have been reduced, see Her. i, 176, [64]; and vii, 107,[33].

Hujus enim, quod nunc agitur, miserabile debet
Exemplum esse cibi: sicut modo dicta mihi gens
Post omnes herbas, post cuncta animalia, quidquid
Cogebat vacui ventris furor, hostibus ipsis
Pallorem ac maciem et tenues miserantibus artus,
Membra aliena fame lacerabant, esse parati
Et sua. Quisnam hominum veniam dare, quisve deorum
Viribus abnuerit dira atque immania passis,
Et quibus illorum poterant ignoscere manes,
Quorum corporibus vescebantur? Melius nos
Zenonis præcepta monent: nec enim omnia, quædam
Pro vita facienda putat. Sed Cantaber unde
Stoicus, antiqui præsertim ætate Metelli?

97. *Miserabile*: ἐν τοῖς ἀκουσίοις συγγνώμη, ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ ἔλεος· Arist. Eth. iii, 1: indeed, all the former part of that chapter may be consulted here and at 103 ff.

99. See Ov. M. viii, 799 ff; Sil. ii, 461-474; Claud. xv, 21 ff; *R.* Lucan. Sch.

100. *Improba ventris rabies*; Virg. Æ. ii, 356; Ath. x, 1. *R.*

'Their very enemies.' s. Psalm cvi, 46. *MAD.*

101. See Call. H. Cer. 94. (*SN.*) *R.*

102. See that most pathetic and sublime picture which is given in Deuteronomy xxviii, 49-57. *MAD.*

Esse i. e. *edere*. *LUB.*

103. 'Those of their wives and children' (s. Her. i, 214, note 2; *ED.* 'and even their own.' *ipse suos artus lacero divellere morsu cœpit et infelix minuendo corpus alebat*; Ov. M. viii, 877 ff. *R.*

104. *Viribus* 'to men so brave,' the abstract for the concrete. *LUB.* Another reading is *urbibus*, viz. Calaguris, Numantia, and Saguntum. *PRA.* *Ventribus* perhaps would be better than either: s. iii, 167; iv, 107; xiv, 126. The abbreviation VTRIBVS might be easily corrupted into VIRIBVS. *VAL.* Compare also the use of *gula*, v, 90 and elsewhere. *WB*, and *OE*, receive the proposed emendation. [Κρῆτες ἀεὶ... γαστέρες ἀργαί· Epim. in Titus i, 12.]

105. *Manes*; Pers. v, 152, note; *PRA.* [ii, 149, note. "The *dii manes*, and the spirits of those who had been unjustly put to death, were supposed to have the power of punishing and alarming the guilty. Hor. Ep. 5, [90 ff]." *Y*, 1382.]

107. *Zeno* the Stoic. Sch. s. xiii, 121. *PRA.*

Non omni pretio vita emenda est; Sen. Ep. 72; 17; 70; *vitam quidem non adeo expetendam censemus, ut quoquo modo protrahenda sit: quisquis es talis, æque moriere, etiam cum obscœnus vixeris aut nefandus*; Plin. xxviii, 1 or 2; s. viii, 83 f, notes; *usque adeone mori miserum est?* Virg. Æ. xii, 646; *PRA. R. LUB.* ἵνα δ' ἴσως οὐκ ἔστιν ἀναγκασθῆναι, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἀποθνητέον, παθόντα τὰ δεινότατα· Arist. Eth. iii, 1.

108. *Cantabria* is now 'Biscay.' *PRA.* The Vascons are here meant. *LUB.*

109. *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius* (son of *Q. C. M. Numidicus*) may be called *antiquus* with reference either to his having lived so many years before the time Juvenal is speaking of, or to his advanced age; (s. Virg. Æ. ix, 647;) in reference to which Sertorius facetiously observed in an address to his soldiers: "As for that boy" (meaning Pompey), "if it had not been for the arrival of this old woman," (viz. Metellus,) "I would have whipped him and sent him home." Plut. V. xxix, opp. t. i, p. 578. *R.*

Nunc totus Graias nostrasque habet orbis Athenas.
Gallia causidicos docuit facunda Britannos:
De conducendo loquitur jam rhetore Thule.
Nobilis ille tamen populus, quem diximus; et par
Virtute atque fide, sed major clade Saguntus
Tale quid excusat. Mæotide sævior ara
Ægyptus. Quippe illa nefandi Taurica sacri
Inventrix homines (ut jam, quæ carmina tradunt,
Digna fide credas) tantum immolat, ulterius nil

110. ' Athens of Greece:' *unde humanitas, doctrina, religio, fruges, jura, leges, ortæ atque in omnes terras distributæ putantur*; Cic. for Flac. 26. *PRA.* Hence Thucydides calls it παίδευσις τῆς Ἑλλάδος ii, 41; Diodorus, κοινὸν παιδευτήριον πάντων ἀνθρώπων xiii, p. 344, 23: so that Athens became a synonymous word for ' literature and the fine arts,' and the school where these were taught was called an Athenaeum. *R.*

Nostras: in like manner our author says *Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes*; iii, 62; *R.* s. ib. 61, note.

111. *Gallia*: s. i, 44; and vii, 148, notes. *LUB.*

On the Britons, see Tac. Agr. 21. *R.*

112. Of course this is to be taken as an hyperbole. *LUB.*

What northern country the ancients designated by the name of *Thule* is very uncertain. It may be either (1) Sweden and Norway, or (2) Shetland, *LUB.* or (3) Iceland, *ultima Thule*; Virg. G. i, 30; (*VO.*) *PRA.* s. Plin. Ep. iv, 16; Isid. Et. xiv; Mela iii, 6, p. 57. *R.* see *A.*

113. The Vascons of Calaguris. *PRA.*

114. ' The Saguntines were as distinguished by their fidelity to Rome, as the men of Calaguris were for theirs to Sertorius;' *MAD.* ' but more eminent in their disasters:' for the siege of Calaguris was raised; (679 Y. R. *OE.*) Liv. ep. xciii; App. B. C. i, 112; whereas Saguntum was captured by Hannibal after an eight months' siege and razed; [This siege was the cause of the second Punic war. 219 B. C. *AW.*] Sil. i, 296; ii, 695; Liv. xxi, 5-15; Polyb. iii, 17; Flor. ii, 2; Plin. vii, 3; V. Max. vi, 6. *R. PRA. SVL.* The latter author concludes in words which show that he felt for their ill-fated devotion; *crediderim tunc ipsam Fidem, humana negotia speculantem, mœstum gessisse vultum; perseverantissimum sui cultum, iniquæ Fortunæ judicio, tam acerbo exitu damnatum cernentem. GIF.*

Saguntus, or *Saguntum* in Valencia. *PRA.* v, 29, note. It has a fort, which still bears the name of Sagunta.

115. Among the *Tauri* who inhabited the peninsula, called from them the Tauric Chersonese, now the Crimea, on the south-west of the Mæotic lake, there was an altar to Diana on which it was the practice to immolate shipwrecked strangers. On this custom Euripides founded the tragedy of Iphigenia in Tauris. s. Diod. iv, 3; 45; Strab. v; Her. iv, 103; Paus. iii, 16; ix, 19; Ov. Pont. iii, 2, 45-96; Tr. iv, 4, 63-82; Call. Dian. 173 f; (*SN.*) Anton. Lib. F. 27; and Hyg. F. 98; 120; (*MK.*) Virg. Æ. vii, 761 ff; exc. viii; (*HY.*) Sch. *LUB. R.*

Mæotis ara: xiv, 287, note. *R.*

116. *Taurica*, understand *terra* or *Chersonesus*, as in Plin. iv, 12. *R.* [' Taurida.' *AW.*] The country put for the people, *MAD.* as in 35.

Nefandi sacri. For *sæpius olim Religio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta. Aulide quo pacto Triviai virginis aram Iphianassai turpárunt sanguine fœde ductores Danaûm.....tantum Religio potuit suadere malorum!* Lucr. i, 83 ff. *R.*

117. Thoas, the king of the Tauri, who was afterwards slain by Orestes, is said to have been the inventor of this barbarous rite. Sch. *PRA.*

Ut ' even supposing.' *R.*

118. ' They only immolate.' *LUB.*

Aut gravius cultro timet hostia. Qui modo casus
Impulit hos? Quæ tanta fames infestaque vallo
Arma coegerunt tam detestabile monstrum
Audere? Anne aliam, terra Memphitide sicca,
Invidiam facerent nolenti surgere Nilo?
Qua nec terribiles Cimbri nec Britones umquam
Sauromatæve truces aut immanes Agathyrsi,
Hac sævit rabie imbelle et inutile vulgus,
Parvula fictilibus solitum dare vela phaselis

"Far, far more savage, Egypt's frantic train, They butcher first, and then devour the slain!" *GIF.*

121. *Monstrum*; ii, 122. *R.*

122. 'The land of Egypt,' so called from Memphis a royal city on the left bank of the Nile, (near its division to form the Delta,) opposite to which, on the right bank of the river, now stands Grand Cairo. *R. BRI. MAD.*

123. The meaning of the question, which is rendered obscure by its brevity, appears to be this: 'When Egypt was suffering from drought and expecting the annual inundation, what more effectual method could these factious cannibals have devised for incensing the god of the Nile and provoking the River to withhold his fertilizing waters, thereby bringing him into unpopularity and public odium?' *R. MAD. GIF.* On one occasion, indeed, it appears that a drought of long continuance was remedied by a human sacrifice: *dicitur Ægyptos caruisse juvantibus arva imbribus, atque annos sicca fuisse novem: cum Thrasius Busirin adit, monstratque piari hospitis effuso sanguine posse Jovem. illi Busiris, "fies Jovis hostia primus," inquit, "et Ægypto tu dabis hospes aquam;"* Ov. A. A. i, 647 ff; *MAD. FAY.* Hyg. F. 56. *R.*

Utque parum justæ nimiumque in pellice sævæ, invidiam fecere deæ; Ov. M. iv, 546 f; *nam quod invidiam facis nobis, ingenuos honestosque clamando, vide ne deteriorem facias confidentia causam*; Petr. p. 374; *GIF.* s. Quint. Decl. viii, 14. (*BU.*) *R.*

The Nile was one of the chief deities of Egypt. *JB*, P. Æ. t. ii, p. 140 ff; p. 168 ff; s. Her. quoted in note on 7. On the causes of the river's rise, see Her. ii, 17-25; (*WE. LR.*) Ath. ii, 88-90; (*SW.*) Diod. i, p. 33 ff; Sen. N. Q. iv, 2; *JB*, ib. p. 14 ff; p. 163 ff. *R.*

124. *Britones* a German tribe, from which the Bretons who settled in Armorica derived their origin and name. Tac. *SVL.* Sidon. Ap. *PRA.*

125. *Pictique Agathyrsi*; Virg. Æ. iv, 146; exc. ii. (*HY.*) A Scythian nation, *LUB.* who occupied the modern Transylvania. s. Her. iv, 100; 102, note [61]; 104; 125; Plin. iv, 12 or 26; Mela ii, 1. *R.*

126. *Imbelle et inutile*; s. note 98 on Her. i, 191; and note 52 on Her. iii, 81.

127. Ἀντὶ πάντων δ' ἐστὶν ὁ τῶν πανηγυριστῶν ὄχλος τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας κατιόντων τῇ διώρυγι· πᾶσα γὰρ ἡμέρα καὶ νυξ πληθύει τῶν ἐν τοῖς πλοιαρίοις καταυλουμένων καὶ κατοχουμένων ἀναίδην μετὰ τῆς ἰσχάτης ἀκολασίας καὶ ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν· Strabo xvii, p. 801 A; who also mentions their using boats of baked earth; *LUB.* varnished so as to be water-tight. By its absolute want of timber, this nation was driven to miserable shifts. Even under the Greeks, when they enjoyed a transient gleam of prosperity, their internal communications were carried on in canoes that would disgrace the New-Zealanders. The Ptolemies, indeed, had vessels of a considerable size in the Mediterranean, but these came, as they still do, from Cyprus, Rhodes, &c. s. Sen. N. Q. iii, 25; iv, 2. *GRA.* Any concave vessel will float, if the aggregate of its bulk be of less specific gravity than water. *ACH.* Boats have been constructed of copper and of iron. [*HAR*, O, i, 10.]

Juvenal had in his mind the following passage: *qua Pellæi gens fortunata*

Et brevibus pictæ remis incumbere testæ.
Nec pœnam sceleri invenies nec digna parabis
Supplicia his populis, in quorum mente pares sunt
Et similes ira atque fames. Mollissima corda
Humano generi dare se Natura fatetur,
Quæ lacrumas dedit: hæc nostri pars optima sensus.
Plorare ergo jubet casum lugentis amici
Squaloremque rei, pupillum ad jura vocantem
Circumscriptorem, cujus manantia fletu
Ora puellares faciunt incerta capilli.
Naturæ imperio gemimus, quum funus adultæ
Virginis occurrit vel terra clauditur infans

Canopi accolit effusos stagnantem flumine Nilum et circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis; Virg. G. iv, 287 ff; *fragiles phaseli*; Hor. Od. iii, 2, 28; Ov. Pont. i, 10, 39. The Egyptian boat was called *baris*: Diod. i, 98; Her. ii, 96 f; *HY.* s. Plin. vi, 22; xiii, 11; Theoph. H. P. iv, 9; Plut. M. xxvii, p. 358; Luc. iv, 135 ff; Exodus ii, 3; Joshua xviii, 2. The *phaselus*, whence our word VESSEL, was 'a long narrow boat' or 'gondola,' and was so called from its resemblance to 'a bean-shell.' s. Virg. G. i, 227. From its make, it was of great swiftness: s. Cat. iv, 1; (*VO.*) *R.* as the boats which are built for racing on the Isis.

128. Ἐμβαλεῖν κώπαισι Pind. P. iv, 356; ἐπιῤῥώσαντ' ἐλάτῃσι· Apoll. Rh. ii, 663. *R.*

130. 'Who commit out of mere anger such atrocities, as extreme necessity alone could justify in the Vascons.' *LUB.*

132. *Natura hominem tantum nudum et in nuda humo natali die abjicit ad vagitus statim et ploratum, nullumque tot animalium aliud ad lacrumas, et has protinus vitæ principio: at, Hercules, visus, præcox ille et celerrimus, ante quadragesimum diem nulli datur*; Plin. vii, 1. *R.*

133. Ἀγαθοὶ ἀριδάκρυες ἄνδρες· *LUB.*

134. See Romans xii, 15. *MAD.*

135. Those who were arraigned in a court of judicature used to appear in a squalid plight, in order to excite commiseration in the judges. *PRA.* "Uncomb'd his locks, and squalid his attire." *DRY.* [Arist. Ach. 361 ff.]

136. For *pupillus* and *circumscriptor*, s. i, 46 f; *R.* and x, 222. *PRA.*

137. See Hor. Od. ii, 5, 23 f; (*MI.*) Ov. M. viii, 322; ix, 711; (*GIE.*) *R.* Mart. xii, 49. *OE.*

138. This may remind one of the passage in Hamlet, where the Queen scatters flowers on Ophelia's grave: "Sweets to the sweet: farewell! I hoped thou should'st have been my Hamlet's wife; I thought, thy bridebed to have deck'd, sweet maid, And not t' have strew'd thy grave:" v, 1; s. also Ter. An. i, 1, 77-109. *MAD.* How exquisite is the pathos in the simile which Shakspeare has put in the mouth of old Capulet on his daughter's apparent death! "Death lies on her, like an untimely frost upon the sweetest flower of all the field;" Rom. and Jul. iv, 5. Compare other passages in that and the following scenes. "For though fond Nature bids us all lament, Yet Nature's tears are Reason's merriment;" ib.

139. *Editis infantibus primores septimo mense gigni dentes haud dubium est....hominem prius quam genito dente cremari, mos gentium non est*; Plin. vii, 16 or 15; *BE.* ib. 54; *suggrundaria antiqui dicebant sepulcra infantium, qui necdum* XL *dies implêssent, quia nec busta dici poterant; quia ossa quæ comburentur non erant; nec (tumuli, quia non erat) tanta cadaveris immanitas, qua locus tumesceret. unde Rutilius Geminus Astyanacte ait:* "*Melius suggrundarium misero quæ-*

Et minor igne rogi. Quis enim bonus et face dignus
Arcana, qualem Cereris vult esse sacerdos,
Ulla aliena sibi credat mala? Separat hoc nos
A grege mutorum, atque ideo venerabile soli
Sortiti ingenium divinorumque capaces
Atque exercendis capiendisque artibus apti
Sensum a cœlesti demissum traximus arce,
Cujus egent prona et terram spectantia. Mundi
Principio indulsit communis conditor illis
Tantum animas, nobis animum quoque, mutuus ut nos

reres quam sepulcrum;" Fab. Planc. Fulg. in Exp. Serm. Ant. p. 560. *PRA.* This writer is one of little veracity, and fond of inventing words and forging authorities. *OE.* Cicero says it was not usual to weep for infants so young; and Plutarch, in his Consolation to his wife, endeavours to moderate her grief for her child, by a reference to this prevailing practice. Juvenal, however, with his usual good sense, produces this affecting circumstance, to show the power of unsophisticated nature over the refinements of custom. *GIF.* With pity it has fared much the same as with piety: s. V. Max. v, 4, 5. *R.*

140. The rites of Ceres were performed in secret and by night: it was the height of impiety to divulge them. s. Call. H. Cer. 7; (*SN.*) Hor. Od. iii, 2, 26. (*MI.*) On the fifth and great day of the festival (ἡ τῶν λαμπάδων ἡμέρα), in memory of the search made by the goddess with torches after Proserpine, lighted torches were placed before their doors, Plut. Cic. t. i, p. 871; as well as carried in procession both by men and women (δᾳδοῦχοι). These were no longer *μύσται*, who were admissible only to the lesser mysteries, but ἔφοροι or ἐπόπται; and the priest (ἱεροφάντης or μυσταγωγός) revealed to them the greater mysteries, after a strict previous enquiry into the moral and religious characters of the candidates. s. vi, 50, note; *LUB. SCA. R.* Ov. F. iv, 493 f; Claud. xxxiii, 11. *PRA.*

142. *Iste versus* (Ter. Heaut. i, 1, 25;) *et in pectore et in ore sit:* "*homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto*;" Sen. Ep. 95; Cic. Off. i, 9. *R.* [St Luke x, 29-37.]

144. *Deus homines humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, ut deorum cognitionem, cœlum intuentes, capere possent; sunt enim homines non ut incolæ atque habitatores, sed quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque cœlestium, quarum spectaculum ad nullum aliud genus animantium pertinet*; Cic. N. D. ii, 56. *R.* How sadly men have neglected or abused this their 'capacity to apprehend divine truths' may be seen, Romans i, 21 f. *MAD.*

146. *Animorum nulla in terris origo inveniri potest:....ita quidquid est illud quod sensit, quod sapit, quod vult, quod viget, cœleste et divinum est ideoque æternum, &c*; Cic. T. Q. i, 27; *divinæ particulam auræ*; Hor. S. ii, 2, 79; *PRA. igneus est ollis vigor et cœlestis origo*; Virg. Æ. vi, 730 ff; and exc. xiii; (*HY.*) *LUB.* Fulgent. ii, 9. (*MK.*) *R.*

Arce; s. 85; *R.* xiv, 87; *nos tua progenies, cœli quibus annuis arcem*; Virg. Æ. i, 254. *MAD.*

147. *Figuram quoque corporis habilem et aptam ingenio dedit: nam cum ceteras animantes Deus adjecisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit et ad cœli quasi cognitionem, domicilii unde descenderat, excitavit*; Cic. N. D. ii, 56; *pronaque cum spectent animalia cetera terram, os homini sublime dedit cœlumque tueri jussit et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus*; Ov. M. i, 84 ff. *PRA. omnes homines qui sese student præstare ceteris animalibus, quæ Natura prona et ventri obedientia finxit, &c*; Sall. B. C. 1; (*CO.*) *MAD.* Cic. Leg. i, 9, pr. *R.*

149. *Animas*; vi, 531, note; s. Ecclesiastes iii, 21; *MAD.* and Genesis ii, 7.

Affectus petere auxilium et præstare juberet,
Dispersos trahere in populum, migrare vetusto
De nemore et proavis habitatas linquere silvas;
Ædificare domos, Laribus conjungere nostris
Tectum aliud, tutos vicino limine somnos
Ut collata daret fiducia; protegere armis
Lapsum aut ingenti nutantem vulnere civem,
Communi dare signa tuba, defendier isdem
Turribus atque una portarum clave teneri.
Sed jam serpentum major concordia. Parcit

150. See Sen. Ep. 95; Ira i, 5. *R.*

151. *Fuit quondam tempus, cum in agris passim homines bestiarum more vagabantur et sibi victu ferino vitam propagabant*; Cic. Inv. i, 2; Ath. xiv, 23; *SVL. tu urbes peperisti; tu dissipatos homines in societatem vitæ convocásti; tu eos inter se primo domiciliis, deinde conjugiis, tum literarum et vocum communione junxisti*; *&c*; Cic. T. Q. v, 2, 5; *oppida cœperunt munire, et ponere leges, ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter*; Hor. S. i, 3, 105 f; *PRA.* s. vi, 3 ff, notes. *MAD.*

152. *Silvestres homines cædibus et victu fœdo deterruit Orpheus*; Hor. A. P. 391 f. *PRA.*

153. "Instead of those loose associations, which, though they scarcely diminished their personal independence, had been sufficient for their security while they remained in their original countries, they" (the barbarians of the north, who had overrun and conquered Europe,) "saw the necessity of uniting in more close confederacy, and of relinquishing some of their private rights in order to attain public safety;" *ROB*, Ch. 5th, Intr. § i, p. 12.

155. "To repel injuries, and to revenge wrongs is no less natural to man than to cultivate friendship; and while society remains in its most simple state, the former is considered as a personal right no less unalienable than the latter. Nor do men in this situation deem that they have a title to redress their own wrongs alone; they are touched with the injuries done to those with whom they are connected, or in whose honour they are interested, and are no less prompt to avenge them. The savage, however imperfectly he may comprehend the principles of political union, feels warmly the sentiments of social affection, and the obligations arising from the ties of blood. On the appearance of an injury or affront offered to his family or tribe, he kindles into rage, and pursues the authors of it with the keenest resentment;" *ROB*, ib. i, p. 38 f.

156. For saving the life of a citizen, the reward was a civic crown. V. Max. ii, 8. *SVL.*

159. *Canis caninam non est*; Varro [L. L. vi, 3;] (*SCA.*) Sch. whereas *nulla est tam detestabilis pestis quæ homini ab homine non nascatur*; Cic. Off. *solus homo est homini lupus. LUB. cetera animantia in suo genere prope degunt: congregari videmus et stare contra dissimilia: leonum feritas inter se non dimicat: serpentum morsus non petit serpentes: nec maris quidem beluæ nisi in diversa genera sævunt. at hercule homini plurima ex homine sunt mala*; Plin. vii, 1; (*HD.*) Sen. Ep. 104; *PRA.* id. 95, de Clem. i, 26; Contr. 9; Hor. Ep. 7, 11 f. (*MI.*) *R.* Compare the dying vulture's speech in the original No 22, of the Idler.

Parcit &c. "This is prettily said, but without truth: since the male beasts of every kind fight together, when hunger or lust stimulates them; and act, in this respect, just as if they were men." *JT.* And this too is prettily said. *GIF.* [A singular instance of the voracity and power of appetite of the boa constrictor is said to have occurred at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park. Two

Cognatis maculis similis fera. Quando leoni
Fortior eripuit vitam leo? Quo nemore umquam
Exspiravit aper majoris dentibus apri?
Indica tigris agit rabida cum tigride pacem
Perpetuam: sævis inter se convenit ursis.
Ast homini ferrum letale incude nefanda
Produxisse parum est; quum rastra et sarcula tantum
Adsueti coquere et marris ac vomere lassi
Nescierint primi gladios extundere fabri.
Adspicimus populos, quorum non sufficit iræ
Occidisse aliquem; sed pectora, brachia, vultum
Crediderint genus esse cibi. Quid diceret ergo,
Vel quo non fugeret, si nunc hæc monstra videret
Pythagoras, cunctis animalibus abstinuit qui
Tamquam homine et ventri indulsit non omne legumen?

fine tiger boa constrictors from Calcutta, respectively 11 feet and 9 feet in length, lived for a considerable time in harmony together within the same cage. After a while the smaller one became sickly and refused its food. The larger one, after having just eaten a rabbit and three guinea pigs, made a gorge of his more weakly companion, after which surprising carnivorous feat, the bulk of the reptile's body in the thickest part exceeded three feet in diameter.]

166. And yet the first smiths made nothing but implements of husbandry. s. Plin. xxxiv, 14; Sen. Ben. vii, 10; Tib. i, 3; Virg. G. ii, 538-540. *R.*

169. 'People' viz. the Tentyrites. *BRI.*

171. Compare with this, ii, 1 ff; 153-158. *R.*

173. *Pythagoras* was a native of Samos. Sch. He held the doctrine of the metempsychosis, and was therefore averse to shedding the blood of any animal. s. Laert. viii; Gell. iv, 11; *L.* iii, 229. After many travels, he settled at Crotona, in the reign of the latter Tarquin, (where he became the founder of the Italic sect;) and died in Magna Græcia at an advanced age. s. Euseb. Lact. iii; Cic. T. Q. i, 38; iv, 2. *cum in Italiam venisset, exornavit eam Græciam, quæ Magna dicta est, et privatim et publice, præstantissimis institutis et artibus*; ib. v, 10. *PRA.* Cicero has attacked him on the subject of his doctrine, de Div. ii, 58; and so has Lucian, with very keen ridicule, in his dialogue Ὀν. ἢ Ἀλεκτ. *R.* For a fuller account of this eminent philosopher, see *A.*

174. "Abstain from beans" is said to have been one of his precepts: *SVL.* for which singular and superstitious injunction a variety of reasons have been assigned. Cic. Div. ii, 119; Plin. xviii, 12; Plut. Symp. viii, pr. 8; Or. i, de Esu Carn. Antiph. in Ath. iv, 17; Ath. vii, 16; x, 5; Gell. iv, 11; *PRA.* Ov. M. xv, 60 ff; Iambl. *MAD.* Pythagoras says: κύαμον ἐψηθέντα, ἢ ἀφῆς ἐς τὴν σεληναίην νυξὶ μεμιστρημένησιν, αἷμα σοισιν. Luc. V. Auct. t iii, p. 96. *OE.* On considering many parts of this great man's character, as it is to be collected from various writers, we find him, in mathematics, in astronomy, in theology, many centuries before his age; and one might, therefore, be almost tempted to regard these tales, respecting his veneration or abhorrence for this or that particular kind of pulse, as the invention of later times. Instead of wasting our ingenuity on endless conjectures, we should do well to call to mind the history of the golden tooth, and be previously certified of the existence of the fact! *GIF.*

SATIRE XVI.

ARGUMENT.

Under a pretence of pointing out to his friend Gallus the advantages of a military state, 1..6; the author attacks, with considerable spirit, the exclusive privileges which the army had acquired or usurped, to the manifest injury of the civil part of the community; 7 ff. *GIF.* The military had now got to such a pitch of licentiousness, as to insult their fellow-citizens with gross impunity; 9..12. Every complaint against a soldier must be brought before a court-martial; where the plaintiff obtained little redress, while he incurred the most imminent peril. 13..34. Again, whereas all other citizens suffer deplorably by the delays of the law, to soldiers there is always a court open; and their causes are immediately heard, and as promptly decided; 35..50.

Soldiers have also the peculiar privilege of disposing of the property they acquire in the service, even in their father's lifetime: 51..56; and this property is not inconsiderable, as it is the policy of a general to heap riches and honours upon his meritorious followers; 56..60. *R.*

The outline presented scope for a picture not unworthy of the pencil of Juvenal; and indeed, what is touched of it, possesses at times a considerable degree of merit. Much, however, yet remained to be filled up, (s. Polyb. vi, 39; *L*, Mil. Rom. v, 19; de Magn. Rom. i, 6;) when the writer, as if alarmed at the boldness of his own design, hurried on the conclusion, with an abruptness which mars the whole effect. *GIF.* Indeed whether or no Juvenal was the writer has been much disputed. [It is exploded by most, and said not to be Juvenal's. Sch.] On the affirmative side of the question are Priscian, Servius,[*CAL*]*SCA. DP.* [*HNN.*] *SUZ. MAD.* &c. &c. on the negative, *GRO. RG. BA. PLA. BAH. HEI. GIF.* &c. (see Gibbon, Rise and Fall; note on ch. v.) At any rate it seems an unfinished piece; *MAD.* and I have marked it accordingly.

Quis numerare queat felicis præmia, Galle,
Militiæ? Nam si subeuntur prospera castra,
Me pavidum excipiat tironem porta secundo
Sidere. Plus etenim fati valet hora benigni,
Quam si nos Veneris commendet epistola Marti
Et Samia genitrix quæ delectatur arena.
Commoda tractemus primum communia, quorum
Haud minimum illud erit, ne te pulsare togatus
Audeat; immo, etsi pulsetur, dissimilet nec
Audeat excussos prætori ostendere dentes
Et nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam
Atque oculum medico nil promittente relictum.
Bardaicus judex datur hæc punire volenti

1. *Gallus*, the poet's friend, is probably the same person that Martial so often mentions. *R.*

3. A Roman camp had two gates: that in front, opposite the enemy, was called 'the Prætorian,' and the postern, by which military delinquents were led out to be punished, was called *Decumana. L.* Veget. de Re Mil. *PRA.*

4. *Sidere*; vii, 195, note; Hor. Od. ii, xvii, 17 ff. *MAD.*

5. 'Than if we carried a letter of recommendation to Mars from his mistress or his mother.' *LUB.*

Veneris; s. Lucr. i, 30 ff; *PRA.* x, 313 f. *R.*

6. A periphrasis for 'Juno.' Sch. Mars was either the son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone: and this goddess was especially worshipped in the sandy Samos; (now 'Sussam Adassi,') Virg. Æ. i, 15 f; *LUB.* s. iii, 70, note; *PRA.* Ov. F. v, 229; Apoll. i, 3, 1; Phurnut. N. D. 21; also Her. iii, 60; Lact. Inst. i, 17; Paus. vii, 4; Ath. xiv, 20; xv, 4; Call. Dian. 228. *R.*

7. 'Common to every man in the army, from the highest to the lowest.' *MAD.*

8. *Togatus* opposed to *armatus*; 34; *MAD.* as is *paganus* also; 33; Plin. Ep. vii, 25; x, 18; Veget. ii, 23, end; and in the Jurists. Under the emperors the husbandmen appear to have been exempt from military service, that agriculture might not be neglected. *E*, Cl. Cic. On the origin of this name, s. Dionys. i, p. 35; ii, p. 135; iv, p. 220; *R.* and xiv, 154, note. On *toga*, as characteristic of the man of peace, s. viii, 240, note; x, 8, note; Livy xxii, 23, 2.

9. See iii, 288-301. *R.*

10. 'To the civil magistrate.' *R.*

12. 'Giving no hopes.' *LUB.*

13. *Bardei*: Ἰλλύριοι δοῦλοι, οἱ καὶ ἀγωνισάμενοι ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἰταλίας. κατὰ Κίννου καὶ Μαρίου στρατευσάμενοι καὶ ἐκ τούτου τυραννῆσαι κατὰ τῶν δεσποτῶν· Gloss. L. G. They are called *Vardæi*, Plin. iii, 22 or 26; Cic. Ep. v, 9; Οὐάρδιοι, Ptol. ii, 17; Ἀρδιαῖοι, Strab. vii, 5, p. 315; Polyb. ii, 11 f; App. R. xii, 3; 10; (*SW.*) Livy xxvii, 30, j; Μάριος κατήει δορυφόρους ἔχων λογάδας ἐκ τῶν πρωσπεφοιτηκότων δούλων, οὓς Βαρδιαίους προσηγόρευεν· Plut. V. xxii, opp. t. i, p. 431, A. *GRA. ED. Bardaicus* may be taken absolutely, as in Mart. iv, 4, 5; *PRA.* or with *judex*, or with *calceus*. It is formed from *Bardæi*, as *Acaicus* from *Achæi*. If put absolutely, *cucullus* is to be understood: Martial has an epigram on 'Liburnian cowls;' xiv, 139. *SM.* This 'cowl' was made of goat's hair, and was worn by the judge martial; *mœrent captivæ pellito judice leges*; Claud. v, 85. *FE.* 'The Bardaic shoe' would be one of goat's skin, properly called *udo*; Mart. xiv, 140. *CAL.* In any case,

Calceus et grandes magna ad subsellia suræ,
Legibus antiquis castrorum et more Camilli
Servato, miles ne vallum litiget extra
Et procul a signis. Justissima centurionum
Cognitio est igitur de milite; nec mihi dêrit
Ultio, si justæ defertur causa querelæ.
Tota cohors tamen est inimica omnesque manipli
Consensu magno efficiunt, curabilis ut sit
Vindicta et gravior, quam injuria. Dignum erit ergo
Declamatoris mulino corde Vagellî,
Quum duo crura habeas, offendere tot caligas, tot
Millia clavorum. Quis tam procul absit ab urbe?
Præterea quis tam Pylades, molem aggeris ultra
Ut veniat? Lacrumæ siccentur protenus et se

the sense will be much the same: 'Your judge will be some half-civilized barbarian, who, from his servile and outlandish origin, can have no sympathy with freemen, and but little respect for the rights of a Roman citizen.' *HNN. ACH.* s. vii, 116 f. *R.*

Punire; iii, 116, note. *R.*

14. *Calceus*; s. iii, 247 f, note; *MAD.* ib. 322; *PRA. calceus et suræ* for *calceatæ suræ.*

Grandes. The centurions were chosen for their height and strength. *BRI.*

The tribunal of the general was near his own tent; 'the benches' of the tribunes and centurions were by the standards, which were placed in the area (called *principia*) in the centre of the camp. *GRA. AD.* The magistrates' bench was 'large' enough to accommodate persons of respectability, besides the judges themselves. *E*, Cl. Cic.

15. *Camillus* made this law, when he was dictator, during the siege of Veii. *LUB.* Liv. v; Plut. V. viii. *PRA.*

17. The whole of this is ironical. *OW.* "O nicely do centurions shift the cause, When buff-and-belt men violate the laws! And ample (if with reason we complain) Is, doubtless, the redress our injuries gain!" *GIF.*

20. *Tamen* 'to be sure,' 'by way of set-off against this strict impartiality of the judge.'

21. 'Their vengeance for your prosecution of their comrade will be matter of serious concern, and will fall heavier on you than the original injury.' *R.* Or *vindicta* may be 'the redress which he gets:' i. e. "The remedy is worse than the disease." *MAD.*

23. *Vagellius* was an advocate of *Mutina*, Sch. the modern 'Modena;' *PRA.* and 'a desperate ass.' *SPY.* s. xiii, 119. *R.* His foolhardiness and obstinacy must have been shown, in undertaking causes which no man in his sober senses would have advocated. *PRA.*

24. 'It would be as well to reflect, before you go to that tribunal, how you are to effect a retreat. You now have such things as a pair of shins; and you will then have to work your way out through' *LUB.* "a countless host of hobnail'd shoes." *GIF.*

25. 'Who is such an ignoramus or greenhorn? Who has seen so little of the world?' *LUB.* or 'Who can afford the time to leave Rome and go down to the camp?' *R.* It may be the excuse of some friend who is applied to; 28.

26. 'So faithful as to put his life in jeopardy for your sake, which Pylades did for Orestes.' *L.* Eur. I. T. *PRA.* and Or.

Excusaturos non sollicitemus amicos.
" Da testem" judex quum dixerit: audeat ille,
Nescio quis, pugnos qui vidit, dicere " Vidi;"
Et credam dignum barba dignumque capillis
Majorum. Citius falsum producere testem
Contra paganum possis, quam vera loquentem
Contra fortunam armati contraque pudorem.
Præmia nunc alia atque alia emolumenta notemus
Sacramentorum. Convallem ruris aviti
Improbus aut campum mihi si vicinus ademit
Et sacrum effodit medio de limite saxum,

28. *Excusaturos*: s. Hor S. i, 9, 38 ff.

29. 'But even supposing you could so far prevail on a friend as to go with you: yet, when it comes to the point, and the judge calls upon you to produce your evidence, is there a man breathing, who would have the courage and the honesty to tell the dangerous truth?' *MAD.*

30. *Vidi*; vii, 13. *R.*

31. This is a description of 'a Roman of the old school.' Sch. iv, 103; vi, 105, notes. *R.*

34. 'The property and privileges and the honour.' *R.*

36. 'Military oaths' are here put for 'the soldiers' themselves. By this oath the soldiers swore to be true and faithful to their country, to the emperor, and to their general; and not to quit their standards, without leave, till the expiration of their service. *LUB. MAD.*

'A valley enclosed on all sides with hills.' *MAD.*

38. In the infancy of agriculture, when artificial boundaries, hedges, walls, &c; were unknown, large stones, set up at certain distances, separated the lands of one proprietor from those of another. As these were easily displaced, it became necessary to secure them by extraordinary precaution. Dreadful threats were accordingly denounced against such as removed them, in the old world; and " Cursed be he that removeth his neighbour's landmark" (Deuteronomy xxvii, 17;) was probably found in the religious code of every nation. When men fell to idolatry, such comminations lost their terror, and legislators and priests were driven to other expedients. A god (*Terminus*) was created; and these mere-stones were converted into altars to his name, and invested with a sacred character: it was consequently an act of sacrilege to stir them from their places; and thus the divisions of land were in a great measure maintained. Of the innumerable superstitions of ethnicism, this was at once the most elegant and the most useful; it was also one of the most innocent: for the offerings, which were usually made by the rustics in procession, consisted of the produce of the soil, flowers, fruits, unguents, and, the invariable concomitants of every sacrifice, wine and the salted cake. The fullest account of it is in Dionys. H. *θεούς τε γὰρ ἡγοῦνται τοὺς τέρμονας, καὶ θύουσιν αὐτοῖς ἔτι τῶν μὲν ἐμψύχων οὐδέν· οὐ γὰρ ὅσιον αἱμάττειν τοὺς λίθους· πελάνους δὲ δήμητρος, καὶ ἄλλας τινὰς καρπῶν ἀπαρχάς·* ii, 9. This annual visitation, which was perpetuated, with the property it protected, from father to son, seems to have endeared the rite to the ancients; who speak of it with a degree of tenderness and affection, which they do not always express for those of a more public and important nature: *nam veneror, seu stipes habet desertus in agris, seu vetus in trivio florea serta lapis: &c*; Tib. i, 1, 11 ff. (*HY.*) The institution is attributed to Numa, by Plutarch: the more probable fact is, that this prince brought to the rude and barbarous hordes, whom, happily for themselves, he was called to govern, the rites and ceremonies of a more refined and virtuous people. His denunciations against those who removed 'the sacred landmark' are even

Quod mea cum vetulo coluit puls annua libo;
Debitor aut sumtos pergit non reddere numos,
Vana supervacui dicens chirographa ligni:
Exspectandus erit, qui lites inchoet annus
Totius populi: sed tunc quoque mille ferenda
Tædia, mille moræ; toties subsellia tantum
Sternuntur, jam facundo ponente lacernas
Cædicio et Fusco jam micturiente, parati

more severe than those of the Hebrew legislator: *Qui terminum exarasit, ipsus et boveis sacrei sunto.* The Fathers are much offended at this superstition, which continued to a late period, and was not given up without a struggle, as the husbandman persisted in connecting the idea of a prosperous year with the due observance of his rural ceremonies. Their fulminations at length prevailed; and Prudentius, who witnessed the desecration of these landmarks, observes with some degree of triumph over the superstitious fears of the rustics, that sunshine and rain still visited the earth, which had yet lost nothing of its pristine fertility! *et lapis illic si stetit antiquus, quem cingere sueverat error fasciolis vel gallinæ pulmone rigare, frangitur, et nullis violatur Terminus extis; nec tamen idcirco minor est aut fructus agelli aut tempestatis clementia læta serenæ, temperat aut pluviis qui culta novalia ventus;* c. Sym. 1005. But in his time, and, indeed, long before, the simplicity of the ancient worship had been corrupted: *spargitur et cæsa communis Terminus agna; nec queritur, lactens cum sibi porca datur;* Ov. F. ii, 640-684. (*HS. BU.*) The blood of lambs and kids was mingled with the primitive fruits and flowers; and, as property was secured by other means, its abolition was no less desirable than expedient; *GIF. LUB. PRA. MAD.* s. Festus on *Terminus*; Sic. Fl. de Term. Liv. i, 55; Lact. Inst. i, 20; Min. F. p. 15. (*OI.*) *R.*

41. See xiii, 137. *SVL.*

42. 'I shall have to wait for months and months, before the multitudinous suits of the people come on, and mine among the rest.' *dum comuntur, dum ornantur, annus est;* Ter. Heaut. ii, 2, 11; s. Suet. x, 10; Plin. Ep. i, 18; vi, 33; *R.* id. iv, 16. *PRA.*

45. *Sternuntur* may here signify the spreading of the judges' benches with cushions, &c. *MAD.* No business is done, because there is not a quorum. *R.*

'Although the eloquent Cædicius has already laid aside his surtout and appears in his gown to plead; (Mart. viii, 28; Plin. Ep. ii, 3; iv, 2;) and Fuscus has now taken the opportunity of stepping aside for a few minutes, because he will soon be called upon to speak and will not then be able to leave the court;' *HEI.* s. ix, 28 f; Quint. xi, 3. *lacernas* for *lacernam* is no uncommon enallage. *R.*

46. *Cædicius* is apparently a different person from the one mentioned in xiii, 197. *R.*

Fuscus (not the general, iv, 112;) but Aurelius Fuscus, a distinguished advocate of those days, who was both fond of the bottle himself and was kept in countenance by his lady; xii, 45; Plin. Ep. vii, 9; Mart. vii, 28. *LUB. R.*

C. Titius, vir ætatis Lucilianæ, in oratione qua legem Fanniam suasit, describens homines prodigos in forum ad judicandum ebrios commeantes, sic ait:...." ad comitium vadunt ne litem faciant suam. dum eunt, nulla est in angiporto amphora, (Lucr. iv, 1023;) *quam non impleant, quippe qui vesicam plenam vini habeant. veniunt in comitium tristes: jubent dicere; quorum negotium est, narrant: judex testes poscit; ipsus it mictum: ubi redit, ait se audisse omnia: tabulas poscit; literas inspicit; vix præ vino sustinet palpebras;*" Macr. iii, 16. *LUB. PRA.* The same cause would produce the same effect in the advocate as in the judge. *R.*

Digredimur lentaque fori pugnamus arena.
Ast illis, quos arma tegunt et balteus ambit,
Quod placitum est ipsis, præstatur tempus agendi
Nec res adteritur longo sufflamine litis.
Solis præterea testandi militibus jus
Vivo patre datur: nam, quæ sunt parta labore
Militiæ, placuit non esse in corpore census,
Omne tenet cujus regimen pater. Ergo Coranum,
Signorum comitem castrorumque æra merentem,
Quamvis jam tremulus, captat pater. Hunc labor æquus
Provehit et pulcro reddit sua dona labori.

47. A metaphor from the amphitheatre; *LUB.* ii, 144. *MAD.*

50. "Nor are their wealth and patience worn away By the slow drag-chain of the law's delay;" *GIF.* viii, 148. *PRA.* ["Sir, you were saying, if I mistake not, an hour or two ago, that soldiers have the speediest justice. I agree with you in that; for they are never without red-dress:" Dr Sheridan's Art of Punning, R. 13. A wit of this description might translate *cervina senectus*, xiv, 251; 'a harty old-age.']

51. *Militibus liberam testandi factionem primus quidem D. Julius Cæsar concessit; sed ea concessio temporalis erat: postea vero D. Titus dedit: post hoc Domitianus: postea D. Nerva plenissimam indulgentiam in milites contulit: eamque et Trajanus secutus est*; Ulp. 23, § 10; *exinde mandatis inseri cœpit caput tale; cum in notitiam meam pervenerit,...simplicitati eorum consulendum existimavi, ut quoquo modo testati fuissent, rata esset eorum voluntas. faciant igitur testamenta quomodo volent, faciant quomodo poterint: sufficiatque ad bonorum suorum divisionem faciendam nuda voluntas testatoris*; *ib. PRA.* This privilege, however, only applied to the savings of their pay, and their other military earnings; *peculium castrense.* Sch. *MAD.* The object of this enactment was obviously to conciliate the soldiery, the attachment of whom was now become of importance to the ambitious chiefs who contended for the empire. By the old constitution of the republic, the power of a father over a son was unbounded; it extended both to his property and to his person, and terminated only with the death of one of the parties. We do not find many instances of the abuse of this power. Natural affection is an excellent corrective to the anomalies of tyranny. *GRA.* [Livy i, 50, 5.]

53. 'Incorporated with the private fortune.' *MAD.*

54. *Coranus*, in all probability, was a soldier of fortune well known at that time; *LUB.* not the wealthy individual whom Horace mentions; S. ii, 5, 57; 64. *PRA.*

56. The arts of common fortune-hunters have been already satirized; xii, 93 ff: *R.* but there is something ludicrous, amid the disgusting picture of avaricious depravity, in making a father, tottering on the verge of the grave, pay servile court to a son, in the full vigour of life, in hopes to be named his heir! *GIF.* At the same time we must recollect that this son was in the army, and consequently that his life was of a very precarious tenure. [*οὐδεὶς οὕτως ἀνόητός ἐστι, ὅστις πόλεμον πρὸ εἰρήνης αἱρέεται· ἐν μὲν γὰρ τῇ, οἱ παῖδες τοὺς πατέρας θάπτουσι, ἐν δὲ τῷ οἱ πατέρες τοὺς παῖδας·* Her. i, 87.] It was customary for a soldier, when going into battle, to name an heir in the presence of three or four witnesses, and if he fell, the law recognised this verbal declaration as a valid will. *AX.*

57. To say *labor reddit sua dona labori* is surely a very awkward expression and not very intelligible: and, from what follows, the promotion is to be attributed to the discernment of the general. *Labor* is probably

Ipsius certe ducis hoc referre videtur,
Ut, qui fortis erit, sit felicissimus idem,
Ut læti phaleris omnes et torquibus omnes——

* * * *

owing to the eye of the copyist catching the last word in this next line: the word has also occurred just before, 52. Read therefore *favor*. *R. HZ.* [Livy iv, 37, x.]

58. See x, 141 f. *MAD.*

60. *Romani auxiliares et externos torquibus aureis donavere, at cives non-nisi argenteis*; Plin. xxxiii, 2. It is recorded, *Lucium Sicinium Dentatum, ob eximiam virtutem appellatum Achillem Romanum, pugnásse in hostes centum et viginti prœliis: cicatricem aversam nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse: coronis esse donatum aureis octo, obsidionali una, muralibus tribus, civicis quatuordecim; torquibus tribus et octoginta: armillis plus centum et sexaginta; hastis duodeviginti, phaleris item donatum quinquies viciesque: populi militaria dona habuisse multijuga, in his provocatoria pleraque: denique triumphásse cum imperatoribus suis triumphos novem*; Gell. ii, 11; *PRA.* s. xi, 103; Sil. xv, 254 ff; *L*, Mil. Rom. v, 17. *R.*

VERBAL INDEX

TO

PERSIUS'S SATIRES.

The former number indicates the Satire; the latter numbers tell the Lines. *P.* denotes the Prologue.

A.

Abaco 1, 131
ablatura 1, 100
abrodens 5, 163
ac 1, 10 35
accedam 5, 173
accedas 1, 6
accedat 6, 67
accedo 6, 55
Acci 1, 50 76
accipio 5, 87
acerra 2, 5
acervi 6, 80
aceti 4, 32
aceto 5, 86
acre 4, 34. 5, 127
acri 2, 13. 3, 23. 5, 14
actus 5, 99
ad sacra *P.* 7
ad morem 3, 31
ad populum phaleras 3, 30
adde 6, 58
addita 1, 92
adductis 3, 47
adeò 6, 14 51
adhuc 3, 58
admissus 1, 117
admoveam 2, 75
admovit 6, 1
adsit 3, 7
adsonat 1, 102
advehe 5, 134
adverso 1, 44
aduncа 4, 40
ædes 2, 36
ædilis 1, 130
Ægæum 5, 142
ægris 3, 88
ægro 5, 129
ægroti 3, 83
aenos 2, 56
æquali 5, 47
æra 2, 59. 3, 39
ærumnis 1, 78
ærumnosique 3, 79.
affero *P.* 7
afferre 1, 69
afflate 1, 123
agam 5, 134
agaso 5, 76
age 2, 17 42. 6, 52
agedum 2, 22
agendo 5, 97
ager 6, 52
agis 3, 5. 5, 154
agitare 6, 5
agitet 5, 129
agnum 5, 167
ah 1, 8
ais 1, 2. 4, 27
ait 1, 40 85. 3, 7. 5, 163
alba 1, 110. 5, 183
albas 1, 59
albata 2, 40
albo 3, 98
albus 1, 16. 3, 115
alea 5, 57
algente 3, 111
alges 3, 115
alia 3, 36
alienis 1, 22
aliquem 1, 129
aliquid, 1, 125. 3, 60. 5, 137. 6, 32 64
aliquis 1, 32. 3, 8 77
aliud 4, 19. 5, 68
alius 5, 83. 6, 18
allî 5, 188
alter 1, 27, 6, 76
altera 5, 67. 6, 26
alternus 5, 155 156
alto 3, 33 103. 5, 95
amarum 4, 48
ambages 3, 20
ambiguum 5, 34
ambitio 5, 177
ambo 5, 43
amborum 5, 45
amens 3, 20
amice 5, 23
amicis 3, 47. 5, 109
amico 1, 116
amicus 6, 28
amitis 6, 53
amo 1, 55
amomis 3, 104
amplexa 5, 182
ancipiti 5, 156
ancipitis 4, 11
angues 1, 113
angulus 6, 13
angustæ 3, 50
angustas 3, 2
anhelanti 5, 10
anhelet 1, 14
animæ 1, 14. 2, 61. 5, 23
animam 6, 75
animo, *ablat.* 2, 73
animo, *dat.* 5, 65
animus 4, 7. 5, 39
anne 3, 39
annos 2, 3. 5, 36 69
annuere 2, 43
anseris 6, 71
Anticyras 4, 16
Antiopa 1, 78
antithetis 1, 86
anus 4, 19
Apennino 1, 95
aperto 2, 7
apponit 2, 2
apposita 5, 38
Appula 1, 60
aprici 5, 179
aptas 5, 140
aptaveris 5, 95
aptior 2, 20 *twice*
aptius 1, 45 46
aqualiculus 1, 57
arat 4, 26
arator 5, 102
aratra 1, 75
aratro 4, 41
Arcadiæ 3, 9
arcana 5, 29
arcanaque 4, 35
Arcesilas 3, 79
arcessis 2, 45
arcessor 5, 172
arctos 5, 170
arcum 3, 60
Aretî 1, 130
argenti 2, 11 52
argento 3, 69
aris 6, 44
aristas 3, 115
arma 1, 96. 6, 45
arripit 5, 159
ars 5, 105
articulos 5, 59
artifex *P.* 11
artificemque 5, 40
artifices 1, 71
artis *P.* 10
artocreasque 6, 50
arundo 3, 11
asini 1, 121
asper 3, 69
aspexi 1, 10
aspice 1, 125
assem 1, 88
assensere 1, 36
assiduè 3, 1
assiduo 4, 18
assigna 5, 81

ast 2, 39. 6, 27 74
astringas 5, 110
astrum 5, 51
astutam 5, 117
attinge 3, 108
attamen 2, 48. 5, 159
Attis 1, 93 105
avaritia 5, 132
audaci 1, 123
aude 6, 49
audi 6, 42
audiat 2, 8
audiet 5, 137
audire 1, 84
audiret 3, 47
audis 1, 125
avia 2, 31. 6, 55
avias 5, 92
avidos 5, 150
avis 1, 46
auratis 3, 40
aurea 2, 58
aure 1, 126. 6, 70
aurem 2, 21. 5, 86 96
aures 4, 50. 5, 63
auriculas 1, 59 108 121. 2, 30
auriculis 1, 22 23
auro 2, 53 55. 4, 44. 5, 106
aurum 2, 59 69
ausim 5, 26
Auster 6, 12
aut 5, 88 *twice*. 6, 16
avunculus 6, 60
axe 5, 72

B.

Baccam 2, 66
balanatum 4, 37
balbâ 1, 33
balnea 5, 126
balteus 4, 44
barba 2, 58
barbam 1, 133. 2, 28
barbatum 4, 1
baro 5, 138
Bassaris 1, 101
Basse 6, 1
Bathylli 5, 123
Baucis 4, 21
beatulus 3, 103
bellè 1, 49 *twice*
bellum 1, 87 *twice*
benè 1, 111. 4, 22 30
Berecyntius 1, 93
Bestius 6, 37
beta 3, 114
bibulas 4, 50
bicipiti *P.* 2
bicolor 3, 10
bidental 2, 27
bile, 2, 14. 4, 6
bilis 3, 8. 5, 144
bis terque 2, 16
blandi 5, 32
blando 4, 15
bombis 1, 99
bona 2, 5 8 63. 6, 21 37
bone 2, 22. 3, 94. 6, 43
boni 4, 17
bove 2, 44
boves 1, 74
Bovillas 6, 55
bracatis 3, 53
brevis 5, 121
Brisæi 1, 76
bruma 6, 1
Bruttia 6, 27
Bruto 5, 85
buccas 5, 13
bullaque 5, 31
bullatis 5, 19
bullit 3, 34
buxum 3, 51

C.

Caballino *P.* 1
cachinno 1, 12
cachinnos 3, 87
cadat 5, 91
cadunt 3, 102
cæco 1, 62
cæcum 4, 44
cædimus 4, 42
cædit 1, 106
cælestium 2, 61
cæpe 4, 31
cærulea 6, 33
cæruleum 1, 94
Cæsare 6, 43
cæso 2, 44
Cæsonia 6, 47
Calabrum 2, 65
calamo 3, 12 19
calcaverit 2, 38
calces 3, 105
calet 3, 108
calice 6, 20
calidæ 4, 7
calido 5, 144
calidum 1, 53
calidumque 3, 100
callem 3, 57
calles 4, 55 105
callidior 3, 51
callidus 1, 118. 5, 14
Callirhoën 1, 134
caloni 5, 95
calve 1, 56
camelo 5, 136
Camena 5, 21
camino 5, 10
campo 5, 57
campos 2, 36
candelæ 3, 103
candida 3, 110
candidus 2, 2. 4, 20. 5, 33
canicula 3, 5 49
canina 1, 109
canis 1, 60. 5, 65 159
canitiem 1, 9
cannabe 5, 146
cano 1, 83
cantare *P.* 14
cantas 1, 89
cantaverit 4, 22
cantet 1, 88
canthum 5, 71
canto 5, 166
capillis 3, 10
capite 3, 8 106. 5, 18
capiti 1, 83
Cappadocas 6, 77
caprificus 1, 25
captis 6, 46
caput 1, 100. 2, 16. 3, 58. 5, 188
carisque 3, 70
carbone 5, 108
caret culpâ 3, 33
carmen *P.* 7
carmina 1, 20 43 68. 5, 2
carminis 5, 5
carpamus 3, 151
casiæ 6, 36
casiam 2, 64
casses 5, 170
castiges 1, 7
castoreum 5, 135
catasta 6, 77
catenæ 5, 160
catino 3, 111
catinum 5, 182
Catonis 3, 45
cauda 5, 183
caudam 4, 15
caules 6, 69
causas 3, 66
cautus 4, 49. 5, 24
cedo, *for* da, 2, 75
cedro 1, 42
celsa 1, 17
censen 5, 168
censoremque 3, 29
centenas 5, 26
centeno 5, 6
centum 1, 29. 5, 1 2 *twice* 191. 6, 48
centuriones 5, 189
centurionum 3, 77
centusse 5, 191
ceraso 6, 36
cerdo 4, 51
certè 5, 51
certo 5, 45 100
certum 5, 65
cervice 1, 98
cervices 3, 41
cespite 6, 31
cessas 5, 127
cesses 4, 33
cessit 5, 30
cetera 5, 122
ceves 1, 87
Chærestratus 5, 162
χαῖρε *P.* 8
chartæ 3, 11
chartis 5, 62
chiragra 5, 58
chlamydes 6, 46
chordæ 6, 2
Chrysidis 5, 165
Chrysippe 6, 80
cicer 5, 177
ciconia 1, 58
cicutæ 4, 2. 5, 145
cinere 6, 41
cinis 1, 36. 5, 152. 6, 45
cinnama 6, 35
cippus 1, 37
circum, *preposition*, 1, 32 117
cirratorum 1, 29
citius 5, 95
citò 5, 161.
citreis 1, 53
cives 6, 9
cladem 6, 44
clam 1, 119
clamet 2, 22 23
clarè 2, 8. 6, 51
clarum 3, 1
claudere 1, 93
clauso 5, 11
Cleantheâ 5, 64
clientis 3, 75
clivumque 6, 56

Coa 5, 135
coctā 3, 22
coctum 1, 97
cœna 5, 147
cœnam 6, 38
cœnanda 5, 9
cœnare 6, 16
cognoscere 6, 9
cognoscite 3, 66
colligis 1, 22. 5, 85
collo 3, 50
colluerit 1, 18
comitem 1, 54
comites 5, 52
comitum 3, 7
committere 2, 4
commota 4, 6
compage 3, 58
compescere 5, 100
compita 4, 28. 5, 35
compositas 3, 91
compositum 2, 73
compositus 3, 104
conari *P.* 9
cognatis 5, 164
concessit 5, 119
conchæ 2, 66
concordia 5, 49
condidit 6, 29
conditur 2, 14
connives 6, 50
consentire 5, 46
consumere 5, 41
consumsimus 5, 68
contemnēre 3, 21
contentus 5, 139
continet 5, 98
continuo 5, 190
contra 5, 96
convivæ 1, 38
coquatur 6, 69
coquit 3, 6
coquitur 5, 10
cor 1, 78. 2, 54. 3, 111. 6, 10
corbes 1, 71
cornea 1, 47
cornicaris 5, 12
cornua 1, 99
Cornute 5, 23 37
corpora 5, 187
corpusque 2, 41
corrupto 2, 64
cortice 1, 96
corvos *P.* 13. 3, 61
corymbis 1, 101
costa 6, 31
costam 1, 95
coxit 2, 65
cras 5, 66 *twice* 68 *twice*
crassa 2, 42
Crassi 2, 36
crassisque 3, 104
crasso 6, 40
crassos 5, 60
crassum 5, 190
crassus 3, 12
craterās 2, 52
Cratero 3, 65
Cratino 1, 123
credam 4, 47
credas *P.* 14. 5, 161
crede 4, 1
credens 1, 129
credere 5, 80
crepet 2, 11. 5, 25
crepidas 1, 127
crepuere 3, 101
cretâ 5, 108
cretata 5, 177
cribro 3, 112
crimina 1, 85
crispante 3, 87
Crispini 5, 126
crudi 1, 51
crudis 1, 92
crudo 2, 67
crudum 5, 162
crura 4, 42
cubito 4, 34
cuinam 2, 19
cuique 5, 53
cuivis 2, 6
cujus 4, 25
culpâ 3, 33
culpam 5, 16
cultor 5, 63
cultrixque 3, 26
cumini 5, 55
cunis 2, 31
cur 3, 16 85. 5, 89. 6, 61
curas, *noun*, 1, 1
curata 4, 18
cures 2, 18
Curibus 4, 26
curo 3, 78
curras 5, 72
currere 3, 91
curta 4, 52
curtaveris 6, 34
curto 5, 191
curva 4, 12
curvæ 2, 61
curvos 3, 52
curvus 6, 16
custos 5, 30
cuticula 4, 18
cutis 3, 63
Cynico 1, 133

D.

Da 2, 15 46. 4, 45
dabit 6, 35
dabitur 2, 50
Dama 5, 76 79
damnosa 3, 49
damus 2, 71. 5, 22
dant 6, 8
dare 2, 71. 5, 20 93
dat 1, 68
datum 5, 124
datus 3, 68
Dave 5, 161 168
de 1, 33 55 109. 3, 77 84 92. 5, 92. 6, 30 31
deque 6, 55
debilis 5, 99
deceat 3, 27 71 114
decenter 1, 84
deceptus 2, 50
decerpere 5, 42
decies 6, 79
decipe 4, 45
decoctius 1, 125
decoquit 5, 57
decor 1, 92
decorus 4, 14
decursu 6, 61
decussa 3, 112
dedecus 1, 81. 5, 163
dederam 5, 118
dedit 5, 105
deest (or dèst) 6, 64
defecerit 3, 76
defensis 3, 74
defer 5, 126
defigere 5, 16
dei, *for* dii, 6, 30
deinde 4, 8. 5, 143
delphin 1, 94
delumbe 1, 104
demersus 3, 34
demersos 1, 106
demùm 1, 64
denique 1, 52
dentalia 1, 73
dente 6, 21
dentes 3, 101
deorum 2, 29
deos 5, 187
depellentibus 5, 167
deposcere 5, 26
deprendere 3, 52
depunge 6, 79
deradere 4, 29
descendere 4, 23
definis 4, 16
despuat 4, 35
despumare 3, 3
destertuit 6, 10
deterius 3, 96. 4, 21
detonsa 3, 54
detonsus 1, 38
deunces 5, 150
deus 3, 71. 6, 62
dexter 3, 48
dextram 3, 107
dextro 2, 11. 3, 57. 5, 114
dia 1, 31
die 2, 22. 4, 3. 6, 51
dicam 1, 56. 6, 58
dicas 1, 23. 3, 9. 5, 17 158 171
dicat 3, 42 78. 4, 46
dicenda 4, 5
dicere 1, 8 44 68 128. 4, 2
dicier 1, 28
dicisque 3, 117
dicit 3, 90
dicite 1, 55. 2, 69
dicta 6, 66
dictarunt 1, 52
dictata 1, 29
dictaturam 1, 74
didicisse 1, 24
didicit 1, 93
diducit 5, 35
diduxit 3, 56
diem 2, 1. 4, 15. 5, 67
dies 3, 15. 5, 46 60 180
digito 1, 28. 2, 33. 5, 138
digitum 5, 119
digna 1, 42
dignoscere 5, 24 105
diluis 5, 100
dilutas 3, 14
Dinomaches 4, 20
dira 3, 36. 4, 2
dirigat 1, 66
dirigis 3, 60
dirimebat 1, 94
dis 2, 63. 4, 27. 5, 167. 6, 48
disce 3, 73. 5, 91
discedo 1, 114
discere 3, 46
discernis 4, 11
discincti 3, 31
discincto 4, 22
discite 3, 66
discolor 5, 52
discrepet 6, 18
discutitur 2, 25
disponimus 5, 43
dispositæ 5, 181
dissolvit 2, 64
dissutis 3, 59
ditescant 6, 15
diversum 5, 154
dives 4, 26

dividit 5, 49
divis 2, 4
divûm 2, 31. 3, 35
dixeris 5, 113 189
dixit 5, 81
do 1, 134
docet 3, 53
doctas 1, 86
doctores 6, 38
doctus 5, 16
docuit *P.* 9
dolores 5, 161
dolosi *P.* 12
domini 5, 130
dominos 5, 156
dominum 5, 125
dominus 5, 78
domo, 3, 92
domum 1, 75
domusque 2, 25
dona 2, 53
donant 5, 82
donare 1, 54
donas 5, 67
donata 5, 31
donatæ 2, 70
donaveris 4, 50
donec 2, 50
dubites 5, 45
ducentis 5, 4
ducere 2, 63. 5, 83
duci, *verb*, 5, 46
ducis, *verb*, 3, 28
ducis, *noun*, 6, 48
ducit 5, 40 176
dudum 3, 6
dulcia 5, 161
dulcis 5, 23 109
dum 4, 21. 5, 10 92 165
duo 1, 3
duorum 5, 49
duos 1, 113
duplica 6, 78
duplici 5, 154
durum 3, 112

E.

E manibus 1, 38. 3, 101
è tumulo 1, 39
è sitiente camelo 5, 136
ebenum 5, 135
ebria 1, 51
ebrius 5, 166
ebullît 2, 10
ecce 1, 30 69. 2, 31. 5, 68
echo, 1, 102
ecquid 3, 65
edictum 1, 134
effluis 3, 20
effundat 1, 65
egerit 5, 69
egit 5, 131
ego 1, 45. 5, 26 134. 6, 12 22 62
egregiè 6, 49
egregios 6, 6
egregium 4, 46
eheu 5, 137
eia 5, 132
elargiri 3, 71
elegidia 1, 51
elevet 1, 6
eliquat 1, 35
elixasque 4, 40
emaci 2, 3
emeris 2, 30
emeruit 5, 74
emole 6, 26
emta 6, 20
en 1, 26. 3, 5. 5, 154
enarrabile 5, 29
enim 1, 47 63. 5, 63
Ennî 6, 10
ensis 3, 40
epulis 3, 98. 5, 42
equidem 1, 110. 5, 19 45
erat 3, 49. 5, 93
Ergennaque 2, 26
eris 6, 42
erit 1, 4. 5, 69
eritis 1, 111
error 5, 34
escas 1, 22
essedaque 6, 47
etenim 1, 111
etsi 6, 14
euge 1, 49 75 111. 5, 167
Evion 1, 102
evitanda 5, 107
evitandumque 2, 27
Eupolidem 1, 124
ex adverso 1, 44
ex humero 1, 90
ex tempore 3, 62.
examen 5, 101
examenque 1, 6
excepto 5, 90
exclamet 5, 103
excussit 3, 115
excusso 1, 118
excute 1, 49. 6, 75
excutias 2, 54
excutienda 5, 22
excutit 3, 101
excutitur 6, 45
exemit 2, 32
exhalante 3, 99
exhalet 5, 148
exieras 5, 174
exierit 1, 25
exime 6, 67
exis 5, 130
exit 1, 45 46. 5, 78. 6, 60
exoptas 2, 44
exossatus 6, 52
expecta 4, 19
expedivit *P.* 8
expers 6, 139
expiat 2, 34
exporrecto 3, 82
expungam 2, 13
exsere 5, 119
exspes 2, 50
exstat 4, 38
exstet 1, 57
exsultat 1, 89
exsuperat 3, 82
extendit 3, 2 105. 5, 38
extincta 5, 166
extinxerit 5, 145
extis 2, 48. 6, 71
extra 1, 7 113
extremumque 1, 48
extrinsecùs 5, 128

F.

Fabula 5, 3 152
face 3, 116. 5, 166
facere 5, 97
faciam 1, 12. 5, 172
facies, *noun*, 2, 56
facinus 1, 10
facis 4, 48
facisque 3, 117
facit 2, 69. 5, 76
fæcem 4, 32
fagi 5, 59
Falernum 3, 3
fallere 5, 37
fallier 3, 50
fallit 4, 12
fama 2, 8
far 3, 25. 5, 74
farina 3, 112
farinæ 5, 115
farragine 5, 77
farrata 4, 31
farre 2, 75
fas 1, 8 *twice*. 3, 69. 5, 98
fas est 1, 61. 6, 25
fasque 2, 73
fata 5, 49
fauces 3, 113
faucibus 3, 89
favilla 1, 39
faxit 1, 112
feci 1, 44. 6, 78
fecisse 4, 7
felix 1, 37
feneris 6, 67
fenestrâ 5, 180
fenestras 3, 1
feram, *verb*, 2, 53
ferat 3, 62
fermentum 1, 24
ferret 3, 48
fert animus 4, 7
ferrum 5, 4
ferto 2, 48
ferveat 1, 126
fervebit 5, 9
ferventi 3, 37
ferventis 2, 67
fervescit 3, 116
fervet 4, 6
ferus 5, 171
festâ 6, 69
festuca 5, 175
fetum 2, 46
fiat 2, 38
fibra 1, 47. 2, 45. 5, 183
fibris 2, 26. 3, 32
fictile 2, 60
fidele 2, 41
fidelia 3, 22 73. 5, 183
fidelibus 5, 48
fides, *noun*, 2, 8
fierent 1, 103
fies 5, 152
fiet 5, 66 *twice*
figas 4, 33
figentes 3, 80
figit 4, 28
figura 6, 73
figuras 1, 86
filius 6, 59
filix 4, 41
finditur 3, 9
fine 3, 24
finem 5, 65
finemque 1, 48
fingendus 3, 24
finire 5, 161
finitor 6, 80
fissâ 6, 70
fistula 3, 14
fit 6, 38
fixi 5, 27
fixum 5, 111
Flaccus 1, 116
flagellas 4, 49
flagello, *noun*, 3, 51
flammas 2, 47
flexura 1, 101

flexus 3, 68
Floralia 5, 178
fluere 1, 64
flumine 2, 16
foci 3, 26
foco 6, 1
focus 1, 72
fodere 5, 45
fœnisecæ 6, 40
fœno 1, 72
fœnoris 6, 67
fœtum 2, 46
folle 5, 11
fonte *P.* 1
forcipe 4, 40
forent 5, 107
fores, *noun*, 5, 166
fortè 1, 45 108 125. 3, 109
fortunare 2, 45
fortunatâque 1, 39
fossor 5, 122
fractâ 1, 89
fractus 1, 18
frangam 5, 165
frange 6, 32
frangimus 5, 50
fratres 2, 56
fregerit 1, 130. 5, 59
fregit 1, 115
fretus 4, 3
frigent 3, 109
frigescant 1, 109
frigidus 6, 45
fronte 5, 116
frontem 5, 104
frontemque 2, 32
fruge 5, 64
frustrà 3, 63. 5, 71
fueris 5, 115
fuge 6, 65
fugit 5, 153 160
fuisse 1, 29
fulta 1, 78
fulto 5, 146
fumo 5, 20
fumosa 1, 72
fumosum 6, 70
funde 2, 3
fundo, *noun*, 2, 51
funemque 5, 118
funeris 6, 33
funus 2, 10
fur 1, 85

G.

Galli 5, 186
gannit 5, 96
gaudere 1, 132. 6, 63
gausapa 6, 46
gausape 4, 37
geminà 4, 10
geminos 5, 49. 6, 18
gemuerunt 3, 39
generis 6, 60
generoso 2, 74
generum 2, 37
genio 2, 3. 5, 151. 6, 19
genioque 4, 27. 6, 48
gente 3, 77
genuinum 1, 115
Germanæ 6, 44
gestas 6, 49
gestit 1, 127
gigni 3, 83
gignimur 3, 67
glutto 5, 112
Glyconi 5, 9
Græcè 1, 70
Græcos 5, 191
Graiorum 1, 127
Graios 6, 38
grana 5, 55
granaria 5, 110. 6, 25
grande 1, 14. 5, 7
grandes 1, 68. 5, 186
grandi 3, 55
grandia 3, 45. 6, 22
grave 5, 12
gravem 5, 50
gravis 3, 89
gregibus 2, 46
gurgite 2, 15
gurgulio 4, 38
gustaveris 5, 188
guttas 2, 54. 3, 14
guttur 1, 17
gutture 3, 97. 5, 6

H.

Habes 4, 44
habet 1, 50 121. 3, 70. 5, 176
habita 4, 52
hac 2, 63
hæc 2, 64 65 &c.
hæreat 5, 121
hæres 2, 19
halitus 3, 89
hamo 5, 154
haud 2, 6. 3, 36 52 114. 4, 19. 6. 58
haud mora 5, 171
hebenum 5, 135
hederæ *P.* 6
Helicone 5, 7
Heliconidasque *P.* 4
helleborum 3, 63. 5, 100
heminas 1, 130
herba 6, 26
Hercule 1, 2. 2, 12
heres 2, 12. 6, 33 41 56
herilis 5, 131
heroas 1, 69
Herodis 5, 180
hesterni 3, 106
hesternum 3, 59. 5, 68
heu 5, 75
heus 2, 17. 3, 94
hianda 5, 3
hiantem 5, 176
hibernatque 6, 7
hircosa 3, 77
hoc 5, 82 &c.
hoc pacto 4, 43
hominis 3, 118
hominum 1, 1. 5, 52 98
honesto 2, 74. 6, 5
honore 1, 129
hora 5, 48 153
horoscope 6, 18
horridulum 1, 54
hortante 5, 21
hos 2, 62
hospes 2, 8
huccine 3, 15
humana 3, 72
humero 1, 90
humeros 1, 32
humilesque 2, 6
humor 3, 12
hunccine 5, 155
hyacinthina 1, 32
Hypsipylas 1, 34

I. J.

I 4, 19. 5, 126
jaces 2, 27
jacet 6, 29
jactare 4, 15
jactat 5, 175
jam 2, 49 *twice* 50 &c.
jam dudum 3, 6
jamjam 2, 50
jamne 6, 2
jampridem 3, 97
jamque 6, 30
Jane 1, 58
idcirco 2, 28
idem 5, 66
ideo 6, 23
idonea 5, 20
jecore 1, 25. 5, 129
igitur 1, 98. 2, 21. 4, 14. 5, 172. 6, 48
ignoras 5, 125. 6, 43
ignoscite 1, 11
ignotus 4, 34
ignovisse 2, 24
ilex 2, 24
ilia 4, 43
Iliade 1, 123
Ilias 1, 50
illita 3, 53
illud 2, 55. 4, 9 *twice*
illum 3, 105
imagines *P.* 5
imitari 1, 59
immejat 6, 73
immittere 2, 62
immurmurat 2, 9
imo 2, 51
impallescere 5, 62
impellere 2, 21
impellit 5, 128
impello 2, 13
impensius 6, 68
imperio 5, 158
implerunt 1, 99
imprimit 1, 37
improbe 4, 47
improbum 1, 6
impulit 2, 59
impune 5, 32
impunitior 5, 130
imus 3, 41 42
inane 1, 1
inanes 2, 61
inclusi 1, 13
incolumis 6, 37
incoctum 2, 74
increpuit 5, 127
increvit 3, 32
incurvasse 1, 91
incusaque 2, 52
incussere 5, 187
inde 1, 126. 5, 153
indomitum 3, 3
induco 6, 49
induit 1, 74
indulge 5, 151
indulges 1, 41
indulget 5, 57
induto 3, 106
inepte 5, 12
ineptus 5, 175
inexpertum 3, 32
infami 2, 33
infelix 3, 43. 6, 13
inflantes 5, 187
infodiam 1, 120
infundere 1, 79
infusa 3, 13

ingeminat 1, 102. 3, 87
ingemit 4, 30
ingemuere 5, 61
ingenique *P.* 10
ingenium 3, 37. 4, 4
ingens 5, 190. 6, 7
ingentes 1, 20. 6, 30
ingentesque 6, 47
ingenuo 5, 16
ingere 5, 177
ingeris 5, 6
inguine 5, 4. 6, 72
inguinibus 4, 38
inhibere 2, 34
iniquas 1, 130
innata est 1, 2
inodora 6, 35
inopi 6, 32
inops 6, 28
inquis 1, 55 112. 6, 51
inquit 5, 85 132 133
insana 3, 5
insane 5, 143
inscitia 5, 99
inseris 5, 63
insignem 6, 44
insomnis 3, 54
inspice 3, 88 89
instantique 5, 157
instat 5, 133
insulso 5, 9
intabescantque 3, 38
integer 5, 173
intendis 5, 13
intendisse 6, 4
intendit 2, 49
intepet 6, 7
intima 1, 21
intortos 5, 38
intrant 1. 21
intrat 3, 2. 5, 128
introrsùm 2, 9
intumuit 5, 145
intus 1, 24 50. 3, 30 42. 5, 129
inventus 6, 80
invideas 3, 73
invigilat 3, 55
jocos 6, 5
Ionio 6, 29
Jove 2, 18. 5, 50 114 139
Jovemque 2, 43
Jovis 2, 21
ira 3, 116. 5, 91
iratis 4, 27
iratum 1, 124
iratus 3, 18. 6, 34
irriguo 5, 56
irrorans 6, 21
ista 4, 41
istas 3, 19
iste 6, 71
istuc 1, 81
istud 3, 94
ita, 6, 38
ita est 5, 81
Italis 5, 54
Italo 1, 129
itane 3, 7
iter 5, 34
jubente 2, 26
jubeo 5, 161
jubet 6, 10
judex 2, 20
judice 5, 80
jugum 4, 28
junctura 1, 65 92. 5, 14
junicum 2, 47
Jupiter 2, 22 23 *twice* 29 40. 5, 137
jura 5, 137
jure 3, 48
juret 3, 118
jus 2, 73. 5, 176
jussit 2, 67. 3, 72. 5, 89
jussus 3, 90
justum 4, 9 10
juvat 1, 112. 6, 6. 5, 24 62
juvenci 3, 39
juvenes 6, 5
juvenesque 5, 64
juvenum 5, 63
juventus 3, 54 86
juxta 6, 52

L.

Labe 3, 25
labefactent 4, 40
labella 2, 32
labello 3, 82
labentes 2, 2
Labeonem 1, 4
laborat 5, 39
laboro 2, 17
labra *P.* 1. 5, 184
labris 1, 105. 3, 102
laceræ 6, 31
lacerna 1, 54
lactibus 2, 30
læna 1, 32
læsum 5, 148
lætari 2, 54
lævo 2, 53
lagena 3, 92. 6, 17
lallare 3, 18
lambunt *P.* 5
lampada 6, 61
lance 2, 71. 4, 10
lapidosa 5, 58
lapillo 2, 1
laquearibus 3, 40
lare 5, 109
largè 5, 177
largior 6, 51
largire 6, 32
largitor *P.* 10
laribus 5, 31
latet 3, 113. 5, 29
Latinæ 6, 4
lato 4, 44
latus 6, 7 76
lavatur 3, 98
laudanda 3, 46
laudant 1, 38
laudare 1, 71
laudari 1, 47
laudatur 1, 87
laurus 6, 43
lautus 6, 23
laxa 1, 98
laxamus 5, 44
laxes 5, 110
laxis 3, 102
laxumque 3, 58
lectis 1, 52
lecto 3, 104
lector 1, 126
legârat 6, 66
legendum 1, 98
legens 1, 17
leget 1, 2
legunto 5, 7
lemures 5, 185
lenia 3, 93
lentè 3, 99
lethi 5, 153
lēve 1, 64
lĕvior 1, 37
lēvis 1, 82
lex 5, 98
libabit 2, 5
libelle 1, 120
liber 1, 13 76. 3, 10. 5, 83 124
liberior 5, 85
liberque 5, 114
libertas 5, 82
libertate 5, 73
libertis 6, 23
libido 3, 36
libra 5, 47
libræ 4, 11
librat 1, 86
liceat 5, 89 97
licet 4, 39. 5, 84 *twice* 87
licetur 5, 191
Licini 2, 36
lictor 1, 71. 5, 175
Ligus 6, 6
limen, 5, 165
limina 1, 109
limite 3, 57
limo 3, 22
limum 4, 29
linea 3, 4
lingua 2, 9
linguæ 1, 60. 5, 25
linguas, 1, 81. 5, 2
linquere 1, 43
lippa 2, 72
lippos 1, 79
lippus 5, 77
liquescant 2, 47
liquido 1, 17
litabis 5, 120
litabo 2, 75
litera 1, 110. 3, 45
littore 6, 29
littus 6, 8
locat 6, 47
locatus es 3, 72
locuplete 3, 74
locus 1, 113
locuturi 5, 7
locutus 1, 33 42
longa 5, 160
longo 1, 95
longos 5, 41
loquendi 1, 80
loquère 4, 8
loquimur 5, 21
loquor 5, 153
loturo 3, 93
lotus 5, 86
lubrica 5, 135
luce 6, 69
lucemque 5, 60
lucernæ 5, 181
luciferi 5, 103
Lucilius 1, 114
lucis 2, 27
lucro 6, 75
luctata 5, 159
luctificabile 1, 78
lucum 1, 70
ludere 1, 127
ludit 1, 117
luditur 3, 20
ludo 5, 16
lumbi 4, 35
lumbum 1, 20
lumine 3, 2 80
Lunai portum 6, 9
Lupe 1, 115
lusca 5, 186
lusce 1, 128

[illegible]
[illegible]
lustralibus 2, 33
lutatus, 3, 104
lutea 3, 95. 6, 46
luto 5, 111
lutoque 3, 61
lutum 3, 23
lux 5, 67
luxum 1, 67
luxuria 5, 142
lympha 3, 13
lyncem 1, 101
lyra 6, 2

M.

Macram 2, 35
Macrine 2, 1
mænaque 3, 76
Mænas 1, 101 105
Mæonides 6, 11
magis 3, 39 40
magister *P.* 10
magistro 3, 46
magistrum 4, 1
magna 2, 71
magnanimus 6, 22
magne 3, 35
magni 2, 72. 4, 3
magnos 3, 65
magnum 5, 66
majestate 4, 8
major 6, 60
majore 3, 92
majorum 1, 108
male 4, 9
maligne 3, 21
mālis 3, 59
mammæ 3, 18
mando 2, 39
manè 1, 134. 2, 16. 3, 1. 5, 132 188
manes, *noun*, 5, 152
manet 6, 54
manibus 1, 38. 2, 35. 3, 101
Manius 6, 56 60
mansuescit 4, 41
mantica 4, 24
manus 1, 59. 3, 11. 4, 8
manusque 3, 108
Marce 5, 81
marcentes 4, 36
Marco 5, 79 80
Marcus 5, 79 81
mare 5, 146. 6, 7
marem 6, 4
maris 6, 39
Marsi 3, 75
mascula 5, 144
massa 5, 10
massæ 2, 67
Masuri 5, 90
matertera 2, 31. 6, 54
mavis 4, 45
mavult 5, 56
maxillis 4, 37
medendi 5, 101
medico 3, 90
Medis 3, 53
meditantes 3, 83
meditor 5, 162
mejite, 1, 114
Melicerta 5, 103
melior 4, 16
meliore 2, 1
membrana 3, 10
membris 3, 115
memini *P.* 3. 3, 44. 5, 41
meminisse 5, 179
memor 5, 153
men 1, 88 119
mendax 5, 77
mendosè 5, 85
mendosum 5, 106
mens 2, 8
mensa 5, 44
mensasque 5, 17
mentes 5, 35
mentis 2, 74
mephites 3, 99
mera 5, 82
meracas 4, 16
mercare 6, 75
mercede 2, 29
merces 6, 67
mercibus 5, 54
Mercurialem 5, 112
Mercuriumque 2, 44
Mercurius 6, 62
mergis, *verb*, 2, 15
mergis, *noun*, 6, 30
meruisse 1, 42
merum, 2, 3
Messalæ 2, 72
messe 6, 25
messes 3, 5
metæ 3, 68
metas 1, 131
metuam 1, 47
metuas 3, 26. 6, 41
metuens 2, 31. 4, 29
metuentia 1, 43
metuis 6, 26
metus 5, 131
mille 5, 52
millesime 3, 28
milvus 4, 26
Mimallonius 1, 99
min 1, 2
minimum 2, 17
minuas 6, 37
minui 6, 16 64
minutum 3, 17
miræ 1, 111
mirè 6, 3
miscere 5, 122
miser 3, 15 *twice* 107
miserabile 1, 3
miseri 3, 66
miserisque 5, 65
missa est 6, 43
mittit 2, 36
mittunt 2, 57
mobile 1, 18
mobilis 1, 59
modesto 5, 149
modicè 3, 92
modico 5, 15
modicum 3, 25
modicus 5, 109
modo 1, 44 69
modus 3, 69
mœsto 5, 3
molle 3, 23 110
molli 1, 63
mollis 3, 68
momento 5, 78
moneat 5, 143
monitus, 1, 79
monstrari 1, 28
monstravit 3, 57
montes 3, 65
monimenta 3, 75
morantur 2, 43
morbo 3, 64
mordaci 1, 107. 5, 86
mordens 4, 30
more 1, 19
morem 3, 31
mores 1, 26 67. 2, 62. 3, 52. 4, 35. 5, 15 38
moretur 1, 77
morientis 4, 32
morituri 3, 45
moror 1, 111
morosa 6, 72
mos 5, 1
moveare 5, 123
moveat 1, 88
moverit 3, 37
moves 5, 184
mox 5, 108. 6, 5
Muci 1, 115
multa 3, 73. 4, 49. 6, 8
multum 1, 132. 3, 46
multumque 3, 86
mundi 6, 76
munera 4, 51
muria 6, 20
murice 2, 65
murmura 3, 81
murmure 5, 11
murmurque 2, 6
musa 1, 68
mutat 2, 60. 5, 54
mutire 1, 119
Mycenis 5, 17

N.

Namque 2, 13
nare 1, 33 109
naribus 1, 41
nascentur 1, 40
nascuntur 5, 130
naso 1, 118. 3, 87. 5, 91. 6, 17
nata 5, 48
natalibus 6, 19
natalitiâ 1, 16
natat 1, 105. 5, 183
nates 4, 40
Nattæ 3, 31
natura 5, 101
naturaque 5, 98
navem 5, 141
naufragus 1, 88
navim 5, 102
nebulam 5, 181
nebulas 5, 7
nec *P.* 1 2. 1, 7 &c.
nectar *P.* 14
nefas 1, 119. 5, 122
negaris 5, 157
negas 5, 133
negatas *P.* 11
negato 2, 39
negliget 6, 34
nemo 1, 2 *twice* 3. 4, 23 *twice*
nemon 3, 8
nempe 2, 70. 3, 1. 5, 67
nepos 6, 71
neque 1, 19. 5, 10 &c.
nequeas 2, 4
nequicquam 2, 51. 4, 14 50
Nerea 1, 94
Nerio 2, 14
nervis 2, 41
nervos 4, 45. 5, 129
nescio 5, 51
nescio quid 3, 88. 5, 12

nescire 6, 36
nescit 3, 33
nescius 5, 34 101
neu 3, 51. 6, 66
nigra 3, 13
nigri 5, 185
nigrum 4, 13
nihilo 1, 30. 3, 84
nihilum 3, 84. 6, 55
nilne 1, 83
nimis 1, 40
niti 5, 6
nocte 1, 90
noctem 2, 16
noctes 5, 42
nocturnis 5, 62
nodosaque 3, 11
nodum 5, 159
nollem 3, 45
nolo 1, 11
nonne 1, 96
non queo 5, 133
non secùs ac si 1, 66
nonaria 1, 133
nondum 3, 76
noris 4, 52. 5, 18
nosse 6, 24
nostin 4, 25
nostra *P.* 9. 5, 47 178
nostræ 5, 22 115
nostro 1, 68. 5, 50. 6, 14
nostros 2, 62
nostrum *P.* 7. 5, 151. 6, 39
notasti 5, 108
novi 3, 30
novimus 4, 43
nox 3, 91
nucibus 1, 10
nugæ 1, 5
nugari 1, 70
nugaris 1, 56. 5, 169
nugator 5, 127
nugis 5, 19
nulla 1, 58 122. 6, 52 53 54
nullo 5, 120
num 6, 43
Numæ 2, 59
numera 2, 1
numeris 1, 92. 6, 3.
numero 1, 64
numeros 1, 13 131. 5, 123
nummi *P.* 12. 5, 149
nummo 4, 47
nummos 5, 80
nummum 5, 111
nummus 2, 51. 3, 70
nusquam 1, 119
nutrici 2, 39
nutrieras 5, 150

O.

O bone 2, 22. 6, 43
o curas hom. 1, 1
o curvæ, &c. 2, 61
o Jane 1, 58
o miser 3, 15
o miseri 3, 66
o mores 1, 26
o si 2, 9 10
ob 6, 16 44 48
obba 5, 148
oberres 5, 156
oberret 4, 26. 6, 32
objurgabere 5, 169
obscœnum 5, 165
obsequio 5, 156
obstat 5, 141
obstem 5, 163
obstipo capite 3, 80
obstiteris 5, 157
obvia 6, 30
occa 6, 26
occipiti 1, 62
occurrite 1, 62. 3, 64
ocello 1, 18
ociùs 2, 24. 3, 7. 5, 141
oculi 3, 117
oculo 1, 66
oculos 2, 34. 3, 44. 5, 33
ocyma 4, 22
œnophorum 5, 140
offas 5, 5
officia 5, 94
officium 6, 27
ohe 1, 24
oletum 1, 112
oleum 6, 50
olim 6, 71
olivo 2, 64. 3, 44
olla 4, 31. 5, 8
olus 3, 112. 6, 20
omenta 2, 47
omento 6, 74
omne 1, 116. 3, 6. 6, 76
omnem 6, 28
omnes 1, 111. 6, 14
omnia 1, 110
opem 2, 41
operæ 6, 9
opertum 1, 121
opifex 6, 3
opimo 2, 48
opimum 3, 32
oportet 5, 155
optare 5, 2
optent 2, 37
optes 1, 84
opus 1, 67. 3, 65. 5, 43
opus est 5, 73
ora 5, 2. 6, 6
orbis 2, 20
orca 3, 76
orcæ 3, 50
ordo 3, 67
ore 3, 113. 5, 15
Orestes 3, 118
orti 6, 15
os 1, 42
oscitat 3, 59
ossa 1, 37. 6, 35
ostendisse 5, 24
ovato 2, 55
ovium 2, 26
ovoque 5, 185

P.

Pacto 4, 43
Pacuviusque 1, 77
pagina 5, 20
palæstritæ 4, 39
palato 1, 35
Palilia 1, 72
palleat 4, 43
pallentes 5, 15
pallentis 5, 55
palles 1, 124. 3, 85 94 96. 4, 47. 5, 80 184
pallidamque *P.* 4
pallor 1, 26
palmis 6, 39
palpo 5, 176
palumbo 3, 16
palustrem 5, 60
pandere 4, 36
pannosam 4, 32
pannucea 4, 21
papæ 5, 79
pappare 3, 17
par 5, 6
paratum 1, 90
paratus 1, 132. 6, 36
Parca 5, 48
parère 5, 158
paria 6, 48
pariter 5, 43
Parnasso *P.* 2
pars 2, 5. 5, 23 160
parte 3, 72
Parthi 5, 4
parvum 5, 120
parvus 3, 44
passim 3, 61
pasta 3, 55
patella 3, 26. 4, 17
pater 3, 35 47. 6, 58
paterna 6, 66
paterni 1, 103
paterno 3, 24
patinæ 2, 42. 6, 21
patranti 1, 18
patres 1, 79
patriæ 3, 70
patriam 5, 164
patriciæ 6, 73
patricius 1, 61
patruelis 6, 58
patrui 6, 54
patruos 1, 11
patruus 2, 10
patulâ 3, 6
pavido 5, 30
paulò 5, 115
paulum 5, 69. 6, 42
pavone 6, 11
peccas 5, 119
peccat 2, 68 *twice*
peccent 6, 36
pecori 6, 13
pectas 4, 37
pectine 6, 2
pectore 2, 53. 3, 107. 5, 27 117 144
pectus 2, 74. 3, 88
pecuaria 3, 9
pecunia 3, 109
pecus 2, 46. 3, 6
pede 1, 13. 4, 12
pedes 3, 108
pedibus 5, 18
Pedio 1, 85
Pedius 1, 85
Pegaseïum *P.* 14
pejoribus 6, 15
pelle 4, 14
pellem 5, 140
pellere 1, 84
pelliculam 5, 116
pellis 3, 95
penates 2, 45
pendas 1, 30
pendeat 3, 12
pendens 3, 40
penem 4, 48
penemque 4, 35
penu 3, 74
pependit 5, 31
perages 5, 139

peragit 6, 22
percussa 3, 21
percute 5, 168
perdat 3, 33
perditus, 1, 23
perducis 2, 56
pergant 5, 150
perge 3, 97
Pericli 4, 3
pericula 1, 83. 5, 185
perisse 5, 103
perita 2, 34
permisit 5, 33
permittere 5, 94
pernæ 3, 75
peronatus 5, 102
pertusa 4, 28
pes 3, 62
pessime 2, 46
petis 5, 149
petite 5, 64
petulans 1, 133
petulanti 1, 12
pexusque 1, 15
phaleras 3, 30
Phyllidas 1, 34
picas *P.* 13
picasque *P.* 9
pice 5, 148
pictæ 5, 25
pictum 1, 89
pictus 6, 32
piger 5, 132
pilea 5, 82
pilos 4, 5
pinge 1, 113
pingitur 6, 63
pingue 3, 33
pinguem 5, 181
pingues 2, 42. 6, 77
pingui 1, 96. 2, 52
pinguibus 3, 74
pinguior 6, 14
pinguis 1, 57
pinsit 1, 58
piper 3, 75. 5, 55 136. 6, 21
pipere 6, 39
Pirenen *P.* 4.
pituita 2, 57
plantaria 4, 39
plasmate 1, 17
plaudentibus 4, 31
plausisse 6, 77
plebecula 4, 6
plebeiâ 3, 114
plebeiaque 5, 18
plorabile 1, 34
plorabit 1, 91. 5, 168
pluteum 1, 106
pocula 1, 30
poëmata 1, 31
poëta *P.* 3. 1, 75
poëtæ 1, 36 68
poëtas *P.* 13
poëtrias *P.* 13
polenta 3, 55
politus 5, 116
pollice 5, 40. 6, 5
Polydamas 1, 4
ponatur 5, 3
pondus 5, 20
pone 3, 107
ponere 1, 70. 5, 53. 6, 23
pontifices 2, 69
Ponto 5, 134
popa 6, 74
popello 4, 15. 6, 50
populi 1, 42 63. 3, 112. 4, 1
populo 1, 15. 4, 36 50. 5, 178
populum 1, 118. 3, 30 86
porci 1, 72
portam 3, 105
portantes 5, 182
portes 1, 90
porticus 3, 54
portum 6, 9
poscas 2, 15
poscat 5, 102
poscentes 3, 64
poscere 5, 1
poscis 2, 3 41. 3, 18. 6, 61
poscit 1, 128
positis 3, 10
positum est 3, 111
posse 1, 83. 3, 84
possidet 5, 75
possint 5, 178
possis 5, 111
possit 2, 72
post 1, 134
posterior 5, 72
postibus 6, 45
posticæ 1, 62
postquam 3, 90. 5, 88. 6, 10 38
posuisse 1, 86
pote 1, 56
potes 4, 46
potior 2, 20
potis es 4, 13
potius 3, 16
præbemus 4, 42
præbet 2, 28
præcedenti 4, 24
præcipites 3, 42
præcipui 2, 58
præclarum 2, 10
præcordia 1, 117. 5, 22
prædia 4, 25
prædictum 5, 188
præfigere 4, 13
prægrandi 1, 124
prælargus 1, 14
præparet 6, 12
præponere 2, 18
præstantior 6, 76
præstò 6, 56
prætegit 4, 45
præteritos 5, 162
prætore 5, 88
prætoribus 5, 114
prætoris 5, 93
prætrepidum 2, 54
prætulerint 1, 5
prandeat 3, 85
prandia 1, 67 134. 5, 18
prece 2, 3
premis 5, 11
premitur 5, 39
prendit 6, 23
presso 5, 109
prima 3, 76
primas 5, 42
primordia 6, 3
primùm 5, 30
primus 5, 136
prior 6, 61
priùs 5, 108
pro nihilo 1, 30
probo, *noun*, 1, 19
proceres 1, 52
procerum 2, 5
Procnes 5, 8
prodirem *P.* 3
producis 6, 19
progenies 6, 57
proh 2, 22
prohibes 6, 51
prolui *P.* 1
promittere 3, 65
promptè 6, 58
promptum 2, 6
proneptis 6, 53
propago 2, 72
prope 4, 34. 5, 70. 6, 60
propenso 1, 57
properandus 3, 23
propinquis 3, 70
propria 6, 25
protinùs 1, 110
protulerim 1, 89
proxima 3, 43
proximus 2, 12
prudentia 4, 4
psittaco *P.* 8
pubis 6, 44
publica 5, 98
Publius 5, 74
pudet 1, 83. 3, 31
puella 3, 110
puellæ 2, 37
puer 5, 126 167 169. 6, 22 69
pueri 1, 113
pueris 1, 79. 3, 17. 4, 31. 5, 140
puerisve 2, 20
puerum 2, 32
pulcrius 5, 179
pulcrum est 1, 28
pulmentaria 3, 102
pulmo 1, 14
pulmone 2, 30. 5, 92
pulmonem 3, 27
pulpâ 2, 63
pulsa 5, 24
pultes 6, 40
pulvere 1, 131. 2, 67
puncto 5, 100
punire 3, 35
pupille 4, 3
pupillum 2, 12
puppæ 2, 70
puppe 6, 30
pura 5, 28
purgas 2, 16
purgatas 5, 63
purgatissima 2, 57
purpura 5, 30
purpureas 3, 41
purum 3, 25
puta 4, 9
putas 2, 24
puteal 4, 49
putet 3, 73
putre 3, 114
putris 5, 58
Pythagoreo 6, 11

Q.

Qua 3, 68
quæcumque 1, 10
quæque 3, 53. 5, 107
quære 6, 57
quærere 6, 65
quærimus 5, 174
quærisne 1, 80
quærunt 1, 30

quæsieris 4, 25
quæsiveris 1, 7
quam 5, 145 175
quàm 2, 25. 3, 42. 4, 52
quamvis 2, 40. 5, 70 *twice*
quando 1, 46
quandoque 4, 28
quantaque 5, 22
quantas 5, 5
quantum 1, 1 60. 3, 49 71. 4, 26. 5, 27
quare 1, 3. 4, 38
quarto 6, 78
quartus 6, 57
quasi 5, 66
quatit 2, 35
querela 1, 91
queritur 3, 12 14
quî 5, 130
quî pote 1, 56
quincunce 5, 149
quinque 4, 39
quinta 3, 4
Quinti 1, 73
Quintus 6, 11
quippe 1, 88
Quiritem 5, 75
Quirites 3, 106. 4, 8
quisquam 1, 112. 5, 83
quisque 5, 73
quisquis 1, 44. 6, 42
quo 1, 24. 3, 60 62. 5, 143 *twice*
quo fretus 4, 3
quo pacto 2, 46
quondam 6, 65
quorsùm 5, 5
quorum *P.* 5
quos 5, 149

R.

Rabiosa 3, 81
radere 1, 107. 3, 114. 5, 15
raderet 3, 50
ramale 1, 97
ramalia 5, 59
ramos 3, 56
ramosa 5, 35
ramum 3, 28
rancidulum 1, 33
rapiant 2, 38
rapias 5, 142
rapidæ 5, 94
raptum 1, 100
rara 1, 46
rasis 1, 85
rasisse 2, 66
rastro 2, 11
ratio 5, 96 119
ratione 3, 36. 5, 39
ratis 6, 31
raucus 5, 11
recens 5, 136
recenti 1, 15. 5, 54
receptat 6, 8
recessi 5, 88
recessus 2, 73
recti 1, 41. 5, 121
rectius 4, 9
recto 5, 104
rectum 4, 11
recusas 3, 18. 5, 79
recusem 6, 15
recuset 1, 41
recuso 1, 48
recutitaque 5, 184
redit 6, 79
reduco 5, 118
refulserit *P.* 12
regina 2, 37
regula 4, 12. 5, 38
regum 1, 67. 3, 17. 6, 46
regustatum 5, 138
relaxat 5, 125
relicta 3, 38. 5, 168
relictam 5, 61
relictis 1, 10. 6, 63
relinque 5, 17
reliqua 5, 87. 6, 53
reliquum 6, 68 *twice*
remitto *P.* 5
Remus 1, 73
renuis 6, 63
reparabilis 1, 102
repentè *P.* 3
repeto 5, 118
repone 6, 66
requiem 5, 43
requiescere 3, 90
resignent 5, 28
responde 2, 17
respondeat 4, 19
respondet 3, 22
respue 4, 51
restas 3, 97
retecti 3, 101
retines 5, 116
revello 5, 92
reverti 3, 84
rex 2, 37
Rhenos 6, 47
rhombos 6, 23
ridenti 1, 116
ridere 1, 122
rides 1, 40
ridet 3, 86. 5, 190
rigida 6, 77
rigidos 3, 105
rimas 3, 2
risisse 1, 132
ritè 3, 111
ritu 6, 59
rixanti 5, 178
robusti 5, 5
rodere 5, 170
rodunt 3, 81
rogârit 2, 40
rogavit 3, 93
rogitas 5, 134
Roma 1, 5
Romæ 1, 8
Romule 1, 87
Romulidæ 1, 31
rosa 2, 38
rota 3, 24. 5, 72
rubellum 5, 147
rubra 5, 169
rubrica 5, 90
rubricam 1, 66
rubrumque 5, 182
rudere 3, 9
rudis 5, 103
rugam 6, 79
rugosaque 5, 91
rugosum 5, 55
ruis 5, 143
rumore 5, 164
rumpere 3, 27. 5, 13
runcantem 4, 36
rupi 5, 158
rupta 6, 27
rupto 1, 25. 5, 185
rure 3, 24
rursùs 3, 34
rus 1, 71

S.

Sabbata 5, 184
Sabino 6, 1
sacer 1, 113
sacerdos 5, 186
sacra *P.* 7
sacras 2, 55
sacro 2, 25 69
sacrum 6, 21
sæpè 3, 44. 5, 9
sævos 3, 35
sagittis 4, 42
sale 4, 30
salinum 3, 25. 5, 138
salit 3, 111
saliva 1, 104
salivam 5, 112. 6, 24
salivis 2, 33
salutas 3, 29
sambucam 5, 95
Samios 3, 56
sanctè 2, 15
sanctosque 2, 73
sanguis 1, 61. 3, 116
sani 3, 118
sanna 5, 91
sannæ 1, 62
sano 3, 46
sanus 3, 118
saperdam 5, 134
sapere 6, 38
sapias 5, 167
sapiat 4, 21
sapiens 3, 53. 5, 114
sapimus 1, 11
sapio 3, 78
sapit 1, 106
sardonyche 1, 16
sartago 1, 80
satis 3, 27 78
satur 5, 56. 6, 71
saturi 1, 31
Saturniaque 2, 59
Saturnumque 5, 50
saturum 1, 71
satyri 5, 123
saxa 6, 27
scabiosum 5, 74
scabiosus 2, 13
scalpuntur 1, 21
scelerata 2, 63
sciat 1, 27
scilicet 1, 15. 2, 19. 4, 4
scinderis 5, 154
scintillant 3, 117
scire 1, 27. 2, 17. 3, 49
scis 1, 53 54. 4, 10
scit 1, 65 132
scombros 1, 43
scopuli 6, 8
scribimus 1, 13
scribitur 1, 53
scribo 1, 45
scrobe 1, 119
scutica 5, 131
secretam 5, 96
secreti 5, 21
sectabere 5, 71
secto 1, 131
secuit 1, 114
secum 3, 81

secundo 5, 72
secura 3, 26
securus 3, 62. 6, 12 13
secùs 1, 66
sede 1, 17
seductior 6, 42
seductis 2, 4
seductum 5, 143
seges 6, 26
semel 1, 24. 5, 157
semipaganus *P.* 6
semper 4, 18. 5, 69
semuncia 5, 121
sene 1, 124
senectæ 2, 41
senes 5, 179. 6, 6
senesque 5, 64
sĕnio 3, 48
sĕnio 6, 16
seniumque 1, 26
sensus 1, 69
sentis 2, 18
sepell 3, 97
sepia 3, 13
sequaces *P.* 6
sequenda 5, 107
sequeris 3, 61. 5, 14 155
sequi *P.* 11
serena 1, 19
seri 5, 61
seria, *adjective*, 5, 44
seria, *substantive*, 2, 11
seriolæ 4, 29
sermo 1, 63
servas 5, 117
servitium 5, 127
sesquipede 1, 57
sessilis 5, 148
severos 1, 64
siccas 3, 5
siccis 5, 163
siccum 6, 20
Siculi 3, 39
sidere 5, 46
signum 6, 17
silentia 3, 81. 4, 7
siliquis 3, 55
similis 3, 17
sinciput 6, 70
sine 3, 25. 6, 16
singultiet 6, 72
sinistro 4, 27. 5, 164
sinu 5, 37
sinuoso 5, 27
sîs 1, 108
sistam 6, 79
sistro 5, 186
sitiat 1, 60
sitiente 3, 92. 5, 136
Socratico 5, 37
sodes 3, 89
sole 4, 18. 5, 54
soleâ 5, 169
solem 4, 33
solers 5, 37 142. 6, 24 75
soles, *noun*, 5, 41
solidum 5, 25
solis 6, 19
solitos 1, 70
Solones 3, 79
soluta 3, 58
somnia 2, 57. 3, 83
somniâsse *P.* 3
somno 5, 56
sonat 1, 109. 3, 21
sorbere 4, 16. 5, 112
sorbet 4, 32
sorbitio 4, 2
sordidus 1, 128
sparsisse 5, 33
speciem 5, 105
species 5, 52
spectatur 4, 24
spem 2, 35
spes *P.* 12
spirent 6, 35
splene 1, 12
spondente 5, 79
spumosum 1, 96
Stadius 6, 68
Staïo 2, 19 22
state *b*, 96
stemmate 3, 28
steriles 5, 75
sterilis 6, 54
stertimus 3, 3
stertis 3, 78 132
stloppo 5, 13
Stoïcus 5, 86
stolidam 2, 28
strepitum 6, 4
strigiles 5, 126 131
stringere 2, 66
struere 2, 44
studeam 3, 19
studeo 5, 19
stultis 5, 93 121
stupet 3, 32
stuppas 5, 135
subærato 5, 106
subdite 5, 124
subduximus 1, 95
subeas 5, 155
subere 1, 97
subiere 3, 106
subiit 2, 55
subit 3, 100. 4, 12
subrisit 3, 110
subsellia 1, 82
subter 3, 41. 4, 43
Subura 5, 32
succinis 3, 20
succinctis 5, 31
succinctus 5, 140
sudans 3, 47
sudare 5, 150
sudes 2, 53
sufficiat 3, 4
suffla 4, 20
sulcoque 1, 73
sulfure 2, 25
sulfureas 3, 99
sumen 1, 53
sumis 5, 124
summa 1, 104. 3, 34. 4, 14 17
summæ 6, 64
summosque 3, 108
summum 3, 48
sumtus 6, 67
supellex 4, 52
superbo 1, 100
superest 6, 55
superis 2, 71
superos 2, 43
supinus 1, 129
supplantat 1, 35
supplice 2, 35
supplicat 5, 173
supposita 3, 116
supposui 5, 36
supra 5, 118
surdâque 6, 28
surdum 6, 35
surge 5, 132 133 *thrice*
surgentem 3, 57
surgit 3, 95
Surrentina 3, 93
suscipis 5, 36
suspendere 1, 118. 4, 10
suspendit 5, 47
suspiret 2, 51
susurros 2, 6

T.

Tabellas 5, 81
tabula 6, 33
tacebo 3, 97
tacendaque 4, 5
tacita 2, 5
tacitè 3, 95
tacitus 5, 184
tali 3, 19
talo 5, 104
tangat 4, 34
tange 3, 107
tangit 1, 117
tangitur 3, 4
tantum 1, 60. 5, 123
tectoria 5, 25
tecum 4, 52. 5, 12 41 42
temone 5, 70
temperat 5, 51
templis 2, 7 62 75
tempora 5, 47
tempore 3, 62
ten 1, 29
tenax 5, 48
tendere 1, 65
tendis 3, 60. 5, 139
teneat 5, 99
teneo 5, 113
teneras 1, 107
tenero 1, 35. 3, 113
teneroque 3, 16
teneros 5, 36
tenerum 1, 98
tentas 2, 21
tentat 4, 23
tentemus 3, 113
tenuem 6, 24
tenui 5, 77
tenuia 5, 93
tenus 6, 25
tepidum 1, 84
ter 5, 188
terque 2, 16
terebrare 5, 138
terens 1, 73
tergo 1, 58. 4, 24
teris 5, 15
terræ 6, 57 59
terram 3, 80
terras 2, 61
terruit 3, 41
tertia 2, 14. 3, 91
tesserulâ 5, 74
testaque 3, 61
testiculi 1, 103
tetigisse 6, 17
tetrico 6, 2
theta 4, 13
thure 5, 120
thus 1, 43. 5, 135
Thyestæ 5, 8
thynni 5, 183
Tiberino 2, 15
timor 3, 115

tincta 3, 37
tingat 6, 20
tingebam 3, 44
tinniat 5, 106
Titos 1, 20
togaque 1, 15
togæ 5, 14
tollat 4, 51
tolle 5, 87 136
tollere 2, 7
tollit 4, 2
tonat 2, 24
torosa 3, 86
torquere 3, 51
torta 5, 146
torva 1, 99
tot 2, 47. 5, 124
totaque 5, 32
totum 1, 49. 6, 64
totumque 5, 28
totus 5, 173
trabe 1, 89. 5, 141. 6, 27
trabeate 3, 29
tractas 4, 1
tragœdo 5, 3
traham 5, 28
trahe 5, 17
trahitur 5, 160
trama 6, 73
transcendere 5, 111
transilias 5, 146
transisse 5, 60
transtro 5, 147
tremat 6, 74
tremor 3, 100
tremulo 1, 21
tremulos 3, 87
trepida 1, 74
trepidare 1, 20. 5, 170
trepidas 5, 35
trepidat 3, 88
tres 5, 123
tressis 5, 76
trientem 3, 100
triplex 6, 78
triste 1, 9. 2, 27
tritâ 1, 54
Troiades 1, 4
trossulus 1, 82
trutina 1, 7
trutinantur 3, 82
tuque 2, 25
tua 5, 23
tuba 3, 103
tucetaque 2, 42
tui 6, 80
tulit 1, 57
tum 3, 12. 5, 60
tumebit 3, 63
tumet 2, 14. 5, 183
tumet 5, 13
tumulo 1, 39
tun 1, 22. 5, 146
tune 6, 37
tunicatum 4, 30
tuo 5, 40
turba 6, 42
turbæ 4, 7
turbida 1, 5
turbinis 5, 78
turdarum 6, 24
turgescat 5, 20
turgescere 5, 56
turgescit 3, 8
turgidus 3, 98
turpe 1, 3
Tusco 3, 28
Tuscum 2, 60
tutor 3, 96
tuus 6, 71
tyrannos 3, 35

V.

Væ 6, 50
vafer 1, 116 132. 6, 20
vago 6, 72
valle 6, 8
vanescat 3, 13
vapida 5, 148. 6, 17
vapido 5, 117
vaporata 1, 126
vappa 5, 77
varicosos 5, 189
varo 4, 12. 6, 18
vasa 2, 59
vasta 5, 141
vatibus 5, 1
vatum *P.* 7. 1, 34
uda 2, 32
udas 5, 165
udo 1, 105
udum 3, 23
Vectidî 4, 25
vegrandi 1, 97
Veientanumque 5, 147
Velina 5, 73
velis, *verb*, 3, 36. 5, 170
vellant 4, 39
vellat 1, 133
velle 1, 41. 5, 53
vellere, *verb*, 2, 28
vellus 2, 65
velox 4, 4
vena 1, 103. 6, 72
venas 2, 66. 3, 91 107
vende 6, 75
vendo 1, 122
veneno 3, 37
venere 5, 180
Venerem 5, 58
Veneri 2, 70
venerit 1, 81
venienti 3, 64
venimus 3, 16
venio 6, 62
venit 3, 11. 4, 5 48. 5, 67. 6, 39
venosus 1, 76
venter *P.* 11. 6, 74
ventre 3, 98
ventis 3, 27
ventos 5, 11
veratro 1, 51
verba *P.* 9. 1, 35. 3, 19 45 82. 4, 45. 5, 14 28
verè 5, 113
verecunda 5, 44
veri 5, 48 75 105
vernæ 4, 22
vero 1, 107
verrucosa 1, 77
versu 1, 21
versum 1, 65 93
verte 5, 137
vertentem 5, 71
verterit 5, 78
vertigo 5, 76
verum 1, 55 *twice* 90
verumne 3, 7
Vestalesque 2, 60
vetat 5, 101. 6, 49
vetavit 5, 90
veterem 4, 29. 5, 116
veteres 5, 92
veteris 3, 83. 5, 59
veterum 6, 3
vetitos 5, 99
veto 1, 112
vetuere 2, 43
vetule 1, 22
vetus 1, 97
viatica 5, 65
vibice 4, 49
vicem 4, 42
vicini 3, 110. 6, 14
vicinia 4, 46
vicissim 5, 107
victuri 3, 67
vide 1, 108
videant 3, 38
videas 1, 19 80. 3, 94
videmus 1, 69
vidi 1, 120 *twice*
vidit 3, 91
vigila 5, 177
vin 6, 63
vina 3, 100
vincere 2, 48
vincique 5, 39
vincula 5, 158
vindicta 5, 88 125
vino 5, 183
violæ 1, 40
violas 5, 182
violens 5, 171
Virbî 6, 56
virgine 2, 70
viri 1, 36
viridi 3, 22
virtutem 3, 38
virum 1, 96
vis, *verb*, 1, 56. 2, 19. 5, 144
visa est 3, 109
viso 4, 47
vitæ 5, 34 94
vitam 5, 61 83
vitanda 5, 107
vitiabit 5, 97
vitiârunt 6, 40
vitiato 2, 65
vitio 2, 68. 3, 32. 4, 13
vitium 1, 116. 3, 21
vitrea 3, 8
vitulo 1, 100
vive 5, 153. 6, 25
vivere 1, 9 61. 2, 7. 3, 31. 5, 84 87 104 139
viveret 1, 104
vivis 3, 62. 5, 152
vivitur 4, 43. 5, 53
vivo 6, 31
vivunt 6, 2
vixisse 4, 17
vixit 6, 54
ulcus 3, 113
ullo 4, 41
ulmo 3, 6
ulterior 6, 41
ultra 3, 15. 5, 69
ultrò 5, 172
umbo 5, 33
umbra 3, 4
Umbris 3, 74
una 5, 75
unà 5, 50. 6, 29

uncis 1, 40
uncta 3, 102. 4, 17
unctâque 5, 180
unctis 2, 30. 6, 16
unctus 4, 33
unda 3, 34
undæ 3, 68
unde 1, 73 80 81. 5, 124
undique 8, 59
unge 6, 68 69
unguem 5, 162
ungues 1, 65 106
unguine 6, 40
uno 1, 66. 5, 46 53 70
unum 5, 43. 6, 58 59
unus 3, 7
vocat 6, 27
voce 1, 19. 5, 28
voces, *noun*, P. 11. 5, 1 26
vocet 5, 171
vocum 6, 3
volet 1, 91
Volfenius 5, 190
volo 5, 84 87
voluit 5, 84
voluntas 5, 89
vomuere 5, 181
vota 2, 39. 6, 28
voti 5, 109
votis 3, 49
voto 2, 7 35. 5, 53
urbem 1, 114
urbi 6, 38
urentes 2, 34
urget 6, 37
urna 5, 145
urnæ 6, 34
urnas 2, 60
urtica 6, 70
usque 1, 26. 6, 15
usum 5, 94
usus 5, 52
utar 6, 22 *twice*
utile 3, 70
utinam 2, 12
utitur 2, 68
vulgi 6, 12
vulnera 5, 4
vulnus 4, 44
vulpem 5, 117
vultum 5, 49
vulvæ 6, 73
vulvas 4, 36
uxor 1, 74. 2, 14. 3, 43

VERBAL INDEX

TO

JUVENAL'S SATIRES.

A.

A 1, 14 36 99. 3, 57 71 89 106 202 321. 4, 3 116. 5, 44 91 109. 6, 26 35 69 139 233 253 285 376 503 528 554. 7, 70 164 196. 8, 131. 9, 115 140. 10, 1 29 72 126 131 171 247. 11, 23 42 51 89 146 147 160. 12, 14 58. 13, 30 36 110 122 149 158 170 231. 14, 14 170. 15, 30 72 143 146. 16, 17 &c.
ab 1, 49. 2, 81. 3, 109. 4, 130. 5, 125 135 155. 6, 327 347. 8, 273. 10, 253 270. 11, 26 113. 12, 28 130. 16, 25
abaci 3, 204
abditus 6, 237
abdomine 2, 86. 4, 107
abeant 14, 149
abest 6, 294
abeunt 1, 132. 6, 312
abit 6, 128
abi 14, 213
abicit 15, 17
abies 3, 255
ablegandæ 14, 202
abluet 6, 523
abnego 13, 94
abnuat 6, 540
abnuerit 15, 104
abolla 4, 76
abollæ 3, 115
abortivis 2, 32
abortivo 6, 368
abreptum 13, 178
abrupta 6, 649
abrupto 14, 250
abrumpere 2, 116
abscondente 6, 120
abscondère 12, 18
abscondit 8, 203. 9, 33
absenti 1, 123
absit 4, 130. 16, 25
absolvitur 13, 3
absorbuit 6, 126
abstineas 14, 38
abstinet 6, 535. 11, 171. 15, 11
abstinuit 14, 99. 15, 173
abstuleris 6, 330
abstulit 4, 19 151. 8, 242. 10, 286
absumpto 15, 91
abundat, 2, 8
ac 1, 65 98. 2, 34 43 72, &c.
accedente 11, 85
accepta 6, 113
acceptæ 13, 186
acceptissima 3, 58
accepto 13, 129
Acci 6, 70
accidit 12, 29
accipe 3, 187 295. 4, 65. 7, 36 165 243. 13, 120. 14, 191. 15, 31
accipere 10, 295
accipiat 1, 42 55. 7, 147
accipient 2, 83
accipies 1, 99
accipiet 8, 88
accipimus 9, 31
accipis 6, 76
accipit 3, 103. 6, 472
accipiunt 3, 133. 10, 229. 12, 88
accusare 3, 54
accusat 6, 243
accusator 1, 161
accusatori 13, 187
accuset 2, 27
acer 2, 77. 7, 190
acerbi 7, 57
acerbo 14, 18 54
acerbum 11, 44
Acersecomes 8, 128
acervo 6, 364. 13, 10
acervos 8, 100. 13, 57
Acestes 7, 235
aceto 3, 292. 10, 153. 13, 85
Achææ 3, 61
Achillem 10, 256
Achilles 1, 163. 7, 210. 8, 271. 14, 214
Achillis 11, 30
acies 9, 65. 15, 60
Acilius 4, 94
Acœnonoëtus 7, 218
aconita 1, 158. 6, 639. 8, 219. 10, 25
acquirenda 14, 223
acquirendi 14, 115 125
acquirere 14, 238
acre 6, 109
acres 11, 165
acri 13, 216
acribus 14, 322
acrior 7, 109. 15, 62
acris 10, 252
acta 2, 136. 7, 104
Actiacâ 2, 109
Actoris 2, 100
actorum 9, 84
actum 6, 58. 10, 155. 14, 149
acu 2, 94. 6, 498

acumen 4, 102
acutâ 5, 89
acutos 5, 41
ad 1, 41 44 57 90 104 &c.
ad summam 3, 79
adamas 6, 156
addat 1, 118 147
adde 12, 46
adde quod 14, 114. 15, 47
addit 13, 82
additur 10, 151
ademit 16, 37
adeo 3, 274. 6, 50 59. 8, 183. 10, 297. 11, 131. 12, 36. 13, 59 183. 14, 234
adeoque 8, 183
adest 4, 107. 5, 63. 6, 220. 10, 254. 12, 67
adhibere 5, 16
adhibet 2, 135
adhuc 3, 111 215. 4, 10. 6, 128 192 227 501. 7, 196. 8, 36. 10, 116. 12, 15. 13, 41. 15, 35
adipata 6, 631
adjuta 6, 506
adjutor 3, 322
adjuvat 12, 42
admirabile 4, 39
admirabilis 13, 53
admirandisque 10, 11
admirari 7, 31
admiratio 6, 646
admiserit 10, 255
admisit 6, 494
admissa 4, 64
admittas 10, 340
admitte 6, 329
admittentia 5, 69. 7, 65
admittere 14, 217
admittimus 3, 171
admittitis 1, 21
admittunt 3, 235. 13, 237
admota 10, 149
admotaque 6, 497
admoto 8, 82
admotum 6, 427
admoveas 2, 148. 14, 12
admovet 10, 329
adoperta 8, 145
adora 6, 47
adorandæ 13, 148
adorant 14, 97
adorat 3, 300. 6, 322. 15, 2
adoratum 10, 62
Adriaci 4, 39
adsint 9, 40
adsum 1, 102
adsunt 11, 71
advectæ 9, 23
advectus 3, 83
adventum 6, 518
adversis 10, 129. 12, 53. 13, 156
adversum 5, 77
advexisse 14, 271
adulandi 3, 86
adulator 4, 116
adultæ 15, 138
adulter 1, 78. 2, 29. 3, 45. 4, 4. 6, 237 329 404 567. 8, 144. 9, 80. 10, 311 318
adultera 14, 25
adulterium 11, 175
advocat 6, 236
advolat 6, 226
aditi 13, 205
Æacidæ 8, 270
Æacus 1, 10
æde 3, 139. 7, 37
ædem 3, 31. 6, 528. 14, 90
ædes 3, 222. 4, 7. 7, 40. 10, 17
ædicula 8, 111
ædificare 10, 264. 15, 153
ædificat 6, 503
ædificator 14, 86
Ædilibus 3, 162 179
Ædilis 10, 102
Ægæi 13, 81 246
æger 3, 232. 4, 3. 12, 122
ægra 6, 579
ægram 12, 95
ægri 9, 16. 10, 207. 13, 124
ægris 4, 57. 13, 234
ægro 7, 52. 9, 18
ægros 10, 221
ægrotante 6, 389
Ægypti 6, 527
Ægyptius 1, 130
Ægyptus 15, 2 45 116
Ælia 6, 72
Æmilianos 8, 3
Æmilio 7, 124
Æmilius 6, 32
æmula 11, 74
aënea 3, 285
Æneæ 15, 67
Æneam 1, 162
Æneas 5, 139
aëneus 7, 125. 13, 115
ænigmata 8, 50
aëno 8, 86. 15, 81
Æoliis 1, 8
Æolio 10, 181
æqua 4, 71. 8, 177
æquales 3, 177
æquanda 14, 314
æquantem 4, 16
æquare 14, 257
æquat 3, 88. 6, 323
æquo 13, 11
æquor 1, 81
æquora 12, 75. 14, 279
æquore 4, 54. 8, 61
æquos 14, 15
æquus 16, 56
aër 6, 99. 12, 42
aëra 6, 306. 13, 169
aëre 10, 50
æra 6, 125 442. 7, 217. 16, 55
ærata 14, 259
ære 2, 118 152. 6, 235 546. 9, 122. 11, 39
ærea 11, 96
æris 7, 61
ærugine 13, 61
ærumnæ 3, 210
ærumnas 10, 361
æstibus 4, 87
æstivi 14, 131
æstivum 1, 28. 14, 295
æstuat 3, 50. 10, 169
æstuo 2, 71. 3, 103
ætas 5, 61. 6, 23. 7, 32. 8, 171. 13, 28
ætate 6, 499. 14, 161. 15, 109
Æthiopem 2, 23. 8, 33
Æthiopis 6, 600
Æthiopum 10, 150
ævi 4, 94
ævo 6, 325. 10, 255. 13, 53. 15, 32
affari 14, 211
affectare 2, 106
affectas 11, 33
affectat 10, 209
affectibus 12, 10
affectu 8, 161
affectus 6, 214. 15, 150
afferat 14, 198
afferimus 12, 56
afferre 4, 85
afferri 5, 144
affers 6, 168
affert 6, 610. 7, 215. 9, 91. 14, 78
afferte 6, 416
affertur 5, 87
afficit 7, 85
afficiunt 8, 268. 14, 24
affigit 9, 149
affirmat 6, 58
affixa 10, 133
affixus 5, 40
Afræ 11, 142

Africa 7, 149. 10, 148
Afris 5, 152
Afrorum 7, 120
Afros 8, 120
agam 9, 67
Agamemnona 14, 286
Agamemnonidæ 8, 215
Aganippes 7, 6
agant 1, 9. 6, 403
agas 2, 71. 3, 291. 4, 14. 8, 76
Agathyrsi 15, 125
agatur 4, 66. 6, 395 500
Agaven 7, 87
age 14, 192
agebas 9, 9
agebat 7, 143 144
agello 6, 57. 8, 109
agendi 16, 49
agendis 14, 72
agentem 13, 32
ager 9, 56
agere 9, 43
agerent 4, 49
agerentur 6, 336
ageres 8, 186
aggere 5, 153. 6, 588. 8, 43
aggeris 16, 26
agili 2, 142
agimus 2, 51. 7, 48
agit 3, 94 305. 5, 157. 13, 110. 15, 163
agitant 2, 21. 7, 168
agitare 10, 33
agitas 14, 68
agitat 6, 251. 14, 284
agite 7, 20
agitem 1, 52
agitent 5, 69
agitentque 6, 475
agitur 4, 35. 6, 659. 13, 28. 15, 97
agmina 3, 258. 15, 56
agmine 3, 162 244. 10, 218 280
agminis 10, 45
agna 6, 392. 8, 15. 13, 63
agnam 12, 3
agnitus 1, 99
agnoscendus 8, 206
agnosci 6, 468
agnoscit 10, 234
agnosco 8, 26
agnum 2, 123
agrestem 13, 39
agri 3, 141. 14, 159 172
Agrippa 6, 158
Agrippinæ 6, 620
agris 2, 79. 14, 71
agro 1, 107. 6, 56. 11, 65. 12, 105
agrorum 11, 41
agros 3, 322. 4, 27. 14, 151
agrum 6, 525. 9, 45
agunt 1, 85
Ajax 7, 115. 10, 84. 14, 213. 15, 65
ait 2, 22. 4, 131. 5, 18. 9, 63
Alabandis 3, 70
alapas 8, 192
alas 3, 25. 11, 157. 14, 195
Alba 4, 61
alba 6, 177
albaque 13, 117
albæ 3, 179. 13, 141
Albana 4, 100
Albanam 4, 145
Albani 13, 214
Albanis 5, 33
albi 12, 65
Albinam 3, 130
albis 1, 111
albo 2, 112. 7, 202
albus 2, 23
Alcestim 6, 653
Alcinoo 15, 15
Alcyonem 7, 12
alea 1, 88. 8, 10. 11, 174. 14, 4
Alexander 14, 311
algæ 4, 48
algentem 7, 183
alget 1, 74
alia 3, 268. 16, 35
aliâ 6, 437. 7, 114 182
aliæ 6, 67
aliam 5, 52. 6, 504. 14, 258. 15, 122
aliamque 4, 138
alias 3, 315. 12, 40. 14, 254. 15, 57
aliena 13, 34. 15, 102 142
alienâ 3, 181. 5, 2
alieni 6, 478
alienis 10, 229
alieno 8, 246
alienum 3, 105. 6, 21
alii 2, 66. 3, 46. 7, 5 166
aliis 11, 59
alimentis 15, 93
alio 8, 27 54. 10, 197
aliorum 8, 76
alios 6, 240. 7, 213. 8, 61. 11, 177
aliosque 10, 150
aliptes 3, 76. 6, 422
aliqua 6, 15
aliquam 12, 110
aliquando 3, 184. 6, 360. 9, 28
aliquem 4, 126. 6, 280. 11, 202. 15, 170
aliquid 1, 73. 2, 2 82 149. 3, 24 180 217 230 297. 4, 147. 5, 33 167. 7, 24 220. 8, 41 68 263. 9, 139. 10 207 354. 14, 203 323. 15, 92
aliquis 1, 74. 3, 120. 6, 587 632. 11, 86. 13, 49. 14, 21 134. 15, 24 &c.
aliquo 8, 173
aliquod 13, 37
alis 10, 178
aliter 3, 281. 6, 11 619. 7, 220
aliud 4, 78. 6, 23. 7, 199. 12, 24. 14, 321 *twice*. 15, 154
alium 9, 92
aliunde 7, 22
alius 1, 10. 5, 67. 8, 178 245. 10, 257. 12, 48. 13, 90
Alledius 5, 118
Allobroga 7, 214
Allobrogicis 8, 13
alnum 3, 266
aloës 6, 181
Alpemque 10, 152
Alpes 10, 166
Alpibus 13, 162
alpha 14, 209
alta 4, 131. 6, 431. 14, 88
altâ 3, 69 136
altæ 6, 31
altaque 8, 131
altaria 8, 156. 12, 94. 13, 89
altaribus 12, 119
altè 3, 256
alter 3, 132 149 246. 4, 11. 6, 427. 7, 95. 9, 66 145. 10, 28 30. 11, 63 *twice*. 12, 115. 13, 72. 14, 33 62
altera 3, 255. 6, 148 440 495. 7, 16. 9, 133. 14, 141 170 309. 15, 73
alterius 6, 17 341. 10, 210. 11, 167. 14, 131. 15, 39
alternaque 6, 268
alternum 12, 31
alti 6, 385 415. 7, 125
altilis 5, 115 168
altior 6, 492. 10, 106. 13, 173
altis 6, 607. 8, 106. 10, 36
altisoni 11, 179
alto 8, 40. 14, 185
altos 10, 150 176
altum 1, 16. 6, 502 634

alveolis 5, 88
alveolos 7, 73
alveus 12, 30
alumni 11, 98
alumnos 6, 609
alumnus 1, 20. 14, 247
alvo 5, 7
alutâ 14, 282
alutæ 7, 192
amans 3, 228
amant 6, 112
amanti 6, 208
amantis 6, 209
amara 13, 247
amaras 2, 30
amat 6, 253 608. 10, 320
amatæ 2, 241
amati 3, 186
amator 2, 168
amatorem 6, 548
amatur 6, 143
amaturus 6, 201
amaverit 10, 220
amavi 10, 68
ambæ 10, 328
ambiguæ 8, 80
ambit 16, 48
ambitio 8, 135
ambitiosa 3, 182
ambitiosi 7, 50
ambo 2, 153. 9, 66
ambos 10, 227
ambrosiusque 6, 77
ambulat 6, 305
amens 14, 94
ames 6, 62. 7, 9
amet 6, 404. 12, 130
amethystina 7, 136
ametur 6, 75. 12, 130
amicæ 1, 62. 3, 12. 4, 20. 6, 455. 7, 82
amicas 6, 353, 481
amici 1, 33. 3, 1 87 101 112. 4, 88. 6, 346. 8, 152. 9, 62. 10, 234. 12, 16. 14, 65. 15, 134
amicis 1, 146. 5, 108 113 146
amicitia 6, 558
amicitiæ 4, 75. 5, 14
amico 3, 57. 5, 32 173. 7, 74. 12, 96. 14, 235
amicos 6, 313 510. 10, 46. 16, 28
amictu 2, 82
amictus 1, 142
amicum 3, 116 121 279. 5, 140
amicus 2, 134. 3, 107. 5, 134. 6, 214. 9, 130. 13, 15 60
amissa 13, 134
amnem 6, 522
amnes 10, 177
amnibus 8, 170
amnis 13, 69
amœni 3, 4
amomo 4, 108. 8, 159
amor 14, 139 238
amore 4, 114
amorem 6, 275. 14, 227
Amphion 6, 174
ampla 12, 10
amplectitur 10, 141
amplexu 6, 65. 9, 75
amplior 6, 629. 14, 171
ampliùs 5, 148. 6, 119
Amydone 3, 69
an 2, 121. 6, 61 75 473. 7, 141 142. 9, 43. 10, 100. 11, 34 *twice*. 13, 18 153 203. 14, 18 265. 15, 89
annon 1, 154
anabathra 7, 46
Anchemoli 7, 235
Anchisæ 7, 234
Anci 5, 57
ancilibus 2, 126
ancillâ 6, 119. 8, 259
ancillarum 12, 117
ancillas 6, 320
ancipitem 11, 32
ancipites 5, 146
ancipiti 14, 272
Ancon 4, 40
ἄνδρα 9, 37
Andro 3, 70
Andromachen 6, 503
anguem 1, 43
anguilla 5, 103
anguis 14, 241
angulos 6, 579. 13, 74
angusta 3, 165. 6, 357
angustâ 10, 93
angustæ 9, 127. 10, 117
angustam 3, 90
angusto 10, 169
angustos 6, 78
angustum 12, 55
anheles 6, 37
animâ 1, 83
animæ 2, 156. 3, 261. 6, 501. 8, 254. 10, 163
animal 1, 141
animalia 8, 56. 12, 2. 14, 76. 15, 99
animalibus 15, 11 173
animam 6, 631 654. 8, 83. 10, 281. 12, 57
animas 4, 152. 6, 629. 9, 122. 14, 16. 15, 94 149
animi 4, 91. 6, 190 613. 8, 24 140. 9, 18. 10, 240. 13, 190. 14, 119
animis 2, 139. 15, 52
animisque 12, 83
animo 1, 152 169. 6, 180. 11, 15. 13, 195. 14, 329
animorum 10, 350
animos 1, 89. 6, 285. 7, 34 85. 14, 33
animum 2, 12. 6, 97. 10, 357. 13, 106. 14, 15 265. 15, 149
animus 3, 50. 6, 207. 7, 57
annalibus 2, 102
anne 4, 78. 7, 179 199. 10, 207. 15, 122
anni 11, 72. 13, 88
annis 3, 282. 10, 239. 13, 58
anno 1, 117. 11, 53
annona 9, 100
annos 4, 129. 6, 199. 7, 39 235. 8, 229. 10, 188 249. 13, 17. 14, 48
annosam 11, 119
annotet 14, 195
annua 6, 480. 16, 39
annuet 8, 153
annuit 3, 318
annulus 7, 140. 10, 166. 11, 43 129
annum 3, 225. 6, 521
annus 6, 192. 7, 242. 14, 10 197. 16, 42
ansere 6, 540
anseribus, anseris 5, 114
Antæum 3, 89
ante 1, 169. 2, 44. 3, 111 243. 4, 40. 5, 56 114 148. 6, 390 417 428 566 590. 7, 143. 8, 11 22 61 144 156 228. 9, 108. 10, 191 268 339. 11, 188 190. 12, 113. 14, 255 320
ante alpha et beta 14, 209
antè, *adverb*, 6, 227 632
antennas 12, 19
Anticatones 6, 338
Anticyra 13, 97
Antigones 8, 229
Antilochi 10, 253
Antiochus 3, 98
Antiphates 14, 20
antiqua 15, 33
antiquæ 14, 270
antiquaria 6, 454
antiqui 15, 109
antiquis 1, 138. 6, 45. 16, 15

antiquissime 6, 393
antiqua 6, 529. 7, 72. 10, 336. 13, 149
antiquum 6, 21
antistes 2, 113
Antium 10, 123
Antonius 8, 105
antris 13, 41
antro 4, 21. 6, 328. 7, 59
antrum 1, 8
Anubis 6, 534
anxia 4, 149. 10, 290
anxietas 13, 211
anxietate 7, 57
anxius 10, 80
Aonidum 7, 59
aper 5, 116. 11, 138. 15, 162
aperire 4, 110. 9, 98
aperit 6, 467
aperta 6, 392
apertæ 7, 103
apertius 4, 69
aperto 6, 18
apex 12, 72
Apicius 4, 23. 11, 3
apium 8, 226
apium (*for* apum) examen 13, 68
aplustre 10, 136
Apollo 1, 128. 13, 203
Apollinis 7, 37
appellas 7, 158
appellat 9, 64
apponere 9, 98
appositam 7, 192
Appula prædia 9, 55
Appula, *proper name*, 6, 64
Appulia 4, 27
apri 5, 167. 15, 162
apros 1, 141
aprum 1, 23
aptam 12, 39
apti 15, 145
aptior 6, 581
aptissima 10, 349
aptusque 7, 58
apud 6, 91 395 489. 11, 137. 15, 31
aquæ 3, 19
aquam 3, 198. 5, 52
aquarius 6, 332
aquas 6, 528
aquilam 14, 197
aquilas 8, 52
Aquilone Decembri 9, 68
Aquino 3, 319
aquis 11, 63
ara 2, 89
arâ 8, 13. 15, 115
Arabarches 1, 130
arabat 14, 160
Arachne 2, 56
aræ 12, 7
araque 13, 37
arum 1, 44. 6, 307 390. 10, 83 268
aramque 14, 219
aranea 14, 61
aras 1, 114. 3, 145. 6, 344. 12, 112. 13, 219
aratris 2, 74
aratro 7, 49. 8, 246. 10, 270. 13, 65. 14, 181
arbiter 8, 79
arbitrio 13, 177
arbor 3, 16
arbore 11, 117. 14, 80
arboribus 12, 105
arboris 6, 545. 12, 32
arbusta 14, 144
arca 10, 25
arcâ 1, 90. 3, 143 181. 6, 363. 11, 26. 14, 259
Arcadico 7, 160
arcæ 13, 74
arcana 2, 61. 13, 73
arcanâ 15, 141
arcanam 6, 543
arcano 2, 125. 14, 102
arcanum 9, 116
arce 3, 192. 10, 307. 14, 87. 15, 146
arcem 4, 145
arcessere 11, 17
archetypos 2, 7
Archigene 13, 98
Archigenen 6, 236. 14, 252
archimagiri 9, 109
arcto 3, 236
arcu 10, 136
arcum 6, 174
arcus 3, 11. 13, 82
ardeat 1, 45. 6, 209
ardebant 6, 618
ardebit 3, 201. 10, 27
ardens 1, 165. 6, 129. 11, 6 155. 13, 14
ardent 1, 156. 6, 139. 14, 309
ardente 14, 118
ardentem 10, 253
ardenti 2, 165. 3, 234. 14, 22. 15, 81
ardentibus 12, 22. 15, 52
ardentis 10, 130
arderet 4, 139
ardet 2, 70. 3, 215. 6, 142. 9, 96. 10, 62. 15, 35
ardor 6, 317
arena 3, 55
arena 1, 157. 4, 109. 8, 206. 14, 299. 16. 6 47
arenæ 3, 34. 6, 217 251
arenam 2, 144
aretalogus 15, 16
argentea 6, 24 538
argenteus 11, 128
argenti 3, 220. 6, 355. 8, 123. 9, 141. 10, 19. 11, 41 108
argento 12, 49
argentum 1, 76. 7, 133. 9, 31. 12, 43. 14, 62 291
argillam 4, 134
arguerint 1, 105
arguit 13, 138
arguitur 7, 159
argumenta 9, 85
Aricinos 4, 117
arida 6, 144. 14, 61
aristæ 14, 183
aristas 14, 147
Aristotelem 2, 6
arma 2, 159. 8, 124 232 270. 10, 267. 14, 5. 15, 121. 16, 48
armamentaria 13, 83
armaria 7, 11
armati 16, 34
armatis 6, 154
armato 3, 306
armatum 2, 101
Armeniæ 8, 169
Armenio 6, 407
Armenius 2, 164. 6, 550
armenti 8, 109
armentum 12, 106
armigero 1, 92
Armillato 4, 53
armis 4, 93. 6, 264 292. 8, 52 200 221. 11, 108. 13, 168. 15, 155
Arpinas 8, 237 245
arridens 6, 606
Artaxata 2, 170
arte 1, 123. 6, 499. 10, 110. 11, 172. 12, 67. 14, 34.
artem 6, 452. 7, 177
artes 4, 101. 6, 595. 7, 36. 8, 224. 11, 100
artibus 3, 21. 14, 73. 15, 145
artificem 14, 116
artifices 13, 154
artificis 4, 18. 10, 238
artificum 11, 102
artis 6, 560
artocopi 5, 72
Artorius 3, 29
artus 15, 101
arva 6, 410

Arviragus 4, 127
arundinis 10, 21
asellas 6, 469
aselli 11, 97
asello 6, 334
asellum 9, 92
Asiæ 5, 56
Asiam 10, 266
Asiani 7, 14
Asianorum 3, 218
asparagi 11, 69
asparagis 5, 82
aspera 14, 62
aspernatur 4, 4
assæ 14, 208
Assaraci 10, 259
asscendit 1, 82
asse 10, 116
asseculæ 9, 48
assedisse 11, 200
assem 14, 301
assemque 5, 114
assere, *noun*, 3, 245. 7, 132
assibus 11, 145
assidua 14, 118
assidue 9, 36. 13, 172
assiduis 5, 95. 6, 248. 8, 243
assiduo 1, 13. 8, 159
assiduos 3, 8
asspecti 4, 143
asspectu 6, 461
asspersus 5, 104
asspexit, 15, 71
asspice 2, 166. 5, 80. 6, 261. 10, 193 209. 12, 61. 13, 76. 14, 275
asspicere 7, 68
asspiceres 15, 56
asspiciat 14, 69
asspiciendus 10, 241
asspicimus 15, 169
asstringit 8, 148
assueti 15, 167
assurrexerat 13, 55
Assyrio 2, 108
ast 3, 69. 6, 67. 7, 166. 8, 46. 15, 78 165. 16, 48
Astræa 6, 19
astro 6, 570. 10, 313
astrologus 6, 554
astrorum 3, 43. 6, 586
Asturii 3, 212
Asyli 6, 267
asylo 8, 273
at 1, 50. 3, 134 246 264. 4, 120. 6, 363 659. 8, 53 181 267. 9, 27 135. 10, 127 352. 11, 120. 13, 180. 14, 189
atavos 3, 312
Atellanæ 6, 71
Athenæ 7, 205. 10, 127
Athenas 15, 110
Athenis 3, 80. 9, 101
athletis 6, 356
Athos 10, 174
Atlanta 8, 32. 13, 48
Atlas 11, 24
atque 1, 65 67 115 129 130 134 144 150 171. 2, 15 31 38 61 &c.
Atreus 7, 73
atri 13, 51
atria 7, 7 91. 8, 20. 14, 65
Atridem 4, 65
Atrides 6, 660
atris 5, 91
atrocem 2, 12
atrum 6, 350
attegias 14, 196
attendas 10, 251. 11, 16
attendit 6, 66
atteritur 16, 50
Atticus 11, 1
attigerant 8, 252
attigit 14, 106
attollatque 14, 236
attollens 2, 95
attollit 14, 95
attonitæ 4, 77. 6, 316. 7, 67
attonitamque 11, 197
attonitis 8, 239
attonito 15, 13
attonitos 4, 146. 13, 194
attonitus 12, 21. 14, 306
attritâ 13, 242
attritus 6, 108. 8, 16
attulit 3, 75
avaræ 1, 77
avaritiæ 1, 88. 8, 89
avaritiam 14, 108
avari 14, 178
avaro 6, 141
avaros 14, 119 228
avarus 7, 30. 9, 38. 14, 111
aucti 15, 73
auctio 6, 255. 7, 10
auctor 10, 30. 11, 48
auctores 7, 231
auctori 13, 2
auctoribus 8, 216. 14, 33
auctumni 14, 190
auctumno 4, 57. 10, 221
auctumnos 6, 230
auctumnum 11, 76
auctumnus 5, 151
audaces 10, 264
audacia 3, 73. 13, 109
audacius 6, 284
audax 5, 74. 6, 399. 11, 199
aude 1, 73. 13, 161
audeat 16, 9 10 29
audebant 6, 645
audebis 2, 82
audent 2, 2. 5, 131. 6, 97. 13, 234
audeo 1, 153
audere 15, 122
auderet 4, 47
audes 8, 165
audet 10, 175 305. 12, 48. 15, 74
audi 3, 115. 6, 115 220. 11, 64. 12, 24
audiat 7, 166. 11, 169
audiet 9, 108. 14, 280
audio 6, 346. 10, 81
audiret 2, 74
audis 13, 113
audit 6, 481. 7, 108. 8, 191. 13, 158
audita 11, 112. 14, 200
auditor 1, 1 166
auditur 7, 86
avelli 3, 223
avem 7, 32
Aventini 3, 85
aversus 6, 476
averte 11, 181
aves 14, 82
Aufidio 9, 25
augere 3, 189
augur 3, 77. 6, 585
Augusta 6, 118
Augusto 3, 9
Augustum 10, 77
aviam 3, 112
avis 6, 165. 11, 143
aviti 16, 36
aulâ 4, 93. 5, 138. 6, 486
aulæa 6, 67. 10, 39. 14, 263
avos 6, 163. 8, 17
aura 12, 66
aurata 10, 212
auratam 6, 48
auratis 6, 123
aurato 6, 594
auratum 2, 96
aure 1, 104. 4, 86. 11, 59
aurea 3, 108. 8, 207. 15, 4
Aurelia 5, 98
aurem 3, 122. 5, 107. 6, 543. 9, 113. 11, 195
auremque 11, 187
aures 10, 341

aureus 7, 122
auri 8, 123
auribus 6, 459. 11, 169
auriculis 8, 5
auris 10, 215
auro 6, 205. 7, 89. 10, 27. 11, 116
Auroram 10, 2
aurum 1, 10 28. 3, 55. 5, 39 164. 6, 482 589. 7, 243. 12, 129. 14, 298
Auruncæ 1, 20
Aurunci 2, 100
ausa 6, 117
ausæ 7, 206
ausi 8, 235
auspex 10, 336
Auster 4, 59. 5, 100
Austri 6, 517
Austris 12, 69
Austro 14, 268
ausus 1, 129. 6, 345. 11, 67
aut 1, 5 44 53 *twice* 164. 2, 52 97 110. 3, 99 *tw.* 190 191 *tw.* 192 295 *tw.* 7, 233 *tw.* 8, 174 *tw.* 275 *tw.* 14, 255 *tw.* &c.
autem 3, 209. 6, 181. 7, 217. 8, 119. 10, 295 314. 11, 90. 13, 20 196. 14, 83 &c.
Automedon 1, 61
Autonoës 6, 72
αὐτὸς 9, 37
avunculus 6, 615. 14, 43
avus 1, 95. 8, 143
auxiliis 8, 256
auxilio 14, 183
auxilium 15, 150
axe 1, 60. 14, 42
axem 6, 470
axes 4, 117
axis 3, 258. 8, 116

B.

Baca 3, 85
bacchamur 6, 636
Bacchanalia 2, 3
Bacchi 7, 12
bacillo 3, 28
baculo 9, 140
Bæticus 12, 42
Baianæ 12, 80
Baiarum 3, 4
Baias 11, 49
balæna 10, 14
balantem 13, 233
balnea 1, 143. 6, 375 419. 7, 131 178 233. 11, 156 204
balneolum 7, 4
baltea 9, 112
balteus 6, 255. 16, 48
Baptæ 2, 92
barba 1, 25. 10, 226
barbâ 8, 166. 9, 4. 16, 31
barbæ 6, 367
barbam 3, 186. 6, 215. 10, 253. 14, 216
barbara 3, 66. 15, 46
barbarus 6, 158. 10, 138 181
barbato 4, 103. 6, 16. 13, 56
barbatos 14, 12
bardaïcus 16, 13
Baream 3, 116
Bareas 7, 91
bascaudas 12, 46
basia 4, 118. 6, 384
Basilo 7, 146
Basilum 7, 147
Basilus 7, 145. 10, 222
Batavi 8, 51
Bathyllo 6, 63
beatâ 6, 204
beatæ 1, 39
beati 14, 120
beatius 10, 279
beatum 1, 67
Bebriaci 2, 106
Belides 6, 655
bella 14, 242
bellator 13, 168
bellatore 7, 127
bellatorum 8, 10
Bellerophonti 10, 325
belli 2, 103. 12, 110
bellis 5, 31
bello 8, 169
Bellona 4, 124
Bellonæ 6, 512
bellorum 2, 156. 10, 133 281. 14, 72
bellorumque 15, 95
bellum 6, 164
belua 4, 121 127. 7, 77. 10, 158. 11, 126. 12, 104
bene 3, 107. 5, 166. 7, 147 194. 8, 187. 10, 72
Beneventani 5, 46
benigna 10, 301. 12, 64. 14, 34
benigni 16, 4
Beronices 6, 156
beryllo 5, 38
beta, *i. e.* β, 14, 209
bibat 11, 203
bibe 5, 130
bibebant 5, 36
bibebat 9, 117
biberat 12, 47
bibendis 7, 58
bibendum 6, 597
bibet 5, 33
bibimus 9, 128
bibit 1, 49. 2, 95. 6, 432. 10, 250
bibitur 6, 304
Bibulæ 6, 142
bibuntur 10, 25
bidentis 3, 228
bigarum 10, 59
bile 13, 143
bilem 5, 159. 6, 433. 11, 185. 15, 15
bilibres 6, 372
bilis 11, 128
bimembri 13, 64
bina 14, 163
bipedem 9, 92
bipennem 6, 657
bis 5, 164. 6, 137. 14, 324
bis centum 13, 72
Bithyni 7, 15
Bithynice 15, 1
Bithyno 10, 162
blæsis 15, 48
blanda 6, 125 197
blandaque 4, 118
blandæ 9, 36
Blande 8, 40
blandiar 3, 126
Bocchare 5, 90
boletum 14, 8
boletus 5, 147. 6, 621
bombycinus 6, 260
bona 1, 55 59. 5, 2. 8, 24. 10, 3 237
Bonæ Deæ 6, 314
Bonam 2, 86
boni 6, 180. 13, 26
bonis 4, 13. 10, 137. 13, 155
bonorum 8, 260
bonos 8, 92
bonum 13, 180
bonus 5, 109. 6, 211. 8, 72 *twice*. 14, 204. 15, 14
Bootæ 5, 23
bos 2, 123. 10, 268
bove 14, 286
bovem 10, 66
boves 5, 119. 14, 146
bovis 13, 155
boum 8, 108
bracæ 2, 169
Bracatorum 8, 234
brachia 2, 11. 4, 89. 6,

421. 12, 76. 13, 45. 15, 170
bracteolam 13, 152
breve 3, 286. 6, 504. 8, 165
brevem 14, 217
breves 6, 289
brevibus 1, 73. 11, 79. 15, 128
brevior 2, 15. 5, 9. 14, 223
breviorque 6, 505
brevis 3, 226
brevissima 9, 127
breviter 12, 125
Brigantum 14, 196
Britannica 10, 14
Britannice 6, 124
Britanno 4, 126
Britannos 2, 161. 15, 111
Britones 15, 124
Bromium 6, 378
brumâ 9, 67
brumæ 3, 102. 6, 153
brumamque 14, 273
Brute 4, 103
Bruti 14, 43
Brutidius 10, 83
Brutorum 5, 37
Bruttia 9, 14
Brutumque 8, 182
Brutus 14, 43
bubulci 11, 151
bubulco 7, 116
bucca 6, 516
buccâ 3, 262. 10, 195
buccæ 3, 35. 11, 34
buccina 7, 71. 14, 152
buccula 10, 134
bulbi 7, 120
bullâ 13, 33
bullatus 14, 5
busta 3, 32
buxo 14, 194

C.

Caballi 3, 118
caballis 10, 60
caballorum 11, 193
cachinni 10, 31
cachinno 3, 100. 11, 2
cacoëthes 7, 52
Cacus 5, 125
cadat 12, 113. 13, 226
cadaver 3, 32 260. 15, 87
cadavera 8, 252. 10, 186. 15, 60
cadavere 10, 288. 15, 83
cadaveris 14, 78
cadentem 10, 266
caderent 7, 70
caderet 4, 12
cadet 12, 98. 14, 296
cadit 2, 80. 6, 440
caducis 9, 89
caducum 9, 88
cadunt 3, 271. 7, 123
cadurci 7, 221
cadurco 6, 537
cæcâ 10, 351
cæci 12, 51
cæcive 6, 265
cæcos 7, 170
cæcus 4, 116. 13, 94
cæde 4, 154. 6, 48. 10, 112
cædentibus 6, 484
cædere 6, 447. 13, 127
cædibus 8, 243
Cædicio 16, 46
Cædicius 13, 197
cædit 6, 483 484. 7, 213. 8, 156. 10, 60. 13, 194
cæditur 11, 141
cæduntur 2, 13
cælataque 11, 103
cælati 12, 47
cælator 9, 145
cæpe 15, 9
cærula 13, 164
cærulea 2, 97
cærulei 14, 128
cæruleos 15, 7
cæsa 10, 120
Cæsar 4, 135. 8, 171. 14, 330
Cæsare 7, 1
Cæsaris 4, 51. 5, 4. 6, 338. 10, 86 330. 12, 106
cæsariem 13, 165
cæsi 8, 217
Cæsonia 6, 616
xαὶ 6, 195
Caietæ 14, 87
calamos 7, 27. 13, 80
calathisque 2, 54
calcas 6, 312
calcatamque 5, 31
calcem 3, 295
calcemus 10, 86
calcent 15, 60
calceus 1, 119. 3, 149. 16, 14
calcibus 1, 43
calcor 3, 248
calculus 9, 40. 11, 132
calendis 9, 53
calentem 11, 187
calentia 11, 70
Calenum 1, 69
calet 6, 149. 10, 218
calicem 1, 57. 5, 47
calices 8, 168. 11, 145
calida 6, 369
calidaque 6, 527
calidæ 5, 63. 6, 549. 11, 81. 15, 28
calidi 9, 14
calidum 6, 121
caligantesque 6, 31
caligas 16, 24
caligatus 3, 322
caligo 6, 556 613
callebat 4, 142
callidus 1, 123. 6, 422. 12, 47
Calliope 4, 34
calorem 12, 98
Calpe 14, 279
caluerunt 1, 83
Calvinæ 3, 133
Calvine 13, 5
calvo 4, 38. 6, 533
Camenas 7, 2
Camenis 3, 16
Camerinos 7, 90
Camerinus 8, 38
Camilli 2, 154. 16, 15
caminis 10, 61
camino 14, 118
cammarus 5, 84
Campania 10, 283
campi 2, 132
campis 8, 242
campo 1, 19. 2, 106
campum 16, 37
canâ 14, 10
candelæ 3, 287
candelam 9, 98
candida 3, 30 216. 6, 154 526. 10, 345. 12, 72
candiduli 10, 355
canebat 15, 26
canem 6, 418. 15, 8
canentem 2, 64
canet, *pro* canescit, 14, 144
cani 7, 111. 12, 32
canibus 8, 34. 14, 77
canini 5, 11
canino 10, 271. 14, 64
canis 9, 104
canistris 5, 74
canities 3, 26. 10, 208
canna 5, 89
Cannarum 10, 165. 11, 198
Cannis 2, 155. 7, 163
Canopi 1, 26
Canopo 6, 84. 15, 46
canoris 7, 18
canoro 11, 162
cantabat 7, 211
Cantaber 15, 108
cantabit 7, 153. 10, 22
cantabitur 11, 178

cantandum 4, 45
cantante 10, 210
cantare 6, 74. 7, 59
cantat 7, 194. 10, 178
cantaverat 2, 118
cantavit 8, 220
cantet 6, 398
cantharus 3, 205
cantu 6, 379
cantum 9, 107
cantus 6, 610. 9, 150. 14, 46
Canusinam 6, 150
capacem 11, 41. 12, 41
capaces 1, 63. 5, 37. 15, 144
capaci 8, 6
capella 5, 155
capellæ 15, 12
Capenam 3, 11
capessas 8, 270
capessunt 14, 242
capi 4, 69
capiendi 1, 55
capiendisque 15, 145
capiendo 6, 580
capies 4, 126
capillato 5, 30
capilli 6, 493. 11, 149. 15, 137
capillis 6, 490. 16, 31
capis 5, 13. 9, 88
capistro 6, 43
capit 10, 148. 11, 169 195
capiti 3, 246 252
capitique 11, 127
capitis 6, 49 301. 13, 174. 14, 258. 15, 23
Capito 8, 93
Capitolia 10, 65. 14, 91
Capitolinam 6, 387
Capitolinis 2, 145
capiturque 15, 78
capiunt 7, 78
Cappadoces 7, 15
capreæ 11, 182
capream 14, 81
Caprearum 10, 93
Capreis 10, 72
caprum 1, 76
capsæ 10, 117
capta 6, 103
captas 2, 160
captat 16, 56
captata 5, 98
captator 5, 98
captatore 6, 40
captatori 10, 202
captatoribus 12, 114
captivis 7, 201
captivorum 10, 280
captivus 10, 136
capto 8, 109
captos 7, 84
captum 5, 162
caput 1, 126. 3, 33 236. 5, 172. 6, 17 207 391 503 524 538 622. 7, 161. 8, 55. 9, 98 133. 10, 62 199 286. 11, 97. 12, 49. 14, 58 194
cara 9, 100
carbone 10, 131. 13, 116
carcer 10, 276. 14, 24
carcere 1, 73. 3, 314. 5, 101. 6, 561. 10, 181 239. 12, 123
carceris 13, 245
cardiaco 5, 32
cardine 4, 63
careas 3, 56
carebis 14, 156
carens 7, 57
carentem 8, 5. 10, 357. 14, 69
caret 1, 59
Carfinia 2, 69
carina 2, 109
carinas 10, 264
carior 10, 350
cariturus 6, 39
carmen 6, 636. 7, 55 82
carmenque 6, 133
carmina 3, 207. 7, 28. 11, 179. 15, 117
carmine 7, 63
carne 7, 76. 11, 85. 14, 98. 15, 88
carnem 2, 116
carnibus 15, 13
carnifices 8, 175
Carpathium 14, 278
carpentis 9, 132
carpento 8, 147
Carpophoro 6, 199
carptores 9, 110
Carrinatis 7, 205
Carthagine 6, 171. 10, 277
caruisse 6, 564. 11, 53
caruit 10, 287
carum 5, 140
carus 3, 53
Carus 1, 36
casa 6, 154
casæ 14, 167
casibus 13, 86
Cassandra 10, 262
casside 10, 134
cassidis 7, 33
Cassi 5, 37
cassis 11, 103
castas 6, 287
castella 14, 196
castigabis 14, 54
castigas 2, 9
castigat 6, 455. 14, 126
castigata 2, 35
casto 10, 324
castora 12, 34
Castora 14, 260
Castore 13, 152
castra 4, 135. 6, 419 575. 8, 12 248. 10, 95. 16, 2
castravit 10, 307
castris 6, 171
castrorum 6, 561. 11, 87. 14, 198. 16, 15
castrorumque 16, 55
castum 10, 300
casu 13, 132
casulam 11, 153
casulis 9, 61. 14, 179
casum 1, 90. 15, 134
casurus 11, 13
casus 10, 107. 13, 9. 15, 95 119
casus, *genit.* 3, 273
casus, *acc. pl.* 3, 214. 12, 17
catellæ 6, 654
catelli 6, 551
catello 9, 61
catena 13, 175
catenæ 3, 309. 14, 23
catenatæ 3, 304
cathedra 1, 65. 9, 52
cathedræ 7, 203
cathedras 6, 91
cathedris 7, 47
Catienæ 3, 133
Catilina 2, 27. 8, 231. 10, 288
Catilinam 14, 41
Catinensi 8, 16
catino 11, 109
catinum 6, 343
Cato 2, 40
Catonem 11, 90
Cattis 4, 147
Catuli 2, 146
Catulla 10, 322
Catullam 2, 49
Catulli 8, 186. 13, 111
Catullo 4, 113. 12, 29
Catullus 12, 37 93
Catulus 3, 30
cavat 6, 248
cauda 7, 212
caudâ 5, 82
cavea 14, 247
cavebis 8, 37
caveo 11, 130

cavet 3, 283. 9, 40. 14, 274
cavi 7, 111
caulibus 6, 18
caulis, *nominative*, 1, 134. 5, 87
caupo 9, 108
caupone 6, 591
causa 2, 134. 6, 202 242. 8, 215. 9, 91. 11, 11. 14, 226 290. 16, 19
causâ 14, 105
causæ 7, 155. 13, 109. 14, 173
causam 11, 32
causas 2, 51. 3, 315. 8, 48 84. 10, 139 278. 14, 192
causasque 3, 147
causidici 1, 32. 10, 121
causidicis 7, 106
causidicorum 7, 113 148
causidicos 15, 111
causidicum 7, 136
causidicus 6, 439
causis 9, 119. 13, 182
cauta 6, 348
cautus 6, 661. 7, 163
cecideruntque 6, 421
cecidit, *from* cado, 2, 40. 3, 212. 10, 69
cecidit, *from* cædo, 3, 278
ceciditque 10, 287
Cecropiam 2, 92
Cecropides 8, 46 53
Cecropis 6, 187
cedamus 3, 29
cedat 1, 110
cede 2, 131. 7, 219
cedente 3, 239. 4, 56
cedere 11, 50 136
cedit 4, 123. 7, 38. 15, 46
cedo, *indicative*, 6, 57
cedo, *imperative*, (*for* da, dic, rogo) 6, 504. 13, 210
cedunt 6, 438 515
Celæno 8, 130
celare 9, 93
celebrare 9, 25
celebres 7, 3
celebretur 3, 249
celeres 11, 125
celeri 15, 75
cella 7, 28
cellam 6, 122 128
celsi 8, 194
Celso 6, 245
censebunt 6, 500
censeri 8, 2 74
censes 4, 130. 13, 140
censor 9, 142
censore 2, 121
censoris 11, 92. 14, 50
censu 1, 60. 3, 160. 11, 23
censum 3, 140. 6, 362
censura 2, 63. 10, 31
census 5, 57. 10, 13. 13, 7
census, *genitive*, 7, 137. 14, 176 227 304 317. 16, 53
centena 10, 335
centone 6, 121
centum 1, 92 120. 3, 229 250. 6, 518. 7, 113. 8, 85. 14, 275. 15, 6
centurionum 16, 17
ceperat 13, 74
ceperunt 14, 320
cera 7, 238. 13, 88
ceræ 8, 19
ceram 4, 19
ceras 1, 63. 9, 149. 14, 29 191
cercopitheci 15, 4
cerdoni 8, 182
cerdonibus 4, 153
cerebro 14, 57
cerebrum 3, 269
Cererem 3, 320. 9, 24
Cereris 6, 50. 10, 112. 14, 219 263. 15, 141
cerno 13, 64
cernis 4, 127. 6, 573
ceroma 6, 246
ceromatico 3, 68
certa 14, 113
certamine 15, 55
certè 6, 28. 9, 9 73. 10, 94 363. 13, 100. 16, 58
cervæ 12, 120
cervical 6, 353
cervice 1, 64. 6, 207 351. 9, 143. 10, 88
cervicibus 3, 88. 6, 589. 10, 260
cervina 14, 251
cervix 10, 40 120 345. 12, 14
Cesennia 6, 136
cespes 12, 2
cessabit 14, 59
cessant 6, 67 555. 9, 33
cessantia 8, 176
cessare 11, 183
cessaret 5, 17
cessat 6, 498. 13, 211
cesset 13, 23
cessit 4, 63
cetera 9, 70. 12, 25. 14, 107
Cethegi 8, 231
Cethegum 2, 27
Cethegus 10, 287
Cetronius 14, 86 92
ceu 6, 573. 7, 337. 9, 2. 10, 231 236
ceventem 2, 21
cevet 9, 40
Chærippe 8, 96
Chaldæis 6, 553
Chaldæo 10, 94
charta 13, 116
chartæ 1, 18
Charybdi 15, 17
Charybdim 5, 102
Chionem 3, 136
chirographa 13, 137. 16, 41
Chiron 3, 205
chironomon 6, 63
chironomonta 5, 121
chlamyde 2, 258
chlamys 8, 101
choraules 6, 77
chordæ 6, 382. 15, 5
chordas 3, 63
choro 11, 163
chorus 6, 512
Chrysippi 2, 5
Chrysippus 13, 184
Chrysogonum 6, 74
Chrysogonus 7, 176
cibi 10, 203. 11, 99. 15, 98 171
cibo 3, 211. 6, 581. 13, 213
ciboque 5, 49
cibum 6, 428. 10, 229. 14, 255
cibus 3, 233. 5, 14. 14, 79 301
cicadas 9, 69
cicatrix 3, 151
Ciceronem 7, 214. 8, 244
Ciceroni 7, 139
Ciceronis 10, 114
ciconia 14, 74
cicutæ 13, 186
cicutas 7, 206
ciemus 13, 31
Cilicis 4, 121
Cilicum 8, 94
Cimbri 15, 124
Cimbros 8, 249 251
cinædis 14, 30
cinædo 4, 106
cinædos 2, 10
κίναιδος 9, 37
cincinnus 6, 492
cineres 8, 146. 11, 44
cinerum 10, 144
cinis 1, 171
Circeis 4, 140
Circenses 10, 81

Circensibus 3, 223. 11, 53
Circes 15, 21
circi 10, 37
circo 6, 588. 8, 59 118. 9, 144
circuit 9, 8
circum, *num*, 3, 65
circumagas 9, 81
circumagat 7, 164
circumagunt 5, 23
circumdatus 6, 533
circumdedit 6, 458
circumducitur 1, 122
circumducto 10, 280
circumligat 7, 89
circumlita 9, 14
circumscribere 14, 237
circumscripserit 10, 222
circumscriptorem 15, 136
circumsilit 10, 218
circumspice 8, 96
circumspicit 7, 20
circus 11, 195
Cirrhæ 7, 64
Cirrhæi 13, 79
cirro 13, 165
cista 3, 206. 6, 44
cistas 7, 11
citabere 8, 80
citari 2, 43
citato 1, 60
cithari 6, 391
citharam 8, 230
citharœdi 7, 212
citharœdo 8, 198
citharœdus 6, 76. 10, 211
citiùs 1, 125. 4, 134. 10, 225. 14, 31. 15, 19. 16, 32
citò 1, 34. 9, 146. 11, 13. 14, 27 177
cive 10, 278
civem 3, 3. 12, 121. 14, 70. 15, 156
civilia 2, 51. 7, 106
civilis 2, 103
civiliter 5, 112
civis 2, 105. 4, 90. 6, 559. 8, 28
clade 4, 84. 10, 244. 15, 114
clamant 1, 12
clamante 4, 75
clamantem 2, 37
clamat 6, 174 638. 8, 29. 9, 63. 14, 293
clamatur 2, 90
clament 9, 106
clames 6, 283
clamor 6, 328. 11, 199
clamore 10, 215. 13, 31. 14, 55. 15, 53
clamoso 9, 144
clamosum 8, 186
clamosus 14, 191
clara 8, 61. 12, 74
clarâ 8, 151
claramque 8, 139
claras 4, 151
clari 3, 178
clarique 4, 125
clarum 11, 95
clarus 2, 129
classibus 10, 175
classis 7, 151. 14, 277
claude 7, 26. 9, 104
claudenda 13, 129
claudentem 12, 96
claudere 14, 322
clauderet 3, 19. 6, 4
claudit 3, 131
clauditur 13, 156. 15, 139
Claudius 5, 147. 6, 115. 14, 330
clave 15, 158
clavorum 16, 25
clausa 3, 242
clausam 1, 124
clausis 3, 303
clausit 6, 129. 10, 17
clauso 3, 185. 4, 21
clausoque 6, 68
claustra 8, 261
clausus 6, 154. 10, 170
clavus 3, 248
Cleanthus 2, 7
clementia 1, 17. 6, 160
Cleopatra 2, 109
cliens 9, 72. 10, 161
clientem 5, 16
clientes 1, 132. 3, 188
clienti 5, 64
clientis 3, 125. 9, 59
Clio 7, 7
Clitumni 12, 13
clivoque 6, 650
clivosæ 5, 55
cloaca 5, 105
Clodius 2, 27. 6, 345
Clotho 9, 135
clune 11, 164
clunem 2, 21. 6, 334
clunibus 5, 167
Cluviam 2, 49
Cluvienus 1, 80
clypeis 2, 126. 14, 242
clypeo 8, 201. 11, 106
Clytæmnestram 6, 656
Coa 8, 101
coactæ 6, 134
coactas 14, 135
coacto 13, 133
coactos 4, 146
coccina 3, 283
Coelite 8, 264
coctæque 6, 472
coctumque 6, 133
codice 2, 57. 7, 110. 10, 236
Codri 1, 2
Codro 3, 203
Codrus 3, 208
coëgerunt 15, 121
coëgit 6, 423
cœlesti 15, 146
cœli 6, 394 545. 13, 83 224. 14, 95 294. 15, 85
cœlicolarum 13, 42
cœlo 2, 25 40. 6, 283. 11, 27
cœloque 6, 11 637. 9, 47. 10, 366
cœlum 1, 38. 2, 25. 3, 78 84. 6, 623. 11, 62. 12, 18
coëmti 14, 293
cœna 2, 120. 5, 24 85. 11, 78 141. 14, 170
cœnâ 6, 641
cœnacula 10, 18
cœnæ 1, 133. 4, 30. 5, 9. 9, 44. 10, 230. 14, 130. 15, 41
cœnam 3, 273. 6, 202. 15, 14
cœnandi 5, 166. 11, 120
cœnare 3, 168. 14, 13
cœnas 1, 145. 5, 117
cœnat 3, 142. 11, 1 12
cœnatio 7, 183
cœnavit 1, 95. 10, 235
cœnes 5, 112
cœnet 8, 85
cœnis 10, 362
cœnosi 3, 266
cœnula 3, 167
cœperat 4, 154. 6, 106. 10, 264
cœpere 13, 120
cœperit 14, 217
cœperunt 6, 372
cœpisset 6, 113
cœpit 3, 114. 6, 434. 12, 34 99
cœpta 13, 145
cœptum 9, 79
coërcet 8, 236
cœtus 6, 399. 7, 239
cogaris 5, 160
cogat 3, 291. 5, 73
cogebat 15, 100
cogente 8, 193. 11, 7
cogetur 7, 18
coginur 3, 189

cogit 14, 124
cogitque 13, 222
cogitat 6, 39. 13, 209
cogitur 6, 479. 13, 216
cognata 5, 103
cognatis 11, 84. 15, 160
cognatorum 11, 86
cognita 12, 26
cognitio 16, 18
cognitione 6, 485. 7, 228
cognitus 13, 9
cognosce 3, 288
cognoscere 6, 474
cohibe 6, 347
cohibere 5, 71
cohors 6, 515. 8, 127. 10, 18. 13, 173. 16, 20
cohortem 5, 28. 14, 305
cohortes 7, 164. 10, 94. 12, 109
cohortis 1, 58
coitus 10, 204
colaphum 9, 5
colat 15, 2
Colchide 6, 643
colenti 14, 103
colimus 3, 193
coliphia 2, 53
colis 7, 37
colit 4, 61. 10, 116. 15, 38
colitur 1, 115. 3, 173
collactea 6, 308
collapsa 8, 77
collata 15, 155
collega 3, 130. 8, 197 253. 11, 92
collem 3, 71
colles 6, 296
collibus 9, 131. 14, 179
colligat 4, 132
collige 6, 146. 13, 191
colligit 13, 146
colligo 11, 196
Collinâ 6, 291
collo 2, 41 85. 3, 68. 6, 458. 8, 66. 14, 146
collum 3, 88. 10, 269
collusore 9, 61
collyria 6, 579
color 7, 155. 14, 294
colorem 5, 75. 6, 280
colores 12, 90
coloris 9, 29
colosso 8, 230
colubræ 5, 103
colubris 6, 29
coluerunt 2, 91
coluit 16, 39
columbæ 3, 202. 6, 549
columbas 2, 63
columna 14, 307
columnæ 1, 13
columnas 6, 590. 14, 60
columnis 7, 182. 8, 77
colunt 11, 192. 15, 76
colus 14, 249
coma 2, 15
comæ 9, 13
comas 6, 496. 11, 187
comedam 13, 84
comedit 3, 294
comedunt 1, 138. 2, 53
comes 3, 47. 4, 84
comesa 1, 34
cometem 6, 407
cominùs 4, 99
comis 2, 96
comitantibus 1, 89
comitata est 6, 82
comite 6, 20 119
comitem 16, 55
comites 1, 119. 3, 35. 6, 353 469. 7, 107 142
comitum 1, 46. 3, 284. 7, 44. 8, 127
Commagenus 6, 550
commendare 6, 397
commendat 11, 208
commendet 16, 5
commercia 2, 166
commiserat 9, 96
commisit 6, 459
commissa 5, 29. 7, 10. 9, 93. 10, 337. 14, 310
committas 1, 163
committe 12, 57. 13, 125
committere 6, 378
committit 6, 436
committitur 5, 39. 13, 1
committunt 13, 104
commoda 9, 89. 16, 7
commodat 7, 40
commota 3, 317
commune 3, 182. 9, 124
communi 6, 4. 7, 55. 15, 157
communia 8, 177. 13, 140. 16, 7
communis 8, 73. 15, 148
comœda 3, 100
comœdi 6, 73
comœdia 5, 157
comœdis 6, 396
comœdus 3, 94
compage 6, 618
compagibus 6, 502
compago 3, 304
comparat 6, 436. 11, 130. 14, 20
comparo 12, 121. 13, 66
compede 11, 80
compedibus 10, 182
compesce 1, 160
compita 9, 112. 15, 42
complexibus 6, 279
componere 9, 110
componis 7, 25
componit 3, 263. 7, 185
componitur 3, 10
componunt 6, 244
compositive 6, 13
composuit 14, 253
computat 6, 199 651. 9, 40. 10, 249
computet 1, 117
conata 13, 210
conatus 3, 166. 10, 6
concedas 12, 115
concedatur 1, 170
concedet 14, 7
concentus 10, 215
concepta 11, 168
concessit 10, 316
concessum 13, 235
conchâ 6, 304
conchas 6, 419
conche 3, 293
conchem 14, 131
conchylia 3, 81. 8, 101
concidere 6, 414
conciditur 4, 130
concilio 4, 145
conciperet 8, 42
concipis 10, 5.
concipitur 12, 104
concisum 14, 291
concisus 3, 300
conclamant 7, 167
concordia 1, 116. 2, 47. 6, 231. 10, 297. 15, 159
concubitu 2, 30. 6, 536
concubitus 6, 318
concumbat 6, 406
concumbunt 6, 191
concurrentia 15, 19
concurritur 15, 53
concussere 10, 328
concutere 6, 22
concutitur 3, 101
condire 11, 19. 14, 18
condit 6, 587. 7, 185
conditâ 2, 141
conditor 11, 178. 15, 148
conducendaque 6, 558
conducendo 15, 112
conducendusque 2, 114
conducere 3, 31. 7, 4
conducis 3, 225
conducit 6, 352 353 597
conducta 8, 43. 11, 46
conductâ 7, 143

conductas 1, 108
conducto 7, 46
conductum 13, 145
conductus 6, 332 586
conducunt 3, 38
conduplicare 14, 229
coneris 10, 205
confer 13, 144 147 154
conferat 3, 216. 7, 36
conferet 3, 51. 14, 223
conferre 7, 206. 10, 302
conferret 12, 33
conferri 12, 21
confert 1, 106. 8, 94
configite 6, 173
confirmant 13, 107
confisus 10, 11. 12, 58
confiteor 6, 639
conflare 13, 153
confundas 6, 284
confundat 7, 68
confusus 3, 1
congesta 10, 12
conjectat 5, 163
conjuge 1, 124. 5, 77. 6, 212. 8, 128. 12, 45. 13, 50
conjugii 8, 219
conjugis 6, 255 313 510. 10, 242
conjugis, *for* viri, 6, 85
conjugium 9, 80. 10, 352. 11, 29
conjungere 15, 153
conjux, *for* vir, 6, 98
conopeo 6, 80
conor 6, 644
conscendere 6, 98
conscia 6, 271. 13, 193. 14, 28
conscius 3, 49. 6, 339
consedere 7, 115
consederit 13, 68
consensu 16, 21
considerat 6, 482
considere 4, 34
consilia 7, 172
consilio 3, 162. 4, 145. 6, 497
consilium 1, 16. 4, 18 78 86. 9, 124. 10, 346
consistas 3, 296
conspecta 2, 81
conspectius 8, 140
conspectum 10, 230
conspexit 3, 101
conspicitur 12, 72
conspicuæ 10, 125
conspicuum 4, 54 115
conspicuus 6, 374
conspuiturque 7, 112
constabit 7, 188
constant 6, 166. 14, 258
constanti 6, 93
constantia 2, 105. 13, 77 237
constare 14, 17
constat 6, 626. 7, 77
constent 6, 365. 7, 45
constet 7, 230
constitit 6, 123
constituebat 3, 12
constituit 6, 487
constratum 10, 175
constrictus 5, 84
consuetis 5, 74
consuetudo 7, 51
consul 7, 197. 8, 148 236. 10, 41
consulat 14, 317
consule, *noun*, 5, 30. 7, 198. 8, 23. 10, 122. 13, 17. 15, 27
consule, *verb*, 11, 33
consulibus 11, 199
consulis 8, 262. 11, 86
consulit 6, 396 565 574 590
consulitur 6, 575
consume 4, 68. 13, 160
consumere 14, 128
consumitur 11, 47
consumpserit 1, 4
consumpta 2, 155
consumptis 8, 185
consurgit 6, 507
consuto 3, 150
contacta 5, 128
contagio 2, 78
contemnas 9, 99 120
contemnere 3, 145. 6, 22. 9, 123. 10, 123. 13, 75. 14, 100
contemnit 3, 288
contemnunt 2, 35. 5, 102
contempserat 6, 90
contempseris 14, 48
contempsit 6, 90
contempto 14, 232
contemptor 6, 342
contenta 6, 54. 15, 83
contentaque 13, 47
contentæ 3, 277
contentam 3, 314
contenti 14, 179
contentos 2, 161
contentum 13, 243
contentus 7, 79. 9, 9. 10, 172. 13, 133
contentusque 3, 170
conterit 6, 225 350
contexere 14, 27
contexit 3, 195
contigerit 6, 49
contigit 5, 164. 6, 564. 7, 122. 13, 7
continet 5, 100. 10, 80
contingat 6, 217. 10, 341
contingens 11, 62
contingere 6, 50. 7, 60. 8, 7
contingi 6, 288
contingis 8, 28
contingunt 14, 184
continuis 10, 190. 11, 207
continuò 6, 493. 13, 191 219. 14, 243
contra, *preposition*, 3, 290. 4, 89. 8, 138. 16, 33 34
contra, *adverb*, 1, 160. 6, 644. 9, 12 91. 13, 120
contraque 16, 34
contracta 11, 203
contrahat 11, 185
contrahit 6, 174
contrarius 9, 21. 10, 30
contulit 8, 240. 10, 265
contum 2, 150
contumque 10, 20
contundere 13, 128
conturbat 7, 129
convallem 16, 36
convelle 3, 321
convenerat 6, 281
conveniat 10, 348
convenit 7, 136. 15, 164
conveniunt 9, 132
conventum 6, 25
conventus 8, 129
conversus 4, 120
convicia 3, 237
convictus 11, 4
conviva 5, 74 161. 9, 10. 11, 60
convivâ 5, 25
convivæ 3, 250. 6, 424
convivam 11, 130
convivia 1, 141. 5, 82. 11, 150 177. 13, 42
convomit 6, 101
convulsaque 1, 12
cophino 6, 542
cophinus 3, 14
copia 1, 87. 10, 9
Copti 15, 28
Coptos 15, 35
coquere 15, 167
coram 6, 140. 8, 9. 10, 22. 11, 47 59
Coranum 16, 54
corbibus 11, 73
Corbulo 3, 251
Corcyræa 15, 25
corda 15, 131

corde 7, 52. 16, 23
Corinthi, *proper name*, 8, 197
Corinthum 8, 113
corio 13, 155
corium 14, 204
Cornelia 6, 167
cornice 10, 247
cornicines 3, 34. 10, 44 214
cornicini 2, 118
cornu 2, 90. 6, 314. 12, 9
cornua 13, 165. 14, 199
Coro 14, 268
corona 6, 320. 19, 138
coronæ 8, 226. 10, 39. 15, 50
coronam 6, 51
coronas 9, 85. 12, 87. 13, 149
coronata 13, 63
coronati 5, 36. 11, 97
coronatum 6, 297
corpora 2, 139. 12. 117. 13, 230. 14, 16 266
corpore 2, 75. 6, 235 605. 9, 19. 10, 217 356. 13, 92 178. 14, 51. 15, 91. 16, 53
corporibus 3, 259. 15, 106
corporis 10, 296 321
corpus 3, 48. 7, 62
corpuscula 10, 173
corripias 10, 292
corripies 14, 54
corrosis 15, 80
corrumpunt 14, 32
corrupta 6, 180
corruptor 1, 77. 4, 8
corruptore 6, 233
corruptoris 10, 304
corruptus 6, 541
Corsica 5, 92
corvi 8, 252
Corvine 12, 1 93
Corvinum 8, 5 7
Corvinus 1, 108
corvis 2, 63
Corum 10, 180
corvo 7, 202
coruscat 3, 254. 12, 6
Corybanta 5, 25
Corycia 14, 267
Corydon 9, 102 *twice*
corymbos 6, 52
Corythæ 8, 62
cosmetæ 6, 477
Cosmi 8, 86
Cosso 10, 202
Cossum 3, 184
Cossus 7, 144. 8, 21
cothurnis 6, 506. 15, 29
cothurno 7, 72
cothurnum 6, 634
Cotta 5, 109. 7, 95
cottana 3, 83
coturnix 12, 97
Cotytto 2, 92
coxa 10, 227
coxæ 6, 321
coxam 15, 66
crambe 7, 154
cras 2, 132. 3, 23. 5, 33. 14, 310
crassa 11, 158
crassique 9, 29
crasso 13, 163
crassoque 10, 50
Crassos 10, 108
crassum 3, 150
crate 11, 82
cratera 12, 44
cratere 2, 87
crebrum 6, 584
credam 1, 51. 16, 31
credamus 6, 643. 8, 207
credant 13, 87
credas 3, 7. 5, 156. 6, 504. 14, 149 203. 15, 118
credat 10, 361. 15, 37 142
crede 8, 83. 13, 175. 14, 220
credebant 13, 54
credent 6, 554
credere 4, 70. 5, 5 152
crederet 12, 20
crediderim 15, 21
crediderint 15, 171
credidit 10, 184
credimus 4, 53. 10, 176
credis 6, 275. 10, 68 246
credit 14, 119 233 286
credite 6, 630. 8, 126
creditor 7, 108. 11, 10
creditur 3, 93 146. 10, 173. 13, 110
credo 6, 1
credunt 2, 152. 13, 231. 15, 59
creduntur 10, 137
Cremeræ 2, 155
crepat 10, 62
Crepereius 9, 6
crepido 5, 8
crepitat 1, 116
crepitum 3, 108
crepitus 11, 170
crescant 10, 24
crescente 11, 39. 13, 213
crescere 5, 96. 6, 371
crescit 6, 289. 7, 101. 14, 139 *twice*
crescunt 14, 116 117
Cressa 10, 327
Cretæ 14, 270
cretatumque 10, 66
Cretice 2, 67 78
Creticus 8, 38
crimen 6, 23 294 493. 8, 128 141 215. 9, 110. 13, 90 210
crimina 8, 166 266. 13, 104 144. 14, 39
crimine 4, 15. 6, 219 285. 10, 69. 13, 6 24. 14, 238
criminibus 1, 75 167. 13, 239
crine 2, 112
crinem 3, 186. 6, 120 490
crinemque 6, 316
crinibus 6, 164. 7, 70
Crispi 4, 81
Crispine 4, 24
Crispinum 4, 14
Crispinus 1, 27. 4, 1 108
crispo 6, 382
crissantis 6, 322
cristæ 4, 70. 6, 256 422
cristam 13, 233
croceæ 7, 23
crocodilon 15, 2
crocos 7, 208
Crœsi 14, 328
Crœsum 10, 274
cruce 8, 188
crucem 6, 219. 13, 105
cruciatu 10, 286
crucibusque 14, 77
crudaque 8, 223
crudi 11, 76
crudis 2, 73. 6, 203
crudo 15, 83
crudum 1, 143
cruentis 6, 525. 10, 185 316
crumena 11, 38
crura 3, 247. 6, 319. 9, 15. 10, 60. 16, 24
cruraque 8, 115
crure 6, 446
crurisque 6, 256
crus 13, 95
crustas 5, 38
crustula 9, 5
cryptam 5, 106
crystallina 6, 155
cubat 3, 280
cubili 6, 117. 14, 82
cubito 3, 245
cucullos 6, 118
cucurbita 14, 58
cucurri 5, 77
cucurrit 12, 67

cui 1, 166. 3, 49. 5, 54. 6, 166 354 515 *twice* 563. 7, 211. 8, 58. 9, 50 *twice* 54. 10, 330. 11, 136. 12, 72. 14, 105 256 300
cuicumque 6, 412. 13, 56
cuidam 13, 199
cuiquam 3, 119. 8, 178. 14, 6. 15, 55
cuivis 10, 31
cujus 1, 131 153. 2, 148. 3, 155 285 292 293. 4, 82. 5, 34. 6, 7 91 215 558 573. 7, 73 160. 8, 60 213. 10, 48. 12, 94. 14, 244 298 330. 15, 136 147. 16, 54
cujusdam 6, 55. 8, 82
culcita 5, 17
culeus 8, 214
culina 3, 250
culinâ 14, 14
culinæ 5, 162
culmina 14, 89
culmine 13, 69
culmo 6, 6
culpa 6, 494. 7, 158
culpâ 1, 167
culpæ 6, 540. 8, 119 163. 13, 106. 14, 37
cultæ 11, 200
cultam 3, 95
cultelli 2, 169
cultello 5, 122
cultellorum 11, 133
culti 3, 228. 14, 159
cultis 3, 189
cultori 9, 49
cultos 3, 158
cultri 14, 217
cultris 2, 116. 10, 269. 12, 84
cultro 15, 119
culullo 3, 170. 6, 330. 8, 145
cum 2, 58. 3, 63 99 184 301. 4, 9. 6, 168 171 377 531. 8, 8 102. 9, 3 41 61. 10, 94. 11, 71. 12, 34. 13, 50. 14, 22. 15, 22. 16, 39 &c.
cum 1, 17 22 24 26 *twice*. 2, 9. 3, 38 93 *twice* &c
Cumis 3, 2 321. 9, 57
cumulus 3, 210
cuncta 6, 190 410 618. 8, 129. 10, 13. 11, 42. 12, 37 91. 13, 135. 14, 245. 15, 56 99
cunctas 1, 145
cunctatio 6, 221
cunctis 2, 164. 10, 23. 11, 149. 15, 29 39 173
cunctisque 6, 374
cunctos 13, 101
cuneis 6, 61
cunis 6, 89
cuperent 2, 157
cuperet 10, 294. 14, 313
cupiant 6, 654
cupias 10, 96. 11, 37
cupiat 10, 360
cupidine 10, 351
cupido, *nominative*, 10,143. 14, 175
cupidus 7, 58. 8, 14
cupiens 12, 35
cupient 1, 148. 2, 136
cupiet 14, 13
cupimus 10, 5
cupit 6, 445
cur 1, 19 103. 2, 58 59. 3, 38. 6, 142. 8, 13. 10, 254. 13, 115 192
cura 6, 107 501 508. 13, 217
curâ 10, 12 303. 13, 227. 14, 303
curabilis 16, 21
curæ 6, 474
curam 1, 58. 11, 115. 14, 157
curanda 6, 455
curandum 8, 121
curant 13, 101
curare 2, 105
curas 6, 189. 7, 65. 10, 51 78. 11, 93
curas, *verb*, 6, 114. 7, 91
curat 6, 300
curatoris 14, 288
curentur 13, 124
cures 7, 242
curet 3, 127
curia 8, 91. 9, 101
Curios 2, 3. 8, 4
curis 11, 181
Curius 2, 153. 11, 78
curramus 10, 85
curre 10, 166
currere 3, 128
curret 3, 240
curribus 8, 3. 10, 36
curricula 14, 231
currit 6, 534. 8, 160. 13, 168
currite 4, 76
curritur 7, 82
curru 10, 42 282
curruca 6, 276
currunt 3, 308. 11, 49
currus 7, 67 125
cursor 5, 52
cursu 3, 253. 14, 27
cursum 15, 77
curta 3, 270. 14, 166
Curtius 11, 34
curtam 10, 135
curtum 6, 449
curvas 9, 145
curvatum 7, 127
curvetur 6, 262
curvis 8, 129. 13, 169
curules 10, 91
curvo 14, 86
cuspide 2, 130
custode 3, 306. 10, 303
custodem 6, 375
custodes 6, 235 348. 8, 52
custodia 14, 304
custodibus 10, 144
custodiet 6, 347
custodit 1, 107. 9, 122
custodite 6, 630
custoditur 13, 139
custos 5, 40. 7, 218. 10, 117. 13, 157
cute 6, 464. 9, 13. 10, 192
cutem 2, 105
cuticula 11, 203
cutis 6, 144
Cyane 8, 162
Cyaneas 15, 20
cyatho 9, 47
cyathos 13, 44
cyathum 5, 32
Cybeles 2, 111. 14, 263
Cyclada 6, 563
cyclade 6, 259
Cyclopas 15, 18
cygno 6, 165
cygnum 8, 33
cylindros 2, 61
cymba 2, 151
cymbæ 4, 45. 12, 80
cymbala 9, 62
Cynici 14, 309
Cynicis 13, 122
Cynicos 13, 121
Cynthia 6, 7.

D.

Da 1, 101 *twice*. 3, 137. 5, 42 135. 8, 68. 10, 43 188 *twice*. 16, 29
dabantur 14, 163
dabat 10, 78. 11, 85
dabit 2, 79. 3, 219. 5, 53 166. 6, 214 585 586. 7

45 90 104 171. 11, 159. 12, 119 125. 13, 179 244
dabitur 7, 124. 10, 340. 12, 4
dabo 12, 90
dabunt 7, 201. 10, 164 349. 11, 177
dabuntur 10, 335. 14, 158
Dacicus 6, 205
Dacis 4, 111
Dædalus 3, 25
dama 11, 121
Damasippe 8, 185
Damasippus 8, 147 151 167
damna 12, 53
damnandis 14, 38
damnante 6, 84. 8, 93
damnare 4, 85
damnat 6, 556. 8, 202 *twice*
damnata 2, 70
damnatio 8, 94
damnatos 10, 74. 13, 240
damnatus 1, 47
damnetur 2, 69
damnis 6, 571
damno 6, 373. 10, 233. 12, 35. 13, 129
damnorum 6, 509. 8, 99
damnosa 7, 101. 14, 4
damnum 9, 125. 10, 210
damus 8, 70. 11, 174
dant 7, 90
dare 3, 229. 6, 568. 7, 43. 10, 295 363. 13, 187. 15, 103 127 132 157
darentur 2, 157
daret 7, 104. 15, 155
dari 5, 150
das 3, 184
dat 2, 19 63. 3, 279. 13, 19. 14, 30 230
data 10, 146 243
datum 6, 134
datur 5, 40 88 99. 6, 204. 16, 13 52
daturos 10, 49
de 1, 34 66 137. 2, 2 20 24 62. 3, 123 140 154. 4, 11 33. 5, 25 33 *twice* 167. 6, 33 45 76 161 186 187 385. 7, 197 198. 8, 27 49 107 134 207. 9, 143 149. 10, 89 101 134 251 252. 11, 5 65 73. 12, 116. 13, 6 92. 14, 6 114 134. 15, 25 47 85 92. 16, 18 38 &c.
Deæ 2, 89. 6, 310 314
Deam 2, 87. 10, 366. 14, 316
debeat 5, 20. 11, 136. 13, 63. 14, 255
debent 1, 75
debere 3, 51. 4, 52
deberet 6, 387
debes 5, 171. 8, 24 70
debet 2, 44. 6, 446. 13, 12. 15, 97
debetur 4, 133. 6, 537 647. 14, 47
debilis 10, 227
debilitate 14, 156
debitor 16, 40
debuerant 3, 163
debueras 13, 115
debuit 8, 213 222
deceant 2, 76
decebat 4, 13
decebunt 8, 182
decem 7, 142. 13, 71
Decembri 7, 97. 9, 68
decens 6, 162
decentius 6, 487
decepta 6, 603
deceptas 9, 126
deceret 8, 263
decernat 13, 92
decerpere 14, 253
decet 11, 155 200
decidere 12, 33
deciderit 6, 432
decies 10, 335. 13, 136. 14, 28
Decii 8, 258
Deciorum 8, 254. 14, 239
decipit 5, 166. 6, 234
declamare 7, 150
declamatio 10, 167
declamatoris 16, 23
decocta 5, 50
decolor 6, 600. 7, 226
decoris 6, 501
decoxit 15, 81
decrescebat 15, 69
decrescere 7, 220
decurrere 1, 19. 9, 126
decus 6, 255
dedecus 4, 131. 8, 200. 10, 342
dederat 10, 288
dederit 2, 59. 6, 581. 7, 140. 10, 319. 14, 52
dedi 9, 39
dedimus 1, 16. 9, 86
dedisset 4, 150
dedisti 6, 27. 9, 124. 14, 70 244
dedit 1, 158. 2, 78 117. 3, 108. 6, 137 157 158 359 383 542. 10, 119. 12, 73 79. 15, 133
deditus 6, 181 206. 9, 71
deducendum 13, 155
deducere 3, 136 286. 7, 54 224. 13, 132. 14, 104
deducis 8, 273
deductis 13, 207
deduxit 10, 109
deerat 4, 72
deerit 2, 168. 3, 303. 9, 112 130. 16, 18
deesset 7, 69
defecisse 5, 7. 10, 177
defecit 5, 94
defendere 1, 103. 8, 48
defendier 15, 157
defendit 2, 46
defensor 8, 163
defensus 10, 85
deferat 6, 552
defert 11, 156
defertur 16, 19
deficiat 3, 311
deficeret 11, 197
deficiente 11, 38
deficientibus 12, 69
deficit 7, 129
defluit 7, 32
defluxit 3, 62
deformem 10, 191 192 307
deformia 6, 107
deformis 3, 87. 4, 58
defossa 10, 46
defuit 4, 128. 7, 75
defundere 3, 277
degenerare 14, 14
Dei 11, 107
dejecerat 11, 119
dein 15, 53
deinde 1, 101 128. 3, 280 298. 6, 19 156 418. 8, 110. 9, 39 42. 10, 59 63
Deis 8, 216. 12, 2 114
delapsa 3, 118
delator 1, 33. 3, 116. 10, 70
delatore 4, 48
dele 7, 27
delebit 12, 123
delectant 8, 132 137
delectatur 16, 6
delectent 6, 366
delevit 5, 35
deliberat 7, 162
delicias 4, 4. 6, 47 260. 10, 291. 13, 140
delinquere 14, 233
Delphinis 10, 14

delphinorumque 6, 590
Delphos 6, 555
delubra 3, 13. 13, 107
delubri 13, 69
delubris 12, 84
demens 6, 222. 10, 166. 11, 2 15, 1
dementia 10, 233
Demetrius 3, 99
demissum 15, 146
demittere 5, 50
Democritus 10, 34
Demosthenis 10, 114
densa 10, 186
densâ 14, 144
densæ 12, 18
densaque 9, 36
densi 6, 381
densissima 1, 120. 13, 215
denso 6, 263
densos 6, 52
dente 14, 11
dentem 9, 134
dentes 6, 145. 16, 10
dentibus 3, 301. 11, 124. 14, 241. 15, 162
dentur 6, 571. 8, 211
deorum 3, 218. 7, 67. 10, 55 184. 13, 100 231 249. 15, 103
deos 3, 246. 13, 91. 15, 38
depastumque 4, 51
deponis 1, 142
deponit 3, 186
deponunt 1, 133
depositum 13, 16 60 178 201
deposuit 11, 126
deprendas 9, 18 19
deprendere 4, 142. 7, 112
deprensa 6, 640
deprensis 6, 285
deprensus 9, 3
derideat 2, 23
derisor 6, 534
descendant 11, 164
descendat 14, 61
descendere 6, 622. 10, 282. 14, 266
descendet 6, 522
descendimus 3, 17
descendit 7, 173. 11, 27
descendunt 10, 58 113
desertis 7, 6
desiderat 8, 78. 11, 153
desiderio 6, 142
desidia 4, 44
desisti 8, 164
desint 3, 311
desipis 6, 612
desit 5, 120
desperanda 6, 231
desperatio 6, 367
despiciam 11, 24
despicias 8, 112 114. 9, 99
despiciat 5, 82
despiciet 1, 159
despicit 11, 131
destinat 4, 45. 10, 331
destinet 3, 3
desunt 6, 333
det 6, 354
deteret 3, 24
deterges 5, 27
deterior 2, 22. 9, 121. 10, 323
deterius 3, 7 90. 11, 50. 14, 53
detestabile 2, 48. 13, 126. 15, 121
detulit 6, 220
detur 6, 653
Deucalion 1, 81
devectum 7, 121
devehat 1, 10
deverticulo 15, 72
devexæ 4. 118
devia 14, 75
deûm 6, 512
deuncem 1, 40
devotusque 9, 72
deus 5, 132. 8, 111. 13, 46. 15, 71
dextera 6, 560
dextra 4, 120
dextrâ 6, 658. 8, 204. 10, 249
dextræ 3, 48. 15, 67
dextram 3, 28. 5, 71
dextro 10, 5
dî 6, 531. 7, 207. 10, 8 349
diadema 8, 259. 13, 105
diademate 13, 39
Diana 10, 292
Dianam 3, 320. 15, 8
dic 3, 295 6, 29 279 280 281 393 *twice*. 7, 106. 8, 56. 9, 54. 10, 338. 11, 33. 13, 33. 14, 211
dicam 9, 68
dicant 2, 28
dicas 1, 150. 3, 96 312. 6, 198 441. 7, 13
dicat 5, 130. 6, 308. 7, 233 235. 10, 216
dicebat 4, 143. 12, 37. 14, 180
dicendi 6, 449. 10, 9
dicens 16, 41
dicentem 7, 147
dicere 1, 153. 3, 297. 4, 50. 5, 131. 8, 275. 10, 101. 11, 194. 13, 161. 14, 26 150. 16, 30
diceret 10, 76. 15, 171
dices 14, 225
dicet 6, 145 404. 8, 163. 13, 184
dicetur 6, 473
dici 6, 105
dicis 14, 235
dicit 7, 62. 14, 321
dicite 6, 265
dicitur 6, 478 644
dicta 15, 98
dictabitur 6, 218
dictante 14, 29
dictare 6, 245
dictata 5, 122
dictataque 6, 391
dictatore 8, 8
dictatoris 11, 87
dictem 11, 59
dictet 8, 82
dictis 1, 154
dictisque 8, 25
dictu 11, 56. 14, 44
dictum 2, 119
dictumque 3, 71
dicturus 1, 44. 4, 148. 7, 116
dicunt 13, 137
didicere 13, 22
didicit 7, 30. 14, 9
diducere 10, 230
diducis 1, 157
diducit 10, 153
die 6, 183 475. 7, 161. 10, 224. 12, 1
dieque 3, 105. 7, 61. 13, 198
diebus 6, 536. 11, 83 206
diem 1, 4. 7, 84. 9, 108. 11, 183. 15, 41
dierum 3, 172. 10, 343
dies 1, 127. 4, 67. 9, 17. 10, 265. 13, 23 160
differre 14, 130
differt 3, 213
difficile 1, 30. 11, 17
difficili 13, 213
diffunditur 3, 227
diffusa 11, 159
diffusum 5, 30
digitis 1, 28. 2, 107. 5, 44. 10, 229. 12, 58. 14, 222. 15, 92
digito 1, 160. 3, 248. 6, 27 157. 9, 133. 11, 43 129
digitos 6, 197 422. 7, 89
digitosque 7, 232

digna 1, 51. 4, 136. 5, 62. 6, 61 161 230. 10, 157. 12, 114. 13, 62. 14, 1 206. 15, 118 129
dignæ 6, 50
dignam 13, 205
dignatur 14, 324
dignior 13, 235
dignique 8, 67
dignissima 6, 249
dignissime 13, 33
dignoscere 10, 2
dignum 1, 73. 9, 47. 10, 183 255. 12, 45. 14, 50. 15, 17. 16, 22 31
dignumque 16, 31
dignus 4, 117. 5, 115 173. 7, 29. 8, 85 188. 15, 140
digredimur 16, 47
digressu 3, 1
dilata 13, 228
dilatis 11, 181
dilectæ 10, 318
dilexit 14, 240
diligit 6, 72
diligitur 3, 49
diluvio 6, 411
dimidiâ 5, 9
dimidio 5, 84. 14, 132 201. 15, 5
dimidios 8, 4. 15, 57
dimidium 6, 257. 13, 95
dimittatur 6, 470
dimitte 1, 125
dimittente 6, 126
Diomedeas 1, 53
Diphilus 3, 120
dira 4, 14. 12, 26. 15, 32 96 104
diræ 8, 119. 13, 106
direxit 4, 89
diri 13, 193
dirimente 6, 164
dirimi 9, 79
diripiatur 6, 404
diris 4, 80. 10, 15
dirue 14, 196
dirus 7, 161
dirusque 4, 116
diruta 4, 60
Dîs 1, 49. 3, 146. 4, 71. 5, 132. 8, 257. 10, 129. 11, 113. 14, 206
discedas 7, 50
discinxerit 8, 120
discipuli 2, 28. 7, 218
discipulo 13, 125
discipulos 10, 224
discipulum 14, 213
discipulumque 3, 117
discipulus 11, 137
discit 5, 155. 6, 66
discrimen 6, 500 592. 13, 118
discrimina 6, 301. 10, 196 311
discrimine 5, 123. 8, 54. 11, 32. 14, 258
discriminis 6, 520. 10, 139. 12, 24 55. 14, 203 290
discumbere 5, 12. 6, 433
discunt 14, 209
discursus 1, 86
discutienda 10, 145
disertos 7, 31
disjunge 5, 119
dispensat 7, 219
dispensatore 1, 91
dispenso 3, 287
dispersi 4, 48
dispersos 15, 151
displiceant 14, 65
displiceat 2, 26
displicet 13, 2 215
displicuit 6, 495
disponat 6, 163
disponere 7, 44
disponit 6, 490
dispositis 14, 305
dissimilem 8, 216
dissimilemque 10, 192
dissimiles 3, 18. 15, 68
dissimules 9, 70
dissimulet 16, 9
distantia 3, 97. 13, 122
distare 14, 98
distat 7, 194
distendat 5, 80
distendere 6, 598
distet 11, 26
distinguitur 1, 127. 14, 289
distinxit 3, 159
distulit 10, 249
din 4, 51. 5, 160 6, 2. 8, 87. 10, 243. 14, 37
diversa 3, 268. 6, 257. 10, 3. 15, 94
diversâ 13, 136
diversæ 7, 156
diversis 4, 148
diverso 10, 263. 13, 104
diversum 7, 172
diversæ 7, 156
dives 2, 60. 3, 240. 5, 113. 6, 162 460. 7, 30. 14, 176
divina 3, 207. 10, 125 355
divinat 4, 124
divinorumque 15, 144
divitiæ 1, 110. 6, 300. 10, 24. 14, 329
divitiarum 1, 112
divitias 14, 135 238
divitibus 3, 58. 6, 585. 11, 120
divitis 3, 131. 6, 548. 9, 102. 11, 166. 13, 27
Divorum 6, 114
diurni 6, 483
Divûm 6, 393
Divûmque 13, 31
dixeris 3, 103
dixerit 1, 161. 6, 554. 8, 30. 16, 29
diximus 15, 113
dixisse 4, 36
dixisset 10, 124
dixit 4, 65 119. 7, 214. 8, 244
do 7, 165
doceat 7, 176
docentis 7, 158
doces 7, 150. 14, 237
docet 6, 232 233. 7, 224. 13, 189. 14, 18 125
dociles 14, 40
docta 6, 445
doctè 7, 184
doctique 7, 215
doctoris 11, 137
doctus 1, 56 57
docuit 15, 111
dogmata 13, 121
Dolabella 8, 105
dolabra 8, 248
dolato 12, 57
doleas 5, 157
dolet 3, 102. 11, 188
dolia 6, 431. 9, 58. 14, 308
dolo 13, 146
dolor 10, 315. 11, 52. 13, 12
dolorem 13, 131 229
dolori 10, 315
doloris 9, 90
domat 6, 235
domestica 9, 17. 10, 95. 14, 32. 15, 64
domi 1, 120. 2, 84. 3, 165. 6, 152 357 465. 10, 65. 11, 117. 12, 10 119. 13, 57
domibus 3, 303. 6, 607. 8, 233. 9, 80
dominâ 3, 33. 6, 376 377
dominæ 6, 423 530. 9, 78
dominam 6, 30
dominas 6, 323
domini 2, 98. 4, 96. 5, 49 137. 10, 269. 14, 63 169

dominique 3, 72
dominus 7, 64. 11, 42 47
domino 5, 71 81 92 147
dominos 6, 4. 8, 65. 9, 111
dominum 2, 42. 3, 231. 4, 52. 6, 416. 8, 161. 9, 46. 10, 88
dominus 5, 137. 7, 179. 14, 145 293
Domitì 8, 228
domitique 8, 51
domito 11, 89
domitos 10, 109
domitum 7, 77
domoque 13, 206
domos 6, 3 225 312. 10, 7. 15, 153
domum 4, 40. 11, 189. 12, 87. 14, 69 148 282
domus 1, 7. 3, 10 187 212 224 261. 5, 66. 6, 115. 7, 41 184. 8, 100. 10, 299. 11, 99 169. 13, 130. 14, 310
domûs 3, 113. 6, 85 228 486. 10, 244 342. 13, 130. 14, 259
domuum 3, 72
dona, *noun*, 13, 149. 16, 57
dona, *verb*, 7, 25. 11, 182
donabis 6, 212
donabitur 4, 55
donanda 6, 203
donandi 5, 111
donant 2, 61
donare 3, 3. 9, 49 59. 10, 91
donaret 5, 133
donat 3, 133. 6, 356
donaverit 6, 519. 7, 236
donavit 1, 59. 15, 86
donec 5, 122. 6, 484. 10, 162. 13, 158
dones 6, 191
donet 3, 215. 7, 75. 14, 235
Dorica 4, 40
Dorida 3, 94
dormiat 6, 376
dormiet 3, 141
dormire 1, 77. 3, 196 281. 6, 116. 8, 11
dormiret 1, 17
dormis 2, 37
dormisset 6, 89
dormit 2, 60. 6, 34 329
dormitur 3, 235. 6, 269
dorso 12, 109
dote 6, 139 169. 14, 221
dotem 2, 117
Druso 3, 238
Drusorum 8, 40
Drusus 8, 21
duæ 6, 20
duas 7, 65. 10, 80
dubià 7, 116. 8, 263
dubiam 11, 179
dubio 6, 375. 14, 111
dubii 13, 124
dubiis 5, 22
dubita 6, 206
dubitabat 12, 43
dubitant 8, 194. 9, 110
dubitaret 13, 200
dubitas 3, 136
dubitat 9, 99
dubitaturi 4, 50
dubitemne 1, 103
dubites 15, 89
dubitet 8, 212. 13, 97 153
dubium 7, 110. 10, 82
dubius 14, 136
duc 10, 65
ducat 1, 22. 7, 237. 13, 152
ducatur 12, 112
duce 10, 147
ducem 10, 158
ducenda 10, 240
ducendi 6, 201
ducentos 7, 139
ducere 12, 9
duceris 5, 125
duces, *noun*, 7, 115. 8, 12
ducet 6, 583
ducibus 6, 400. 12, 108. 15, 40
ducimus 7, 49. 12, 3. 13, 20
ducis, *noun*, 2, 104. 7, 21. 16, 58
ducis, *verb*, 6, 28
ducit 2, 81. 6, 238. 14, 188
ducitur 1, 146. 6, 428. 10, 66
ducta 13, 216
ducti 10, 351
ductis 15, 91
ductus 13, 10
ducunt 8, 66. 12, 65. 14, 36
dudum 3, 129 317. 10, 333
duelli 1, 169
dulce 9, 88
dulcedine 7, 39 84
dulcem 6, 38
dulcior 5, 139. 12, 1
dulcique 13, 185
dum 1, 60. 5, 119. 6, 176. 9, 128 *twice*. 10, 86. 11, 5 &c.
dummodo 7, 222 225. 8, 269. 13, 94
dumque 11, 6
duo 4, 109. 6, 338. 7, 187. 9, 142. 14, 22. 16, 24
duos 5, 15. 6, 641 642. 14, 326
dura 5, 172
duræ 2, 11
duræque 6, 290
durat 6, 379
durate 9, 69
duret 10, 254
duri 9, 29. 11, 151
durior 3, 165. 8, 189
durius 3, 152
duro 3, 245
duroque 3, 170
duros 6, 102
durum 6, 98 377
durumque 11, 90
dux 4, 145
duxerat 15, 25
duxit 11, 93

E.

E 2, 40. 6, 364 &c.
eas, *verb*, 3, 274
easdem 14, 113
eat 6, 521
ebore 14, 308
eboris 11, 132
ebria 6, 300
ebrius 3, 278. 15, 24
ebur 8, 103. 11, 123. 12, 112
eburnis 13, 139
eburno 10, 43
ecce 2, 129. 4, 1. 5, 166. 6, 511. 8, 203. 12, 24
echini 4, 143
Echion 6, 76
edam 1, 21. 14, 317
ede 3, 74 296
edendi 4, 139
edere 7, 196. 10, 261
ederet 2, 123
ediscere 14, 124
ediscunt 14, 101
edit 5, 147 148. 15, 80 88
edita 4, 141
educat 15, 70
educit 6, 469
edunt 3, 36
eduxit 8, 266. 10, 236
efferat 6, 567
efferre 1, 72

effert 6, 182
effice 14, 323
efficiunt 16, 21
effigiem 1, 131. 11, 106
effigiemque 6, 310
effigies 8, 9 22 227. 13, 119. 15, 4
effodit 16, 38
effuderit 13, 67
effudit 8, 205
effugiatque 11, 204
effugientem 11, 55
effugies 14, 157
effugit 9, 150. 10, 78
effundere 3, 277. 5, 159
effunderet 2, 33
effundit 4, 43. 14, 230
effundunt 6, 190
effusis 6, 164
egeat 7, 229
egent 15, 147
egentis 14, 137
Egeriæ 3, 17
egestas 15, 96
eget 7, 62. 13, 97. 14, 288
egimus 7, 125
egisti 7, 122
egit 8, 187
ego 1, 1 51 52 80 &c.
egregiam 14, 256
egregias 10, 17
egregii 10, 296
egregios 10, 95
egregium 7, 53. 13, 64. 14, 115
egregius 8, 28. 12, 41
egregius, *comparative*, 11, 12
egressa 11, 184
egressi 6, 635
eidem 14, 122
ejectis 3, 16
ejectum 13, 242
eisdem 14, 30
ejusdem 4, 94. 12, 26
elapsum 4, 52
elatam 14, 220
Electræ 8, 218
electro 14, 307
elegos 1, 4
elementa 11, 14. 14, 123
elementis 14, 17
elemento 15, 86
elenchos 6, 459
elephanti 12, 102
elephantos 10, 150
eliceret 7, 212
elige 10, 329
Elissæ 6, 435
elixi 3, 294. 13, 85
eloquio 7, 139. 10, 118
eloquium 7, 19. 10, 114
Elpenora 15, 22
elusus 11, 9
eluviem 3, 32
emat 5, 98
ematur 6, 152
eme 14, 252
emendus 1, 134. 9, 66
emere 4, 47
emeret 7, 76
emergunt 3, 164
emerit 4, 7
emerita 6, 498
emetur 6, 213. 11, 36
emi 4, 26
eminus 7, 128
emis 2, 41
emit 2, 6. 4, 15 22
emittere 15, 67
emitur 6, 140 466
emolumenta 3, 22. 16, 35
emtor 12, 47
emtorque 8, 17
emtos 11, 145
emturus 7, 133
emtus 5, 60
emundat 14, 67
emungeris 6, 147
emuntur 11, 16
en 2, 72. 6, 531. 9, 50
Enceladi 7, 215
endromidas 6, 246
endromidem 3, 103
Endymion 10, 318
enim 1, 89. 7, 125. 11, 30 &c.
Ennosigæum 10, 182
ense 1, 165
enthymema 6, 450
eodem 3, 205. 10, 42. 14, 8
ephebis 2, 164
ephebum 10, 306
ἐφίλκεται 9, 37
ephemeridas 6, 574
Epicure 14, 319
Epicurum 13, 122
epimenia 7, 120
epirhedia 8, 66
epistola 4, 149. 10, 71. 16, 5
Eponam 8, 157
epotaque 10, 177
epulas 4, 28. 11, 88
epulis 5, 173
epulum 3, 229
equæ 6, 626
equarum 8, 108
eques 8, 238
equestri 3, 154
equitant 6, 311
equitem 9, 10
equites 7, 14. 10, 95. 14, 326
equitesque 7, 15
equitis 6, 279
equitum 4, 32. 6, 625. 8, 8
equos 1, 20. 7, 67
equum 8, 58
equus 11, 103
erecta 6, 507
erectas 4, 128
erectique 11, 149
erectum 11, 89
erepet 6, 526
ereximus 1, 114
erexit 1, 94. 10, 139. 12, 91
erga 6, 389
ergastula 6, 151. 8, 180. 14, 24
ergo 1, 3 15. 10, 346 &c.
erigit 8, 206
Erimarchus 3, 120
Erinnys 7, 68
Eriphylæ 6, 655
eripiat 8, 95
eripient 3, 238
eripietur 8, 109
eripuit 10, 127. 15, 161
errat 6, 101
errorem 8, 165
errores 13, 188
erroribus 14, 15
erroris 10, 4
erubuit 10, 326
erucis 9, 134
escaria 12, 46
Esquilias 3, 71. 5, 78. 11, 51
esse 15, 102
esuriens 3, 78. 7, 7. 13, 99. 14, 127
esurit 7, 87
et 6, 126. 7, 167 &c. &c.
etenim 8, 111. 16, 4
Etruscum 5, 164
etsi 1, 113. 7, 194. 12, 119
evadere 12, 35
Evandrum 11, 61
evaserit 12, 122
evasi 12, 18
evasisse 13, 193
evasit 9, 65
evehit 1, 38
eventum 11, 196
eversa 10, 266
eversis 11, 101
eversum 3, 258
evertentibus 12, 31
evertêre 10, 7
evertit 10, 108

Euganeæ 8, 15
evge 7, 62
Eunuchum 14, 285
eunuchum 13, 316
eunuchi 6, 366
eunucho 6, 378
eunuchum 12, 35
Euphranoris 3, 217
Euphratem 1, 104. 8, 51
Euro 12, 63
Europen 8, 34
Euros 14, 186
Eurum 10, 180
Eurus 11, 119
Eurysalum 6, 81
ex 2, 36. 3, 139. 4, 134. 5, 134. 6, 451. 7, 216. 9, 83. 10, 39 63. 11, 55 117 124 132. 13, 24. 14, 40 204
ex quo 1, 81. 6, 294. 10, 77. 14, 261
exæquet 12, 130
examenve 13, 68
exagitare 6, 29
exagitata 2, 88
exanimes 13, 224
exarsit 6, 103
exaudiet 10, 214
exaudita 10, 111
excanduit 10, 327
excelsæ 10, 106
excelsi 5, 83
excepit 6, 125
excerpere 6, 62
excidet 4, 127
excipiant 7, 195
excipiat 16, 3
excipiat 6, 409. 8, 250
excipitur 11, 3
excitat 3, 262. 14, 191
excitet 6, 196
exclamare 6, 423. 8, 29
exclamas 13, 112
exclamat 3, 292
excludetur 6, 214
exclusi 4, 64
excusat 15, 115
excusaturos 16, 28
excussos 16, 10
excutias 6, 143
exeat 3, 153
exegit 10, 187
exempla 7, 189. 9, 135. 10, 49. 14, 32 120
exemplis 8, 184. 11, 322
exemplo 13, 1
exemplum 2, 48 114. 10, 247. 15, 32 98
exeo 3, 47
exercendis 15, 145
exercere 14, 108. 15, 66
exercitibus 10, 92
exhalasset 10, 281
exhausta 8, 90
exhaustâ 6, 363
exhausti 9, 59
exhorruit 8, 196
exi 6, 146 147 484
exigat 10, 84
exigis 13, 36
exigit 6, 35. 10, 313 314
exigite 7, 237 238
exigua 5, 85. 14, 219
exiguæ 11, 144
exiguam 4, 30
exiguamque 13, 13
exiguas 11, 131
exigui 13, 123. 14, 155
exiguique 13, 190
exiguis 1, 68. 3, 24. 8, 66
exiguum 3, 123
exiguus 10, 205
exiguusque 14, 301
eximie 11, 1
eximius 10, 211
exire 4, 144
exit 11, 42
exitus 6, 33. 7, 130 204. 10, 127 159 271. 11, 39
exodio 6, 71
exodium 3, 175
exorabile 13, 102
exorare 9, 138
exorata 6, 415
exornent 8, 19
expavere 6, 361
expediam 10, 220
expende 10, 147
expendere 10, 347
experiar 1, 170. 13, 103
experiere 11, 56
expiet 6, 521
explicat 12, 55
expositum 7, 54
exprimat 6, 81
exsilium 10, 159 276
exsistunt 12, 101
exsorbeat 10, 223
exsorbes 6, 277
exspectanda 7, 22
exspectandus 16, 42
exspectant 2, 115. 4, 64. 10, 311
exspectantibus 6, 274
exspectare 11, 10. 12, 95. 14, 249. 15, 83
exspectas 6, 75 239. 14, 25
exspectat 12, 3
exspectata 8, 87
exspectate 9, 69
exspectatos 6, 371
exspectatur 6, 188
exspectent 1, 109
exspectes 1, 14. 4, 22. 11, 162
exspectet 7, 180
exspiravit 15, 163
exspuit 13, 214
exstantem 10, 37
exstat 13, 150
exstinctæ 3, 48
exstinctus 6, 8. 10, 263. 13, 206
exstinguendus 10, 332
exstiterint 6, 15
exsucta 8, 90
exsul 1, 49. 6, 470 557
exsulibus 8, 262. 13, 247
exsultare 15, 87
exsultat 8, 59
exsuperans 10, 13
exsurgit 6, 305
exta 6, 551. 10, 355
extendere 2, 107
extendit 6, 496
extenditque 14, 325
extenditur 11, 167
extensis 12, 68
extensum 12, 5
extentis 6, 459
extollit 3, 40
extorquebis 6, 54
extortamque 8, 33
extra 1, 76. 13, 140. 16, 16
extrema 7, 43
extremi 15, 96
extremum 10, 358
extulit 6, 175
extundere 15, 168
exue 11, 188
exuet 10, 320
exuit 3, 25. 13, 188
exundans 10, 119
exuviæ 10, 133

F.

Faber 7, 223
Fabii 6, 266
Fabiis 2, 146
Fabios 8, 191. 11, 90
Fabius 7, 95. 8, 14
Fabrateriæ 3, 224
fabri 15, 168
Fabricio 4, 129
Fabricios 11, 91
Fabricius 2, 154. 9, 142
fabris 14, 116
fabros 8, 175
fabrumque 1, 54

fabula 1, 145. 15, 72
fac 14, 326
face, *pro* fac, 5, 112
face, *noun*, 15, 140
facem 8, 139
facere 11, 206
facerent 15, 123
faceres 6, 282
faceret 6, 388
faces 6, 139
facetus 9, 10
faciam 3, 41
faciant 2, 166. 6, 475. 7, 14 15 240. 11, 176
facias 8, 179. 14, 57
faciat 12, 127
facie 2, 107. 3, 106. 4, 74. 6, 108 401. 7, 137. 9, 6. 10, 63. 11, 54. 16, 11
faciem 1, 97. 3, 87 280. 6, 481. 10, 293. 13, 128 151
facienda 15, 108
faciens 9, 117
facient 1, 119. 2, 66. 5, 117. 8, 115
facientque 1, 148
facientia 11, 179
facies, *nominative singular*, 3, 135. 6, 143 199 462 473 513. 9, 20. 10, 157 198
facies, *accusative plural*, 8, 157. 9, 146. 15, 57
faciesque, *accusative plural*, 7, 67. 14, 291
faciet 6, 552 617. 9, 34
facile 3, 31 164. 4, 103. 9, 43. 13, 75.
facilem 3, 122. 5, 107
faciles 10, 8
facili 3, 227. 4, 63
facilis 8, 58. 10, 31. 15, 47
facimus 10, 366. 14, 316
facinus 3, 115. 6, 640. 10, 255. 13, 203. 15, 14
facinusque 6, 294 493
facis 7, 28. 14, 71
facit 1, 79. 2, 57. 3, 53 242 282. 5, 91 140. 6, 111 409 596 647 652. 7, 38 57 92 238. 8, 215. 9, 107. 12, 35. 14, 80. 15, 31
faciunt 2, 45 163. 3, 299. 6, 134 173. 8, 1. 12, 50. 15, 137
facta est 6, 186
factas 12, 44
facti 6, 271. 13, 193 210
factis 4, 11. 8, 25
facto 3, 162. 10, 218
factum 13, 126
factura 11, 95. 12, 56
facturus 6, 428
factus 5, 70. 6, 157 376
facunda 6, 445. 7, 35. 10, 274. 15, 111
facundia 4, 82. 7, 145. 10, 10
facundo 16, 45
facundum 8, 48
fæcis 3, 61
Fæsidium 13, 32
falce 8, 201
falcem 13, 39
falcibus 14, 149
Falernas 6, 150
Falerni 9, 116
Falerno 4, 138. 6, 303. 13, 216
Falernum 6, 430
fallaci 13, 4
fallit 14, 109
falsas 8, 142
falsi 2, 65
falso 1, 98. 6, 604
falsò 1, 67
falsum 16, 32
falsus 8, 82. 14, 218
fama 6, 55. 8, 71. 15, 93
famâ 7, 79. 14, 1
famæ 6, 500. 7, 39. 8, 76. 9, 86. 10, 125 140. 14, 152
famam 1, 72. 6, 90 408. 10, 114. 11, 23
fame 14, 84. 15, 102
fameque 6, 424
famelica 14, 146
famem 4, 138
famemque 6, 360. 14, 273
fames 5, 10. 14, 318. 15, 120 131
famosaque 6, 83
famoso 15, 46
famulæ 14, 81
fana 12, 27
fanaticus 2, 112. 4, 123
fanum 9, 22. 10, 290
farinæ 5, 68
farra 12, 84. 14, 155
farrago 1, 86
farrata 11, 109
farre 6, 386. 9, 122 138
farris 5, 11
fas 1, 58. 10, 55 257. 13, 237
fas est 1, 131. 6, 329 628
fasce 7, 107
fasces 8, 260. 10, 35 79
fascia 6, 263. 9, 14. 14, 294
fascibus 5, 110
fastidia 10, 202. 14, 184 201
fastidit 11, 80
fastidita 10, 326
fastiditus 10, 270
fastigia 3, 39
fata 3, 274. 6, 652. 7, 201. 9, 32. 10, 146
fatebere 13, 248
fateri 3, 59. 13, 222
fateris 10, 103
fatetur 2, 17. 10, 172. 15, 132
fati 7, 200. 16, 4
fatigatas 3, 25
fatiget 4, 5. 6, 442
fatis 2, 16. 5, 133. 13, 156
fato 11, 105. 13, 104. 14, 137 158
fatoque 10, 129
fatorum 7, 190. 10, 252
fatuam 6, 658
fatum 4, 88. 6, 588. 9, 32
fatumque 12, 63
fatuos 9, 8
faucibus 8, 207. 13, 212
faventes 12, 83
favisset 10, 75
favor 16, 56
fausti 7, 12
febre 10, 218. 13, 229
febres 10, 283
febris 9, 17
fecerat 1, 68
feceris 8, 41
fecerit 6, 115 222 405. 14, 50 151
feci 6, 638
fecimus 8, 163
fecisse 3, 231. 6, 456. 14, 185
fecisset 4, 12. 6, 619
fecit 2, 109. 3, 52. 4, 23. 7, 83. 8, 143 223. 10, 46
fecunda 6, 162
fecundam 2, 32
fecundior 6, 177. 7, 98
fecundis 9, 56
felices 3, 312. 13, 21. 14, 119
felicia 2, 38. 3, 312
felicibus 9, 135
felicior 10, 313. 14, 312
felicis 16, 1
felicissimus 16, 59
feliciter 2, 119
felix 4, 8. 6, 258. 7, 190 191 193 202. 10, 248. 13, 187. 14, 21
femina 2, 88. 6, 60 242 327 362 460. 9, 24. 10, 323. 13, 192

feminæis 9, 53
femineum 6, 246
femur 6, 423. 13, 151
feneris 11, 40 48 183
fenestra 3, 242
fenestræ 1, 104. 3, 275. 6, 31
fenestras 9, 104
fenestris 3, 270
fenus 2, 140
fera 15, 160
feræ 11, 104
feralis 5, 85
ferarum 6, 6
feras, *verb.* 3, 276. 8, 47
ferat 1, 139. 5, 164. 7, 147
feratur 1, 64
fercula 1, 94. 7, 184. 11, 64
ferè 6, 241. 10, 23. 11, 112. 14, 173
ferenda 16, 43
ferendam 13, 143
ferens 2, 125. 6, 9
ferentem 2, 72. 10, 38
feres 8, 119
feret 6, 166
feriat 7, 55. 13, 93
ferienda 12, 14
feriri 6, 417
ferit 3, 245 *twice* 270. 6, 429
feritas 15, 32
feriunt 3, 298
fermè 8, 73. 13, 236
fermentum 3, 188
ferocem 1, 162
feroci 7, 126
ferox 12, 7
ferrata 7, 41
ferratâ 11, 26
ferre 3, 45 60. 5, 170. 6, 30, 208 399. 7, 17. 10, 359. 12, 109. 13, 14 21 120. 14, 30 198
ferrea 6, 23. 7, 150
ferret 3, 251
ferreus 1, 31. 11, 129
ferri, *noun*, 3, 310. 13, 28
ferro 3, 305. 5, 115. 6, 560 660. 7, 224. 10, 316. 11, 140. 12, 54. 14, 22 174
ferroque 10, 266
ferrum 6, 112 624. 9, 97. 15, 73 165
fert 3, 68
fertur 2, 62. 5, 81. 11, 6. 13, 170
fervens 3, 49 283. 6, 631
ferventem 10, 301
ferventi 11, 51
fervet 5, 29 49. 6, 138. 8, 59
ferulæ 1, 15
ferulas 6, 479
feruntur 6, 315 648. 7, 64. 10, 237
festa 6, 159. 12, 92. 13, 23
festinare 4, 146. 14, 212
festinat 9, 126. 14, 84
festinata 4, 96
festino 10, 273
festis 11, 83
festo 15, 38
festorum 3, 173
festus 12, 2
feta 14, 167
fetæ 13, 66
fetum 15, 12
fetus 14, 78
fiant 6, 145
fias 10, 167
fiat 6, 775 25 401. 8, 121
fibula 6, 73 379
ficedulas 14, 9
ficta 6, 272
ficti 13, 77
fictile 11, 20
fictilibus 3, 168. 10, 26. 15, 127
fictilis 11, 116
fictos 2, 34
ficum 14, 253
ficus 10, 145
fida 6, 545
fide, *noun*, 15, 114 118
fidei 3, 144. 13, 6
fidem 13, 31
Fidenarum 10, 100
Fidenis 6, 57
fides 1, 115. 2, 8. 6, 560. 13, 62. 14, 166
fidibus 6, 388
fidimus 7, 139
fiducia 6, 553. 10, 306. 13, 110. 15, 155
fient 2, 135 136. 6, 324
fieres 5, 134
fieri 5, 138. 6, 41 254. 7, 6. 14, 176 177
fies 7, 197 198
fiet 3, 140. 6, 397 508. 9, 62. 10, 311 318 320. 14, 309
figam 9, 139
figamus 6, 78
figantur 7, 118
figat 1, 23
fige 5, 12. 9, 94
figebat 4, 100
figendum 11, 28
figens 14, 272
figentia 14, 2
figere 3, 2
figuli 4, 135
figulis 10, 171
figuram 6, 341
filaque 14, 133
filia 3, 110. 5, 139. 9, 83. 14, 26
filiolam 6, 241
filiolum 6, 390
filiolus 9, 83
filius 3, 111 132 157. 7, 188. 10, 295. 11, 151. 13, 141. 14, 49 52 68 94
filo 7, 134
filum 3, 287
fine 7, 241
finem 6, 444 527 635. 7, 138. 10, 163. 13, 241. 14, 190
fines 8, 265. 14, 142
finge 5, 72. 8, 195
fingentem 15, 18
fingimus 6, 634
fingit 13, 132
finitima 12, 12
finitimos 15, 33
finito 1, 117
finitum 8, 150
finitus 1, 6
finxerunt 9, 109
finxit 14, 35
fisci 4, 55
fiscus 14, 260
fit 4, 98
fiunt 2, 162 167. 5, 158. 6, 229. 10, 64. 11, 134. 12, 22. 14, 117
fixa 3, 304. 13, 240
fixis 12, 100
fixo 1, 156
Flaccus 7, 227
flagelli 5, 154
flagellis 10, 180. 14, 19
flagello 6, 479
flagellum 2, 169. 8, 151. 13, 195
flagitio 13, 244
flagra 5, 173. 10, 109
flagrabat 4, 114
flagrante 1, 152
flagrantem 14, 245
flagranti 3, 139
flagrantia 13, 182
flagrantior 13, 11
flamea 2, 124. 6, 225
flameolo 10, 334
Flaminia 1, 171
Flaminiam 1, 61
flammarum 3, 285
flammas 8, 233

flammis 10, 266. 11, 63
flavam 6, 354. 13, 164
flavi 5, 115
Flavius 4, 37
flavo 6, 120
flebat 10, 30
flebile 13, 84
flectas 13, 144
flentem 7, 146
flet 3, 101
fletu 15, 136
fletumque 6, 276
flexi 6, 493
flexisse 9, 20
flexit 1, 20
flexu 3, 237
Flora 2, 49
Floræ 14, 262
Florali 6, 250
florentibus 8, 99
flores 15, 50
flos 5, 56
flosculus 9, 127
fluctibus 10, 186
fluctu 11, 94. 12, 30
fluctum 6, 322
fluctuque 14, 296
fluctus 6, 92
flumina 3, 31. 10, 177
fluminis 15, 7
fluxerit 13, 69
fluxit 6, 295
focis 4, 65. 11, 79
focos 12, 85. 15, 83
foculum 3, 262
focum 5, 97
foderit 9, 45
fœda 3, 148. 6, 132 461. 14, 64
fœdæ 14, 152
fœdere 7, 123
fœdior 4, 14
fœdis 8, 183
fœdius 2, 82
fœdo 8, 225
fœdum 7, 5. 14, 44
fœno 11, 70
fœnoque 6, 542
fœnumque 3, 14
foliata 6, 465
folium 8, 126
folle 14, 281
follem 13, 61
folles 7, 111
follibus 10, 61
fons 10, 119. 12, 41
fonte 6, 286 554
Fonteio 13, 17
fontem 14, 104
fontibus 7, 59
fontis 3, 13
fora 2, 52. 6, 68. 13, 135
foras 5, 126
forcipibus 10, 131
fore 13, 200
forent 4, 48 140
fores 6, 227
foret 2, 158. 10, 75 103 263. 12, 30
fori 16, 47
foribus 9, 85
foricas 3, 38
foris 9, 77
forma 5, 61. 6, 178. 10, 324
formâ 6, 103
formæ 10, 297
formam 10, 289
formantque 6, 244
formica 6, 361
formidat 3, 176
formidatus 6, 559
formidine 13, 106. 15, 77
formosa 6, 162 465. 13, 43
formosam 6, 186
formosissimus 10, 331
fornace 3, 309
fornacula 10, 82
fornice 3, 156. 11, 171
fornicis 10, 239
foro 4, 7. 10, 25. 11, 50
forsan 6, 14. 12, 125
forsitan 1, 150. 5, 156. 8, 113. 11, 162. 14, 34 295
fortasse 4, 25. 6, 27 600. 13, 103. 15, 15
fortè 3, 278. 6, 642. 7, 156 232. 11, 119. 13, 217
fortem 6, 97. 10, 357
fortes 9, 142
fortia 8, 57
fortibus 8, 122
fortior 3, 292. 12, 66. 15, 161
fortis 4, 3. 16, 59
fortuitu 13, 225
fortuna 3, 40. 6, 287 605. 7, 197. 9, 148. 10, 285 366. 12, 29. 14, 316 328
fortunâ 6, 593. 8, 74
fortunæ 10, 52. 11, 174. 13, 10 20 86. 14, 90. 15, 95
fortunam 10, 73. 16, 34
fortunas 14, 113
fortunatam 10, 122
forulos 3, 219
forum 1, 128. 7, 132
fossa 2, 10
fossor 11, 80
fovet 6, 606
fovetur 6, 468 471
fovisti 8, 165
fractâ 2, 111. 4, 33. 6, 522 618. 10, 134. 11, 18
fractis 14, 161 296
fractum 5, 68
fraga 13, 57
fragiles 6, 344
fragili 12, 88
fragor 11, 195
frameam 13, 79
frange 7, 27
frangebat 8, 247. 11, 102
frangenda 8, 18
frangendus 10, 200
frangere 10, 102. 15, 9
franget 7, 219
frangimus 10, 156
frangis 8, 136
frangit 6, 479
frangitur 11, 189
franguntur 10, 60
frater 5, 135
fraterculus 4, 98
fratres 5, 137
fratribus 14. 169
fratris 10, 242
fratrum 10, 260
fraude 13, 71
fraudem 13, 201
fraudes 13, 24. 14, 229
fraudisque 13, 174
fregeris 14, 309
fregerunt 6, 299
fregit 7, 86. 14, 93
fremat 8, 37
fremeret 5, 78
fremitu 6, 261. 14, 247
frena 2, 169. 8, 88. 10, 45 128
frequentes 13, 246
frictus 6, 578
frigida 1, 166. 5, 23. 6, 2. 14, 300
frigidior 5, 50
frigidus 6, 325
frigora 14, 318
frigore 4, 44. 11, 75 146
frigusque 6, 360
fritillo 14, 5
frivola 3, 198. 5, 59
frondibus 6, 6
frons 8, 189. 11, 96
fronte 5, 44. 6, 503. 9, 2. 11, 205. 13, 242. 15, 50
frontem 6, 616. 8, 203. 13, 216. 14, 56
frontemque 6, 583. 12, 6
frontibus 2, 85. 12, 117
fronti 2, 8
Frontonis 1, 12
fruatur 11, 171

fractus 5, 14. 7, 103. 8, 6
fractis 5, 151
fragosis 5, 6
fraga 3, 167. 4, 23. 14, 111
fruitur 1, 49
frumenti 7, 175. 14, 293
frumentum 5, 118
Frusinone 3, 224
frusta 5, 68 14, 128. 15, 79
frustra 3, 210
frustum 11, 142
fruticante 9, 15
fuat 3, 258
fuerant 11, 72
fuerat 5, 56
fuerit 8, 151
fuerunt 8, 254
fuga 8, 61
fuga 2, 144
fuge 15, 75
fugere 2, 1
fugere 6, 20
fugeret 15, 172
fugerunt 2, 64
fugiam 3, 59 81
fugienda 14, 36
fugiens 13, 40
fugientem 9, 74
fugientibus 11, 52
fugit 6, 253 339. 8, 206. 10, 160
fugitivis 8, 174
fugitivum 4, 50
fugitivus 13, 111
fuissent 6, 642
fuit 2, 83. 3, 23 137. 4, 139. 5, 57. 8, 274 275. 10, 83 247. 11, 78. 13, 53. 14, 29 105
fulcri 6, 22
fulcrum 11, 95
fulgebat 11, 108
fulgere 10, 212
fulget 8, 42
fulgura 6, 587. 13, 223. 14, 292
fulguris 12, 17
fuligine 2, 93. 5, 35. 10, 130
fuligo 7, 227
fulmina 3, 145. 7, 163. 13, 78
fulmine 8, 92
fulserit 7, 140
fulta 7, 182
fultam 3, 193
fultusque 3, 82
fumabant 14, 171
fumant 1, 156. 3, 199
fumat 5, 116
fume 3, 249
fumoque 6, 131
fumosos 8, 8
fumusque 1, 120
funestus 11, 88
fundat 5, 142
fundite 12, 37
fundo 3, 108. 4, 141
funem 12, 5. 14, 266 292
funera 4, 109. 8, 192. 10, 241. 13, 131
funere 6, 565
funesta 1, 113
funestat 8, 18
fungi 5, 146
funus 1, 146. 3, 43. 10, 259. 11, 44. 15, 138
fur 2, 26. 3, 47
furem 6, 17. 13, 23
furentis 6, 511
furere 6, 615
furibus 8, 174
Furiæ 13, 51
furiosus 3, 291
furit 14, 63
furnos 7, 4
furor 1, 92. 2, 18. 8, 97. 14, 136 284. 15, 36 100
furtis 11, 144
furtiva 12, 120
furtivæ 1, 10
furva 12, 104
fusa 7, 169
Fusci 12, 45
fuscina 2, 143
Fuscine 14, 1
Fusco 16, 46
Fuscus 4, 112
fuso 11, 69
fuste 9, 98
fustes 6, 416
fusum 2, 55
futura 10, 353
futuri 3, 72. 6, 556

G.

Gabiis 3, 192. 6, 56. 7, 4
Gabiorumque 10, 100
Gadibus 10, 1
Gaditana 11, 162
Gætula 10, 158
Gætulaque 14, 278
Gætulice 8, 26
Gætulum 5, 59
Gætulus 5, 53. 11, 140
Galba 5, 4. 8, 222
Galbam 2, 104. 8, 5
Galbana 2, 97
galeâ 5, 154. 6, 108. 8, 203
galeæ 6, 262. 11, 6
galeam 2, 130. 8, 124. 14, 261
galeata 6, 252
galeatum 1, 169. 8, 238
galero 6, 120. 8, 208
Galla 1, 125 126
Galle 16, 1
galli 9, 107. 13, 233
Galli 8, 176. 9, 30
Gallia 7, 16 148. 15, 111
Gallicus 8, 116. 13, 157
gallina 3, 91. 5, 124. 11, 134
gallinæ 13, 141
gallinam 12, 96
gallinaria 3, 307
Gallis 11, 113
Gallita 12, 99
Gallitæ 12, 113
ganeo 11, 58
Gangem 10, 2
gannit 6, 64
Ganymedem 5, 59. 9, 22
γὰρ 9, 37
garrula 12, 82
gaude 6, 597
gaudeat 8, 13
gaudebis 13, 247
gaudebit 5, 143
gaudent 9, 136. 10, 67. 12, 81
gaudentis 8, 225
gaudere 6, 232. 15, 84
gauderet 11, 103
gaudes 9, 84. 14, 270
gaudet 6, 75 102 209 379 420. 7, 105. 10, 292. 13, 192. 14, 18
gaudia 1, 86. 6, 189 365 602. 8, 47. 9, 19. 10, 51 204. 15, 41
Gaurana 8, 86
Gaurus 9, 57
gelantur 6, 95
gelida 3, 190
gelidaque 5, 63
gelidas 7, 206
gelidasque 5, 77
gelido 10, 217
gelidos 3, 322
gemat 6, 267
gemeret 7, 71
gemimus 3, 214. 15, 138
geminis 6, 305
geminos 11, 105
geminum 5, 69
gemit 2, 90
gemitu 13, 130
gemitus 6, 271. 8, 98. 13, 11

gemma 1, 68
gemmaque 13, 138
gemmæ 1, 29
gemmas 5, 41 43. 6, 458
gemmata 10, 27
genas 10, 193
gener 3, 160
genere 2, 129. 8, 31
generi 15, 132
generis 8, 6. 13, 159
generosa 8, 57
generosæ 14, 81
generose 6, 124
generosi 8, 224. 12, 40
generosior 2, 145
generosum 8, 30
generosus 7, 191
generum 10, 112
genesi 6, 579
genesis 14, 248
genialis 4, 66. 10, 334
genibus 6, 526
genis 6, 131. 15, 58
genitalia 6, 514
geniti 14, 40
genitrix 16, 6
genitus 10, 129
genium 6, 22 562
gens 3, 58 86. 15, 98
gente 6, 176. 8, 239. 12, 104. 13, 207
gentem 8, 18 273
gentes 15, 10
gentibus 13, 171
gentilia 3, 64
gentis 3, 121. 8, 115. 10, 332
genua 10, 55
genuinum 5, 69
genuit 10, 236
genus 6, 449 556. 7, 105 155. 8, 131. 9, 27. 10, 219. 12, 24. 15, 69 171
Geometres 3, 76
Germani 13, 164
Germanicus 6, 205
gessisti 6, 614
gesta 15, 28
gestamen 2, 99
gestare 13, 198
gestetur 7, 179
gestibus 6, 72
gestis 14, 314
gestu 5, 124
Geticis 5, 50
gibboque 10, 309
gibbum 10, 294
gibbus 6, 109
gigantum 4, 98
Gillo 1, 40
gingiva 10, 200
glacialem 2, 1
glacie 5, 104. 6, 522
glaciem 14, 186
glacies 4, 42
gladiator 2, 144. 6, 110
gladii 10, 164
gladiis 4, 96
gladio 8, 243. 10, 345. 13, 25
gladios 8, 195. 10, 123. 15, 168
gladiosque 10, 131. 14, 162
gladium 10, 20
gladiumque 8, 123
glandem 6, 10
glandis 13, 57
Glaphyrus 6, 77
glebamque 12, 85
glebula 14, 166
gloria 5, 111. 7, 81 *twice* 118. 10, 143 159 187. 13, 98
glutisse 4, 28
γνῶθι 11, 27
gobio 11, 37
Gorgone 12, 4
Gorgonei 3, 118
Gracchi 2, 143
Graccho 8, 210
Gracchorum 6, 168
Gracchos 2, 24
Gracchum 8, 201
Gracchus 2, 117
graciles 6, 466. 12, 87
gradibus 3, 200
Gradive 2, 128
Gradivus 13, 113
gradus 11, 46
Græcam 3, 61
Græcè 6, 187 191 193
Græcia 10, 174. 14, 240
Græcis 6, 16. 14, 89
Græcorum 3, 114
Græcos 3, 206
Græcula 6, 186
Græculus 3, 78
Graiæque 8, 226
Graias 11, 100. 15, 110
Graiusque 10, 138
gramine 8, 60
graminis 12, 40
grammatici 6, 438
grammaticus 3, 76. 7, 216
grande 4, 115. 6, 169 517 636. 11, 123. 12, 127. 13, 54. 14, 281
grandes 14, 171 195. 16, 14
grandi 6, 79. 7, 110. 12, 14
grandia 6, 155 302 645. 9, 51. 11, 70. 13, 147
grauine 5, 78
grandis 7, 210. 10, 71
grassator 3, 305
grassatur 14, 174
grata 3, 66
gratæ 14, 183
gratam 11, 182
gratia 8, 64. 13, 4
gratoque 6, 384
gratulor 15, 86
gratum 3, 4. 14, 70
gratus 12, 70
grave 7, 71. 10, 325. 14, 248
graves 3, 309. 11, 127
gravi 6, 421
gravior 6, 434. 16, 22
graviora 6, 134. 15, 29
graviore 13, 175 227
graviorem 8, 209
gravis 1, 25 163. 6, 99 147 270 418 511. 9, 12. 10, 201 226. 11, 41. 13, 197
gravitas 6, 178
graviter 12, 23
gravius 15, 119
grege 6, 533 *twice*. 9, 143. 10, 94. 11, 66. 12, 116. 15, 143
greges 6, 175
gregibus 1, 46. 6, 161
gremio 2, 120. 3, 176. 7, 215
gremium 5, 142. 14, 327
grex 2, 79. 8, 108
grue 13, 170
grunnisse 15, 22
gula 1, 140. 5, 94. 15, 90
gulâ 5, 158. 11, 39. 14, 19
gulosum 11, 19
gurgite 2, 150. 5, 100. 14, 280
gurgitibus 13, 70
gurgitis 3, 266
Gurgitis 6, 266
gustat 15, 92
gustaverit 14, 85
gustus 11, 14
gutta 11, 54
gutto 3, 263, 11, 158
guttur 6, 105. 13, 162
gutture 1, 156
gutturis 2, 114
Gyaræ 10, 170
Gyaris 1, 73
gymnasia 3, 115
gypso 2, 4

H.

Hale 3, 188. 5, 118
habeant 8, 227
habeas 5, 127. 14, 207. 16, 24
habeat 2, 39. 6, 448. 13, 34
habebat 5, 151. 9, 3
habebatur 5, 111
habebis 11, 60
habebit 6, 562 656
habenas 14, 230
habendos 15, 37
habendum 11, 93. 13, 118. 14, 254
habent 6, 61. 13, 83
habentem 5, 46
habere 1, 129. 10, 90. 14, 207
haberi 3, 272. 8, 24. 10, 92
habes 8, 200. 9, 87. 10, 365. 14, 315
habet 1, 40. 3, 122 144 152 267. 4, 125. 5, 19. 6, 152 181 197 240 268 358. 7, 74 75 189. 8, 141. 10, 72 297 323. 11, 68. 12, 95. 13, 194 210. 14, 140. 15, 110
habetur 8, 141. 11, 1
habitas 1, 144. 14, 268
habitat 14, 92
habitatas 15, 152
habitatorem 14, 312
habitu 14, 110
habitum 2, 72. 9, 20
habitus 2, 124. 6, 267. 8, 202. 11, 149
habitûs 3, 180
habitus *accus. plural*, 3, 177
habuere 6, 13. 10, 278
habuit 3, 208. 10, 140 294
hædos 11, 153
hædulus 11, 66
Hæmo 3, 99. 6, 198
hæremus 6, 281
hærens 3, 233
hæreret 7, 227
hæres 3, 135
hæret 2, 137. 3, 248. 11, 54
hæserat 4, 41
hæsuram 14, 2
hæsuri 10, 144
halitus 10, 238
Hamillus 10, 244
hamis 14, 305
Hammonis 6, 555
Hannibal 6, 291. 7, 161
Hannibalem 6, 170. 10, 147
Hannibali 12, 108
haruspex 6, 397 550
haruspice 2, 121
hasta 3, 33. 11, 106
hastamque 13, 82
hastile 7, 127
haud 3, 164. 13, 200 &c.
hausit 3, 85
haustu 3, 227
hebetes 8, 137
hebeti 11, 140
hecatomben 12, 101
Hectore 10, 259
hederis 7, 29
Hedymeles 6, 383
Heliadum 5, 38
Heliodorus 6, 373
Helvidiusque 5, 36
Helvinam 3, 320
Heracleas 1, 52
herba 3, 20
herbâ 12, 12
herbæ 11, 66
herbas 15, 99
herboso 3, 173
Hercule 5, 125
Herculeo 8, 14. 14, 280
Herculeos 13, 82
Herculis 2, 20. 3, 89. 10, 361. 13, 43 151. 14, 90
heredem 6, 39
heredes 10, 237. 12, 95
heres 1, 41. 3, 161. 6, 218 600. 9, 87. 14, 4
heri 3, 23
Hermæ 8, 53
hernia 6, 326
Hernicus 14, 180
Hesperidum 14, 114
hesternæ 9, 44
hesternum 14, 129
heu 2, 159
hiantia 15, 57
hiat 10, 231
hiatu 6, 636. 11, 123
hiatum 3, 175 195
hibernæ 7, 221
hibernum 6, 522
hic 1, 160 &c.
hic, *adverb*, 2, 167 &c.
hilaremque 15, 41
hilares 11, 176. 12, 65. 13, 52
hinc 1, 65. 8, 195. 14, 13 45
Hippia 6, 82 104 114. 10, 220
Hippolyto 10, 325
Hippomanes 6, 133
Hirpini 8, 63
Hirrus 10, 222
hirsuto 2, 41. 5, 155
hirundinis 10, 231
hiscere 5, 127
Hispania 8, 116. 10, 151
hispida 2, 11
Hispo 2, 50
Hispulla 6, 74
Hispullâ 12, 11
Hister 2, 58
historiâ 2, 103. 1, 175
historiarum 7, 98
historias 6, 450. 7, 231
historico 7, 104
histrio 7, 90
Histrum 12, 111
hoc 6, 224 657. 14, 153 &c.
hodie 3, 23. 11, 56 150 177 195. 13, 47
Homericus 13, 113
Homero 7, 38. 10, 246. 15, 69
Homerum 6, 437
homicida 2, 26
homine 15, 174
hominem 3, 75. 10, 69
homines 1, 85. 2, 167. 3, 153. 5, 131. 6, 12 333 596. 9, 32. 10, 346. 14, 184. 15, 70 117
homini 1, 134. 15, 165
hominis 6, 47 221. 10, 271
hominum 6, 342. 10, 48 173. 13, 31 243. 14, 276. 15, 103
homo 5, 161. 6, 222 284. 10, 350. 14, 112
homuncio 5, 133
honesta 6, 95
honesti 3, 52
honestis 3, 21. 6, 444
honestiùs 5, 10
honestos 6, 239
honestum 4, 85
honor 1, 117
honore 11, 87
honorem 5, 136. 6, 532. 7, 88
honores 8, 69. 10, 104
honori 1, 110
honoris 3, 178. 8, 150
honorum 10, 57
hora 6, 577 581. 11, 205. 16, 4
horâ 7, 222. 10, 76
horas 10, 216
Horatius 7, 62
hordea 8, 154
horis 6, 183
horreat 6, 183
horrendaque 12, 15
horrendus 6, 485
horrenti 1, 93

horrere 3, 7
horreres 2, 122
horret 3, 265
horrida 2, 57. 3, 212. 8, 116. 9, 12. 10, 298. 14, 242. 15, 44
horridior 6, 10
hortatur 14, 121
horti 3, 228. 6, 375. 13, 123
hortis 6, 488. 7, 79. 10, 334. 14, 319. 15, 10
horto 6, 18. 11, 78. 14, 172
hortos 1, 75. 10, 16
hortulus 3, 226
hospes 3, 137. 11, 62
hospite 14, 59
hospitio 3, 211
hospitis 8, 161
hospitium 3, 166. 7, 70
hostem 10, 86
hosti 11, 107. 13, 169
hostia 11, 85. 12, 5. 13, 235. 15, 119
hostibus 15, 100
humana 14, 264
humanâ 13, 222. 14, 98
humanæ 14, 175
humanas 10, 163
humani 13, 159
humanis 10, 137. 15, 13
humano 15, 132
humanum 6, 556
humeris 10, 39
humero 1, 27. 6, 491. 10, 227
humeroque 8, 4
humi 8, 78
humida 2, 158. 11, 186
humiles 6, 414. 8, 44
humili 3, 39. 9, 48
humilis 6, 287. 11, 67 169
humor 10, 32
humore 13, 133
humum 15, 63
Hyacinthos 6, 110
hydri 7, 70
hyemes 4, 92
hyems 4 58
Hylas 1, 164
Hymetto 13, 185
hyperboreum 6, 470

I. J.

I 6, 306. 10, 166 310. 12, 57
jaceat 6, 580. 7, 79
jacebat 4, 9 120. 14, 167
jacebit 1, 136. 10, 206
jacens 6, 36 126
jacentem 8, 173. 15, 43
jacet 6, 269 279 439 594. 10, 86 205. 15, 6
jactabo 12, 90
jactare 3, 106. 8, 6. 13, 22
jactaret 1, 62. 4, 118
jactat 6, 236
jactata 14, 265
jactatur 12, 52
jactetur 8, 208
jactu 12, 33
jactura 3, 125. 6, 91. 13, 177
jacturæ 13, 8
jacuit 2, 120. 6, 476, 10, 288. 12, 62
jacula 8, 124
jaculator 7, 193
jaculetur 1, 11
jaculum 5, 155
jam 1, 5. 3, 198. 11, 204 &c.
jamjam 6, 628
jamque 3, 206. 6, 26 377 385 488. 8, 97
jamdudum 3, 317
jamne 10, 28
jampridem 3, 62. 6, 515. 10, 77
Jane 6, 394
janua 3, 4. 6, 79 215. 7, 42. 12, 91. 13, 129 146
Janum 6, 386
Iarbæ 5, 45
Iason 6, 153
iaspis 5, 42
ibat 4, 104. 11, 88
Iberinæ 6, 53
ibi 6, 324. 11, 174 &c.
ibidem 5, 40
Ibin 15, 3
ibit 3, 78. 6, 527 576
Ictericæ 6, 565
ictum 12, 17
ictus 4, 121. 5, 125. 6, 126 261
Idæi 3, 138
Idæis 13, 41
Idæum 11, 192
idcircò 9, 123
idem 6, 217. 10, 331 &c.
ideo 3, 47. 7, 143 144. 8, 251. 11, 135. 13, 89. 15, 143
idoneus 14, 71
Idumææ 8, 160
jecur 1, 45. 5, 114. 6, 648. 7, 117. 13, 117
jejuna 5, 10. 10, 232
jejunum 15, 51
ignava 14, 106
ignavum 7, 105
ignavus 3, 272
igne 15, 140
ignem 3, 214 253. 4, 61. 14, 244. 15, 84
ignemque 6, 3
ignes 6, 624. 10, 61. 13, 146
igni 14, 285
igniculum 3, 102
ignis 1, 134. 12, 19. 13, 226
ignobilis 4, 104. 8, 237
ignominiam 8, 209
ignorâsse 10, 103
ignorat 6, 569
ignoret 11, 26
ignoro 3, 43
ignoscas 8, 189
ignoscat 1, 154
ignoscentibus 3, 146
ignoscere 13, 103. 15, 105
ignoscit 6, 435
ignoscitis 8, 181
ignotaque 14, 187
ignotosque 6, 454
ignotum 6, 637
iisdem 7, 153. 10, 175. 11, 73. 15, 157
Iliacus 13, 43
Iliados 11, 178
Iliadum 10, 261
ilibus 5, 136
ille 4, 73 &c.
illinc 1, 159 &c.
illuc 2, 159 &c.
illud 6, 194 203. 8, 275 &c.
illustresque 4, 152
Illyricumque 8, 117
imâ 8, 47
imagine 7, 29. 8, 18. 11, 18
imago 8, 55. 13, 221
imbelle 15, 126
imbelles 6, 366. 8, 113
imber 13, 67
imbuit 14, 124
imbutus 11, 144
imis 3, 200
imitandis 14, 40
imitantur 14, 107
imitata 10, 299
imitata est 6, 341
imitatur 7, 42
imitatus 12, 34
immane 10, 107
immanem 14, 162
immanes 15, 18 125
immania 15, 104
immemor 6, 85
immensa 7, 111
immensæ 11, 194
immeritis 10, 60
imminuit 14, 92

immo 10, 324. 13, 108. 16, 9
immolat 15, 118
immortale 15, 34
impacta 10, 59
impar 3, 161. 13, 169
impatiens 6, 327. 7, 58
impatiensque 6, 238
impedat 3, 128
impendat 12, 96
impendere 4, 91
impensa 12, 97
impensæ 5, 156. 7, 138
impensas 3, 216
imperat 6, 64 224
imperet 8, 81
imperfectus 3, 233
imperii 4, 137. 8, 265. 11, 105
imperiis 10, 151. 11, 87. 14, 331
imperio 6, 135. 10, 343. 15, 138
imperium 10, 79. 13, 50
impetus 15, 62
implent 6, 310
implere 1, 63
impleret 6, 601
implerí 5, 75
implet 2, 96. 6, 249 546. 7, 161. 9, 56. 14, 30 288
impletur 7, 24
implevêre 14, 215
impleverit 2, 58
implevero 9, 90
implevi 14, 327
implevitque 4, 41
imponere 4, 103
imponet 12, 118
imponit 6, 444
imponite 7, 229. 12, 84
impositas 3, 252
imposito 6, 334
impressit 6, 422
imprime 9, 134
improba 6, 86 605. 13, 3
improbior 4, 106
improbitas 10, 305. 13, 53
improbulum 5, 73
improbus 3, 282. 9, 63. 16, 37
improvidus 3, 273
impulit 12, 19. 15, 120
impulsæ 10, 107
impulsu 10, 351
impunè 1, 3 4. 4, 152
impunitum 13, 200
imputat 5, 14 15
imputet 6, 179
imputo 2, 17
in 1, 6 38 104 107 111 142. 2, 28 48 57 68 79 *twice* 107 133 136 139. 3, 17 22 30 62 78 162 280. 4, 6. 5, 44 142 153. 6, 2 65 *twice* 107 108 151 &c. 7, 1 7 8 241. 8, 3 14 111 140 200. 9, 13 18 42. 10, 1 18 27 50 160. 11, 11 21 22 40 80. 12, 12 61 110. 13 18 86 198. 14, 42 82 130 318. 15, 10 16 50 130. 16, 11 53 69
inque 6, 183 245 311
inæquales 5, 38
inani 1, 47. 5, 7
inanis 9, 57
inaurati 13, 151
incedet 12, 126
incendente 6, 648
incenderit 3, 222
incendi 6, 325
incendia 3, 7 197. 13, 145
incerare 10, 55
incerta 15, 137
incertæ 12, 32
incertæque 8, 81
incessuque 2, 17
incestæ 6, 158
incestus 4, 9
inchoet 16, 42
incidat 10, 314
incidere 8, 69
incidit 4, 39
incipe 4, 34
inciperet 10, 262
incipias 6, 615
incipiat 11, 163
incipientem 7, 195
incipis 8, 11
incipit 6, 348 468. 8, 138. 9, 52. 10, 115
incipiunt 13, 238. 15, 52 64
incitat 6, 315
inclinare 9, 26
inclinat 3, 316
inclinatis 15, 63
inclinet 10, 224
includere 14, 133
inclusa 12, 75
inclusus 12, 123
incognita 9, 34
incola 8, 160
incolumen 12, 16
incolumi 10, 258
incommoda 13, 21
incrementa 14, 259
incubuit 6, 293
incude 3, 309. 10, 132. 14, 118. 15, 165
incultus 11, 146
incumbere 8, 76. 14, 122. 15, 128
incurrite 6, 331
incutimus 9, 5
incutit 3, 246
inde 1, 65 168. 3, 37 113 236 301 308. 4, 51 122. 5, 108. 6, 62 139 225 312 436 524 560 603 612 613. 7, 103 123 220. 8, 105 *twice* 119 195. 9, 20 28. 10, 140. 11, 47. 12, 87. 14, 12 45 83 148 173 282. 15, 36 48
indemnatus 6, 562
Indi 6, 337 466
Indica 15, 163
indiciis 10, 70
indigenæ 13, 38
indignatio 1, 79. 5, 120
indignatur 5, 64
indigno 4, 95
indignum 7, 17
indignus 8, 31
indocti 2, 4. 3, 87. 8, 49. 13, 181
indomiti 14, 176
indomitus 2, 77
inducitur 6, 470
indulge 8, 167
indulgebitis 9, 48
indulgent 14, 234
indulgentia 7, 21
indulgere 6, 283
indulget 2, 140. 6, 160 384
indulsisse 2, 165
indulsit 2, 168. 6, 86. 13, 217. 14, 330. 15, 148 174
induperator 10, 138
induperatorem 4, 29
Indus 6, 585. 11, 125
industrius 8, 52
indutus 2, 97
inebriet 9, 113
inermi 4, 80. 10, 200
infami 8, 273
infamia 1, 48
infamis 2, 22
infans 3, 176. 5, 145. 6, 81. 9, 60. 14, 49. 15, 139
infante 13, 163
infantes 14, 168
infantia 3, 84. 10, 199
infantibus 6, 9 606
infecit 12, 41
infelicibus 13, 142
infelix 3, 152 209 253 267. 6, 491 597. 7, 74. 10, 169. 14, 295

infernis 8, 257. 13, 52
infestaque 15, 120
infestis 15, 74
infesto 13, 231
inficietur 13, 60
infirmi 13, 190
inflatum 8, 72
inflexu 3, 237
infra 3, 97 204
infremuit 1, 166
infudit 6, 617
iufundet 8, 154
ingenii 10, 119
ingenio 7, 63 96. 10, 120
ingenium 1, 151. 3, 73. 4, 83. 10, 300. 13, 185. 15, 144
ingens 1, 4. 2, 119 137. 4, 124. 6, 108 512 549 651. 7, 102 140. 8, 100. 10, 62. 11, 139
ingenti 3, 240. 15, 156
ingentia 3, 251
ingentibus 2, 96
ingenuè 2, 16
ingenui 11, 154
ingenuique 11, 154
ingenuorum 3, 131
ingenuum 3, 20
ingerit 6, 609
ingratæ 14, 165
ingratè 9, 82
ingrato 10, 270
ingratos 11, 190
ingratusque 7, 169
ingredietur 7, 172
ingressus 10, 20
inguen 6, 196. 12, 36
inguina 6, 370. 9, 4. 11, 158. 14, 300
inguine 3, 109. 9, 136
inguinibus 10, 322
inguinis 1, 41. 6, 301. 10, 207
inimica 16, 20
inimicorum 15, 40
inimicus 9, 95
iniquæ 1, 30
iniquas 5, 3
iniquo 14, 126
injuria 5, 9. 8, 121. 14, 151. 16, 22
innoxia 13, 156
innuat 6, 139
inopem 7, 205
inopi 12, 67
inops 7, 61
inopum 8, 89
in primis 8, 121
inquisitores 4, 49
inquit 1, 102 125. 3, 21 153. 4, 125. 5, 118. 6, 281 416. 7, 242. 8, 44. 10, 155 291. 13, 84. 14, 153
insanabile 7, 51
insania 2, 71
insanum 6, 620
insatiabile 14, 125
inscius 11, 66
inscripta 14, 24
inscriptaque 8, 168
insignia 8, 227
insignis 8, 32. 10, 57
insistere 6, 96. 9, 144
inspectâ 6, 579
inspexi 3, 45
inspicit 1, 97
instabile 9, 79
instant 15, 75
instantem 6, 407. 14, 210
instantis 14, 63
instat 6, 520
instaurare 8, 158. 15, 74
institor 7, 221
instituas 14, 74
instituitque 1, 71
instruit 5, 97
insulsam 6, 658
intactu 6, 336
intactam 7, 87
intactior 6, 163
intactoque 5, 169
intactum 14, 194
integer 8, 80. 10, 288. 15, 56
intellecta 9, 129
intelligat 4, 401. 6, 451
intelligit 12, 36
intendunt 8, 150
inter 1, 112 129. 2, 10 47. 3, 157 191 264. 5, 28. 6, 101 323. 7, 186. 8, 133 175 217. 10, 260 358. 11, 93. 13, 119 186. 14, 203. 15, 33 164
interque 13, 212
intercepta 13, 71
interdum 3, 181 305. 6, 552. 10, 52 315. 13, 182
interea 1, 135. 2, 137. 3, 261. 5, 120. 6, 149 237 424 461 508. 8, 155. 10, 342. 11, 14 191. 14, 138. 15, 44
intererit 14, 73
interiora 12, 80
interius 11, 15
internuntia 6, 545
interpres 4, 79. 6, 544
interrogo 10, 72
intervenit 6, 194
intestata 1, 144
intestatus 3, 274
intestina 7, 78
intestino 6, 429
intolerabile 6, 413
intolerabilius 6, 460
intonet 6, 485
intrà 8, 240. 9, 11 43 55 94. 13, 209. 14, 45
intrantes 6, 125
intranti 4, 62
intrat 2, 88. 6, 374 512. 10, 317. 12, 75
intraverit 19, 171
intravit 6, 121
intrepidi 13, 89
introitum 11, 10
intulerit 6, 340
intulit 6, 299
intus 3, 241
invadunt 2, 20
invalidi 3, 83
invenies 2, 5. 6, 208. 8, 48 173. 10, 148. 15, 129
inveniet 8, 232
invenit 3, 260. 9, 8. 10, 47. 13, 29 197. 15, 44
inventas 14, 75
inventis 13, 66
invento 8, 30
inventrix 15, 117
inversis 14, 187
inverso 3, 108
invideas 7, 93. 11, 110
invidet 10, 228
invidia 15, 95
invidiæ 10, 57
invidiam 15, 123
invidiosa 13, 179
invisi 13, 248
invitâ 6, 212
invitatus 14, 134
inviti 14, 108
involvitque 6, 607
inutile 15, 126
Io 6, 526
jocari 3, 40
joco 9, 10
jocorum 3, 147
Ionium 6, 93
Jove 6, 15 *twice*. 14, 206
Jovem 12, 89
Jovi 12, 6
Jovis 8, 156. 10, 38 268. 14, 81 271
Iphigenia 12, 119
ipsa 3, 95 173. 6, 209 253 281 401 490. 10, 294. 11, 133. 13, 29. 14, 139
ipsâ 10, 76. 12, 11. 13, 180. 14, 295
ipsæ 6, 244

ipsam 6, 173 333 568 10, 141. 13, 151
ipsas 8, 23. 10, 59
ipse 1, 62 105 127 136. 2, 18. 3, 110 222 4, 69. 5, 30 37 86 104 142. 6, 552. 8, 41 75 147 148. 10, 52 230 251 363. 11, 62 75 160. 12, 35. 13, 56. 14, 127 244. 15, 38 45
ipsi 1, 100. 5, 107. 6, 519. 8, 110 188. 13, 1. 14, 3 234. 15, 59
ipsis 2, 31. 3, 146. 5, 135. 6, 523. 10, 7 146 347. 11, 71 202. 15, 100
ipsius 6, 530. 7, 239. 8, 262. 10, 285. 16, 58
ipso 1, 33. 14, 206
ipsorum 8, 138. 13, 105 138
ipsos 1, 100. 6, 347. 9, 26. 10, 305
ipsum 2, 147. 4, 28. 5, 6 56. 10, 182. 11, 9. 12, 40. 14, 167
ipsumque 6, 175. 8, 133
ira 1, 85. 6, 647. 13, 100 176. 15, 131
irâ 1, 45. 14, 50
iræ 1, 168. 8, 88. 13, 183. 15, 169
iram 6, 189 235
irasci 10, 360
irati 3, 299
iratis 1, 50 146
irato 13, 92
iratus 10, 313. 13, 226
ire 3, 25 128. 8, 130. 9, 21. 14, 122
iret 12, 14
irritamentum 11, 165
Isæo 3, 74
Isiacæ 6, 489
Iside 12, 28
Isidis 6, 529. 9, 22
Isis 13, 93
isse 6, 409
ista 2, 75 136. 6, 191. 9, 74. 11, 166
istas 1, 139
iste 4, 67. 6, 409. 7, 36
istic 3, 29
istis 14, 179
istos 6, 295
Istro 8, 170
it 1, 145
ita 2, 38. 5, 59. 6, 222. 13, 91
Italiæ 3, 171
Italiam 10, 154. 12, 78
ite 2, 89. 3, 66. 12, 83
iter 7, 172. 10, 20
iterum 3, 134. 4, 1. 7, 95. 12, 25
Ithacum 10, 257. 14, 287
Ithacus 15, 26
itur 1, 89. 4, 65
jubeant 9, 144
jubeat 3, 129. 6, 98 275
jubebit 5, 143 159
jubentur 4, 144. 8, 65. 14, 108
jubeo 6, 223
juberet 2, 101. 15, 150
jubet 1, 99. 2, 7. 3, 196 284 290. 6, 330 417 420 517. 7, 102. 14, 31 212 306. 15, 134
jubetur 6, 340. 7, 41
jubis 6, 40
jucunda 4, 81
jucundam 7, 82
jucundis 10, 349
jucundius 13, 180
jucundum 5, 140
Judæa 6, 543
Judæi 6, 547
Judæis 3, 14
Judaicum 14, 101
judex 16, 13 29
judice 4, 12. 7, 13 117. 8, 188. 13, 3
judicet 13, 226
judicio 1, 48
judicis 2, 75
juga 3, 191. 8, 108
jugera 3, 142. 4, 7. 14, 163
jugeribus 2, 132. 9, 60
jugis 6, 649
jugo 8, 63
jugulare 15, 12
jugulata 12, 127
jugulo 8, 218
jugulos 4, 110
jugum 6, 208. 9, 57. 10, 135. 14, 22
Iuli 8, 42
Julia 2, 32 37. 6, 38
Julius 2, 70
Iulo 12, 70
jumenta 3, 316. 4, 5. 7, 180. 9, 103. 14, 147
jumentis 8, 154
jumento 14, 77
juncta 6, 448
junctaque 2, 46
junctamque 6, 200
junge 9, 105
jungitur 6, 41
junguntur 9, 89
Junio 15, 27
Juno 6, 619. 13, 40
Junonem 2, 98
Junoni 6, 48
Junonis 7, 32
Jupiter 5, 79. 6, 59. 10, 188. 11, 116. 13, 41 114
jura 2, 43 51 72. 9, 87. 15, 135
jurante 2, 98
jurare 6, 16
jurat 8, 156. 13, 78
jurato 5, 5
jure 2, 34. 11, 23. 13, 201 202. 14, 8
jures 3, 144
jurgia 5, 26. 6, 268. 15, 51
juris 2, 139. 6, 217. 8, 50
jurisque 1, 128
jus 1, 56. 10, 87 101. 14, 101. 16, 51
jussa est 3, 15
jussæ 11, 104
jussas 3, 65
jusseris 3, 78
jusserit 6, 626
jussit 6, 37 622. 10, 275
jussos 6, 371
jussuque 10, 15
jussus 5, 12. 8, 210. 14, 331
justa 6, 94. 9, 90
justæ 16, 19
justi 10, 274
justis 8, 267
justissima 16, 17
justitia 4, 81
justitiæque 8, 25
justo 8, 92
juvabit 3, 211
juvant 11, 16
juvat 14, 4
juvencam 6, 48
juvencum 8, 155
juvene 4, 95
juvenem 6, 330. 8, 71. 14, 191 251
juvenes 2, 50. 3, 158 *twice*. 7, 20 132. 8, 164 262. 11, 199. 14, 34 107 121 283
juvenesque 3, 158
juveni 1, 25. 7, 160. 10, 168 226. 14, 23 235
juvenilia 11, 5
juvenis 5, 45. 8, 51. 10, 310. 13, 55. 14, 7
juventâ 6, 103 369

juventus 2, 155. 7, 213. 8, 114
juvenum 10, 196
Juvernæ 2, 160
juxta 11, 201

L.

Labe 14, 69
labellis 5, 128. 6, 276
labello 3, 185. 9, 35
labellum 1, 160. 14, 325
labem 2, 78
labente 6, 203
labentibus 3, 194
labitur 15, 77
labor 6, 289. 7, 98 216. 8, 104. 14, 224. 16, 56
laboranti 6, 443
laborat 8, 239
labore 16, 52
laborem 7, 17
labores 6, 539. 9, 42. 10, 359 361. 14, 198
labori 16, 57
laboris 10, 139. 14, 164
laborum 3, 22
labra 3, 294. 6, 463 623. 10, 67 229. 13, 114
Labulla 2, 68
labyrinthi 1, 53
Lacedæmonium 11, 173
lacerabant 15, 102
laceraret 4, 37
lacerat 6, 625
laceratis 6, 490
lacerna 3, 148
lacernâ 10, 212
Lacernæ 7, 114
lacernas 1, 27. 9, 28. 16, 45
lacernatæ 1, 62
lacernis 14, 287
lacertâ 14, 75
lacertæ 3, 231
lacerti 14, 131
lacertis 10, 11. 15, 63
lacerto 6, 106
lacessit 6, 248
Lachesi 3, 27
Lachesis 9, 136
lacrumæ 1, 168. 6, 539. 16, 27
lacrumas 3, 101. 5, 159. 10, 52 261. 15, 133
lacrumis 6, 273. 13, 134
lacte 6, 468
lactis 11, 68. 13, 70
lacunar 1, 56
lacus 4, 60. 6, 603
Ladas 13, 97
lædant 3, 272
Lælius 14, 195
læna 3, 283
lænâ 5, 131
lænam 7, 73
Læstrigonas 15, 18
læta 6, 570. 12, 13
lætam 7, 83
lætare 10, 310
læti 16, 60
lætis 10, 98. 12, 73
lætum 13, 123. 15, 41
lætus 13, 248. 14, 23
lævâ 7, 159. 14, 297
lævaque 6, 561
lævâque 6, 658
lævo 14, 228
lævum 4, 120. 6, 495
lagenâ 5, 29. 8, 163
lagenæ 7, 121. 12, 60
lagenas 14, 271
Lagi 6, 83
lambenti 9, 5
lambentibus 8, 35
lambit 2, 49
Lamiarum 4, 154. 6, 385
lampade 6, 138
lampas 3, 285
lana 5, 25
lanam 2, 54. 7, 224
lanatas 8, 155
lanatis 15, 11
lance 6, 204
lancem 5, 80
lances 12, 43
lancibus 11, 18
languentis 11, 165
languida 1, 122
languorem 3, 233
lanificæ 12, 66
lanis 6, 497
lanistæ 3, 158. 11, 8
lanistis 6, 216
lanugo 13, 59
Laomedontiades 6, 326
lapidem 6, 577. 15, 65
lapides 13, 67
Lappa 7, 72
lapsum 15, 156
lapsus 3, 7
laqueo 7, 50
laqueos 10, 314
laqueum 10, 53. 13, 244
lardum 11, 84
lare 8, 14
laremque 6, 3
lares 8, 110. 9, 137. 12, 113
larga 10, 302
Largæ 14, 25
largiri 5, 110
largitur 7, 88
largus 10, 119
laribus 13, 233. 15, 153
laribusque 12, 89
laris 3, 110. 14, 20
lascivi 11, 98
lascivum 6, 194
lassare 2, 92
lassata 6, 130 421
lassi 15, 167
lassique 1, 132
lassis 6, 484. 8, 154
lasso 7, 117. 8, 137
lassoque 14, 146
lassos 9, 55
lassus 8, 246
lata 6, 430. 9, 65
latâ 14, 308
latè 14, 245
latentis 9, 18
lateque 6, 92
Lateranorum 10, 17
latere 11, 96
lateri 6, 37
lateris 6, 505. 13, 229
laternam 5, 88
latet 6, 237
Lattis 2, 127. 11, 115
Latinâ 1, 171. 8, 256
Latinæ 5, 55
Latinas 6, 287
Latinè 6, 188. 11, 148
Latini 6, 44
Latino 1, 36. 6, 637
Latio 12, 103
latis 1, 137. 4, 21
latissima 12, 59
latiùs 14, 234
lato 10, 27
Latona 10, 292
Latonæ 6, 176
latos 11, 122
latratibus 6, 415
latravit 10, 272
latrone 10, 22
latronem 13, 145
latum 1, 157. 6, 482
laturos 6, 605
latus 3, 131. 6, 650. 7, 109. 8, 117. 11, 142. 12, 31. 14, 289
lavantur 2, 152
lavari 6, 447. 7, 130
lavat 3, 262
lavatur 5, 90
laudabat 4, 121
laudabile 11, 22
laudamus 8, 58
laudant 14, 182
laudare 3, 42 92 106. 7, 31
laudas 10, 28
laudat 3, 86. 6, 435. 13, 82

laudatur 1, 74. 4, 71. 5. 12. 14, 111
laude 8, 74
laudent 11, 58
laudet 14, 154
laudibus 6, 182
laudis 8, 76. 10, 143
laudo 3, 2. 4, 18. 12, 121
lavet 14, 62
Lavino 12, 71
Laurenti 1, 107
Laureolum 8, 187
lauro 6, 79. 8, 253
Lauronia 2, 36 65
lauros 10, 65
laurumque 7, 19
laurus 2, 158
lauti 14, 257
lautissima 7, 175. 11, 140
lautissimus 3, 221
lauto 14, 13
lautorum 7, 177
lautum 1, 67
lautus 11, 1
laxabant 8, 261
laxare 4, 67
laxet 6, 144
lecti 6, 226. 9, 78
lectica 1, 32 121. 3, 242. 10, 35
lecticas 6, 309
lectis 11, 96. 13, 136
lecto 2, 60. 5, 17. 6, 594. 7, 105
lectore 1, 13
lectulus 9, 77
lectum 6, 21
lecture 6, 277
lectus 3, 203. 6, 268. 8, 177
Ledam 6, 63
legantur 11, 180
legat 7, 231
legatum 8, 172. 9, 62 88
lege 6, 453
legemque 6, 635
legenti 7, 104
legerat 7, 152. 11, 78
leges, *nom.* 2, 30 43 72. 7, 229. 8, 91. 11, 8. 14, 100 193
leget 3, 241
legi 3, 155
legibus 10, 251. 16, 15
legio 2, 155
legione 3, 132
legiones 10, 79. 14, 241
legionibus 8, 255
legit 11, 69. 13, 121
legitimè 10, 338. 12, 100
legitimis 6, 209
legitimum 9, 44
legum 4, 79. 6, 544. 8, 50 268. 14, 177
legumen 15, 174
lenæ 6, 489
Lenas 5, 98
leno 1, 55
lenone 6, 127
lenonibus 6, 216
lenonum 3, 156. 6, 320. 14, 46
lenta 13, 100
lentaque 16, 47
lento 6, 565
Lentule 6, 80
Lentulus 7, 95. 8, 187. 10, 287
lentus 8, 248
leo 8, 36. 14, 247. 15, 161
leonem 7, 76
leoni 15, 160
Lepidi 6, 265
Lepidis 8, 9
leporem 5, 167. 14, 81
lepores 5, 124
lepus 11, 138
letale 15, 165
letifero 4, 56
leto 10, 119
levant 12, 53
levârit 14, 83
Leucade 8, 241
lēve 7, 240
lēve 10, 199
levet 14, 236
lēvi 2, 12
lēvia 8, 115
lĕvibus 13, 182
lēvibus 6, 356. 8, 35
lĕviori 7, 77
lĕvioribus 4, 11
lĕvis 6, 507
lēvis 3, 111. 9, 95
lĕvium 13, 13
lĕviùs 2, 56
lĕviusque 10, 344
lex 2, 37. 6, 38. 7, 102. 10, 315. 14, 324
libeat 1, 19. 10, 162
libelli 1, 86. 7, 107
libellis 13, 19 62
libello 14, 193
libellos 3, 206. 6, 244. 7, 26
libentiùs 15, 88
liber, *adject.* 5, 161. 9, 121
libera 4, 90. 8, 211 244
liberet 1, 152
libertas 2, 112. 3, 299. 6, 140 217. 8, 177
libertate 7, 116. 8, 263
libertatem 14, 230
libertatemque 14, 56
libertatisque 2, 77
libertinus 1, 102
liberto 2, 59
libertorumque 5, 28
libertos 7, 43
libertus 6, 146
libet 1, 63. 2, 1. 7, 113. 8, 29. 12, 95. 14, 142. 15, 84
libidine 4, 3. 6, 135 318. 7, 85
libidinis 6, 294. 11, 172
libido 2, 14. 6, 349. 8, 135. 10, 208
libis 3, 187
Libitinam 12, 122
libitum 3, 159
libo 16, 39
libraria 6, 476
librarius 9, 109
libras 10, 147
librata 8, 204
libri 1, 5
libris 4, 16. 6, 451. 9, 84
libro 6, 263 578. 8, 134
libros 3, 219
librum 3, 41
libuit 5, 16
Liburno 3, 240. 4, 75
Liburnus 6, 477
Libyâ 11, 25
Libye 5, 119
liceat 2, 135. 3, 301. 6, 456. 8, 235
licebit 11, 182
liceret 4, 85
licet, *verb.* 1, 162. 3, 92. 4, 34. 7, 124 146. 8, 131. 10, 304. 11, 194 205. 15, 13
licet, *conjunction*, 1, 105. 2, 147. 3, 144. 5, 141. 6, 140 209 283 580. 8, 19 81 85 122. 10, 19 211 298. 13, 56. 14, 12 263 287
Licinis 1, 109
Licinus 14, 306
lictore 8, 137
lictorem 3, 128
ligni 13, 137. 16, 41
ligno 12, 58
lignorum 7, 24
lignum 11, 118
ligonem 11, 89
ligonis 7, 33
ligulas 5, 20
Ligustica 3, 257
limen 1, 100. 2, 88. 6, 47. 11, 188
limina 6, 52. 14, 44 220

limine 1, 96. 3, 124. 6, 228. 10, 29. 15, 154
limite 10, 169. 16, 58
lina 5, 102
lingua 9, 120
linguæ 7, 149
linguam 3, 63. 9, 123
linguas 9, 119
linguis 12, 83
linigero 6, 533
linique 4, 45
linit 6, 481. 9, 58
linquebat 6, 119
linquere 15, 152
linquit 6, 227
lintea 3, 263. 8, 168. 14, 22
linum 3, 151
Liparæâ 13, 45
lippus 10, 130
litem 6, 242
litera 13, 138
lites 6, 268. 7, 168. 16, 42
litigat 6, 35. 7, 141
litiget 16, 16
litis 16, 50
litora 2, 160. 4, 47
litore 11, 113. 14, 87 270
lituis 14, 200
litus 3, 4. 4, 143. 7, 49
livida 6, 631
lividulus 11, 110
livorem 2, 81
livoribus 16, 11
locamus 10, 366
locantur 3, 13
locâsti 8, 185
locata 9, 143
loco 3, 230. 5, 12. 7, 210
locos 6, 245
loculis 1, 89. 10, 46. 11, 38. 13, 139
locum 1, 103. 6, 542
locuples 6, 141. 12, 99. 14, 137
locupletem 13, 96. 14, 197
locus 3, 22 119. 7, 63. 10, 110. 15, 37
Locusta 1, 71
locuti 2, 20
locuturi 4, 88
lodice 6, 195. 7, 66
longa 2, 84. 3, 254. 6, 78 221. 8, 47. 10, 57 190 204 223 265. 14, 158 251
longâ 6, 623. 13, 68 207
longâque 9, 52
longæ 5, 103. 6, 292. 10, 275. 15, 96
longè 6, 69 210 374. 7, 41. 8, 272. 14, 279
longèque 8, 272. 12, 77. 14, 89
longi 3, 124. 6, 483. 9, 34. 10, 44. 14, 217
Longinum 10, 16
longior 2, 167
longis 6, 310. 7, 182
longissima 1, 133
longissimus 3, 284
longo 4, 44. 5, 80. 6, 561. 7, 132. 8, 1 208. 9, 16. 10, 255. 11, 152. 16, 50
longorum 6, 351
longos 2, 124. 12, 91. 14, 198
longum 3, 88. 6, 65 589. 8, 228. 15, 82
longus 6, 431
loquaci 5, 142
loquantur 6, 531
loquar 6, 133
loquatur 6, 439
loquendi 2, 111. 6, 453
loquentem 16, 33
loquentur 9, 103
loqui 3, 96. 6, 401
loquitur 15, 112
loquor 14, 115
loquuntur 4, 17
lora, 1, 61
lorica 10, 134
loricam 11, 30
loripedem 2, 23. 10, 308
loris 6, 414
loro 2, 125. 5, 165
lotâ 6, 464
loto 6, 429
lubricat 11, 173
Lucanos 8, 180
Lucanus 7, 79
luce 6, 312. 8, 151. 11, 184. 15, 43
lucebis 1, 155
lucernâ 1, 51
lucernæ 6, 131. 8, 35
lucernas 7, 225. 10, 339
lucernis 6, 305. 12, 92
luciferi 8, 12
lucifero 13, 158
Lucilius 1, 165
lucis 13, 88
Lucretia 10, 293
lucri 14, 204 278
Lucrinum 4, 141
lucro 6, 571
lucrum 13, 24
luctantur 2, 53
luctibus 10, 244
luctum 14, 157
lucus 1, 7
ludant 7, 239
ludebant 11, 98. 14, 168
ludere 15, 59
ludî 11, 20. 14, 264
Ludia 6, 104
ludia 6, 266
ludis 8, 194
ludit 14, 4
luditur 1, 90. 8, 10
Ludium 6, 82
ludos 6, 87 352. 11, 177
ludum 6, 324
ludus 8, 199
Lugdunensem 1, 44
lugendus 8, 267
lugentis 3, 279. 15, 134
lugere 10, 257
luget 10, 256
lumbis 10, 227
lumbos 3, 244. 6, 314. 9, 59
lumbum 8, 16
lumen 3, 286. 9, 105
lumina 13, 93 164
luna 3, 286. 8, 149
lunâ 6, 311
lunæ 6, 443
lunam 7, 192. 10, 21
lupa 3, 66
lupanar 6, 121
lupanaris 6, 132
Luperco 2, 142
lupini 14, 153
luscâ 7, 128
luscis 10, 228
luscum 10, 158
luserit 5, 139
lusit 11, 160
lusore 9, 61
lustrabit 6, 582
lustrari 2, 157. 13, 63
lustraverit 6, 518
lustravitque 2, 144
luteo 10, 132
luto 3, 247. 6, 13. 7, 180. 14, 35 66
lutulentâ 7, 131
lux 12, 1. 13, 158. 14, 105
luxu 6, 299
luxuria 6, 293. 11, 22
luxuriâ 15, 45
luxuriæ 1, 140. 11, 45
luxuriam 4, 137
luxuriosa 11, 77
Lyciscæ 6, 123
Lycius 11, 147
Lyde 2, 141

M.

Macelli 11, 10
macellis 11, 64

macello 5, 95. 6, 40
macer 6, 138
Machæræ 7, 9
maciem 15, 101
macies 9, 16
macra 7 29
macri 14, 146
mactare 12, 115
maculam 14, 2
maculis 5, 104. 15, 160
maculosas 7, 40
madenti 4, 154
madentia 6, 318
madentis 13, 85
madida 6, 473
madidæ 2, 93
madidamque 3, 11
madidas 5, 101. 7, 164
madidique 10, 199
madidis 10, 178. 15, 47
madido 13, 165
madidum 9, 51
madidumque 6, 297
maduerunt 10, 121
Mæcenas 7, 94
Mæcenate 1, 66
Mæcenatibus 12, 39
Mænades 6, 317
Mæotica 4, 42
Mæotide 15, 115
Mævia 1, 22
magicæ 15, 5
magicos 6, 610
magis 2, 16. 11, 45 &c.
magister 2, 77 114. 4, 45. 12, 79
magistra 6, 361. 13, 22
magistri 5, 122. 7, 212
magistro 6, 26. 14, 212
magistros 7, 154. 8, 8 14, 12
magistrum 14, 246
magna 2, 14 47. 3, 39 212. 7, 108. 10, 49. 12, 116. 13, 19 100 109
magnâ 4, 32. 8, 13. 14, 14
magnaque 6, 537. 10, 111
magnæ 4, 20. 5, 14. 7, 66. 15, 41
magnæque 4, 74. 10, 39
magni 1, 33. 2, 113. 4, 31. 14, 224 227 304
magnis 4, 17. 6, 9 168. 13, 247. 14, 32 169
magno 2, 60 87. 3, 57 166 *twice* 244. 6, 73. 10, 246. 11, 148
magnorum 11, 102
magnos 6, 313
magnum 8, 263. 10, 65. 14, 312
magnus 1, 20. 4, 133. 6, 559. 10, 160
magus 3, 77
majestas 1, 113. 3, 174. 11, 111
major 1, 88 106. 4, 139. 5, 111. 6, 553. 8, 141. 9, 133. 10, 14 140 233. 11, 166. 13, 12 221. 15, 114 159
majora 4, 17 66. 8, 252. 10, 137 311
majoraque 2, 122. 14, 117
majore 5, 56. 10, 289. 11, 2. 13, 130
majorem 13, 163
majores 4, 27. 8, 133. 12, 109. 13, 57. 14, 264
majoribus 13, 124
majoris 1, 29. 3, 115. 15, 162
majorque 14, 142
majorum 1, 60. 7, 207. 8, 3 22 64 146 227 274. 14, 193. 16, 32
majus 6, 568
mala 6, 292. 10, 145. 14, 216. 15, 142
mala, *i. e.* poma, 11, 74
malæ, *i. e.* maxillæ, 15, 54
malæ, *adj.* 13, 109. 14, 226
malè 5, 163. 8, 9. 9, 30. 10, 85
mali, *i. e.* pomi, 5, 153
mali, *adjective*, 7, 51. 9, 120. 14, 290
malignis 10, 111
malim 4, 98
malis 6, 336, 10, 191. 14, 303
malo, *noun*, 13, 1
malo, *verb*, 6, 166 167. 8, 269. 10, 124. 14, 153
malorum 10, 98. 13, 13 236
malos 15, 70
malum, *neuter*, 6, 109
malum, *substantive masculine*, 12, 54
malunt 9, 115
malus 3, 42. 4, 8. 7, 169
Mamercorum 8, 192
mamillæ 7, 159
mamillam 13, 163
mamillis 6, 401 491. 12, 74
mammo 1, 23
manantia 6, 623. 15, 136
manare 6, 275
mancipiorum 9, 119
mancipium 1, 171
mancus 3, 48
mandaret 10, 53
mandat 3, 46
mandata 6, 354
mandavi 14, 225
mandet 8, 91
mandræ 3, 237
manè 6, 601 656
maneant 3, 30. 8, 92
manebit 14, 310
maneret 4, 95. 9, 72
manes, *noun*, 2, 149. 15, 105
manesque, *noun*, 2, 154
manet 5, 103. 11, 39. 13, 177
mangone 11, 147
manibus 5, 83. 6, 381 573. 14, 285
manicæ 6, 256
manifesta 2, 64. 14, 136
Manilia 6, 243
manipli 16, 20
maniplos 8, 153
mansit 6, 561
mansuescere 11, 104
manu 10, 302. 12, 65
manubria 11, 133
manum 1, 15. 6, 546
manumque 6, 583
manus 3, 106. 5, 53. 6, 290. 7, 241. 10, 120 15, 54
mappa 5, 27
mappæ 11, 191
Marcellis 2, 145
mare 1, 54. 2, 25. 3, 55. 5, 94. 6, 94 283. 10, 176. 12, 62. 13, 69 155. 14, 276. 15, 16
margine 1, 5. 3, 19. 4, 30
maria 4, 83
maribus 1, 84. 2, 89
marinis 3, 238
marinos 14, 283
marique 14, 222
maris 13, 246
mariscæ 2, 13
maritali 6, 43
mariti 2, 120. 6, 229 232 291 463 509 611 652
marito 3, 91. 6, 10 136 400 456. 7, 25. 11, 201
maritos 1, 72. 2, 138. 9, 26
maritum 1, 121. 6, 100 149 619
maritus 6, 211 432 475. 7, 169. 10, 312
Marius 1, 49. 8, 120
marmora 1, 12. 3, 20 215. 9, 104
marmore 3, 205. 14, 95
marmorea 4, 112. 8, 230

marmoreis 7, 80
marmoreum 8, 55
marmoreus 13, 115
marmoribus 6, 430. 14, 90
Maronem 6, 436
Maroni 7, 227
Maronis 11, 178
marræ 3, 311
marris 15, 167
Mars 6, 59. 14, 261
Marsos 3, 169
Marsus 14, 180
Marsya 9, 2
Marti 16, 5
Martique 2, 31
Martis 1, 8. 9, 101. 10, 83 314. 13, 79
massa 6, 421
Massa 1, 35
massæ 10, 130
mater 3, 212. 6, 167 239. 10, 195 232 290
materia 11, 133. 14, 17
materiæ 1, 151
materiam 3, 147. 10, 47
materiamque 7, 21
materno 6, 631
maternos 14, 26
mathematicis 14, 248
mathematicus 6, 562
Matho 7, 129. 11, 34
Mathonis 1, 32
matre 7, 196. 9, 61
matrem 6, 173. 7, 146. 11, 152
matri 14, 28
matribus 11, 71
matris 3, 176. 6, 565. 9, 23. 11, 18. 12, 8
matrisque 6, 512
matrona 1, 69. 3, 110. 6, 49 250 448 497
matronæ 10, 319
matronis 8, 267
matura 6, 369. 14, 83
maturæ 14, 216
maturius 11, 88
maturus 8, 169. 12, 7
matutinis 12, 92
matutino 4, 108. 6, 523
mavis 10, 99
Maura 6, 307. 10, 224
Maurâ 12, 4
Mauræ 6. 308
Mauri 5, 53. 6, 337. 11, 125
Mauro 10, 148. 11, 125
Maurorum 14, 196
Maurus 3, 79
maxima 5, 66 99. 6, 155. 8, 112. 10, 24. 12, 52. 14, 47
maximus 3, 310. 7, 193
media 8, 217
mediâ 1, 157. 10, 156. 11, 112. 14, 190
mediæ 5, 106. 7, 222
mediam 2, 144. 5, 54 102. 6, 46
mediamque 3, 219. 11, 112
medias 4, 138
medicamen 14, 254
medicamina 6, 595 661
medicaminibus 6, 472
medicatum 12. 36
medici 6, 46
medicis 6, 370 389. 13, 124
medico 2, 13. 16, 12
medicus 3, 77
mediis 3, 80. 6, 302
mediisque 6, 108
medio 1, 63. 6, 446. 9, 106 10, 37. 12, 77. 13, 10. 14, 129. 16, 38
mediocri 13, 143
mediocribus 11, 175
mediocris 6, 582. 13, 7
meditataque 6, 539
meditatur 7, 128
meditatus 4, 112
mediumque 10, 53
medius 12, 30
Medo 10, 177
Medos 7, 132
medullas 14, 215
Medullinæ 6, 322
medullis 8, 90
Megalesia 6, 69
Megalesiacæ 11, 191
mejere 1. 131
meis 3, 28
Menalippes 8, 229
Meleagri 5, 115
melior 1, 71. 3, 93 104. 4, 104. 5, 133 158. 6, 350. 14, 143
meliora 3, 220. 12, 64
meliore 3, 82. 14, 35 95 158
meliorem 14, 212
melius 2, 139. 6, 34. 10, 344. 13, 18 215
meliùs 2, 56. 7, 124. 14, 6. 15, 106
meliusne 9, 60
meliusque 11, 12
mellis 6, 181
membra 2, 11. 3, 259. 10, 198. 11, 5. 13, 218. 15, 102
membrana 7, 23
membrorum 10, 223
memento 5, 71. 6, 572. 9, 93
meminit 11, 81
Memnone 15, 5
memor 3, 318
memorabile 2, 113
memoranda 2, 102
memoraret 4, 129
memori 11, 28
Memphitide 15, 122
mendacia 7, 111
mendax 10, 174. 15, 16
mendicaret 4, 117
mendicat 3, 16. 6, 543. 11, 43
mendicatus 10, 277
Menœceus 14, 240
mens 1, 166. 5, 1. 10, 356. 13, 194 203
mensa 6, 305. 8, 178. 15, 12
mensâ 1, 138
mensæ 2, 110. 6, 630. 8, 104. 13, 211
mensam 5, 145
mensamque 3, 169
mensas 1, 75. 5, 4. 11, 117
mense 3, 9. 6, 153 406. 9, 68
menses 5, 19
mensis, *nominative*, 6, 571
mensis, *ablat.* 14, 182. 15, 42
mensura 4, 72. 9, 34. 10, 98. 11, 35. 14, 93 316
mensurâ 10, 101
mensuram 1, 41
mente 15, 130
mentem 6, 531 611. 13, 220
mentes 14, 284
mentibus 6, 317
mentio 3, 114. 6, 508. 11, 184
mentiri 3, 41
mentis 7, 66. 14, 175 226
mentita 6, 123
Mentore 8, 104
mera 6, 187
mercaris 14, 143
mercator 6, 153. 14, 269
mercatoremque 13, 154
merce 4, 33
mercede 14, 273
mercedem 1, 42. 3, 15. 5, 13. 7, 149 157 158
mercedes 8, 246
merces 7, 175 228. 14, 164
mercibus 14, 288
mercis 14, 201
merentem 16, 55
merentur 1, 37

meteris 8, 25
meretrix 6, 118
meretur 6, 532
mergat 13, 8
mergatur 8, 86
mergere 14, 9
mergetur 6, 523
mergit 10, 57
meri 6, 319
meritis 14, 163
meritò 2, 34. 3, 221. 8, 114. 10, 208. 15, 24
meritoria 3, 234
meritum 3, 127. 9, 82. 12, 124
mero, *substantive*, 3, 283. 6, 303. 12, 8. 15, 48
mero, *adjective*, 6, 159
Meroë 6, 528. 13, 163
mersa 14, 391
mersis 11, 40
meruisse 8, 226
meruit 6, 219. 7, 216. 8, 260
Messalinæ 10, 333
messem 7, 112
messoribus 8, 117
metallo 13, 30
metarum 6, 583
Metelli 6, 265. 15, 109
metiris 9, 71
metisque, *noun*, 14, 232
metit 3, 186
metitur 6, 358
metretam 3, 246
metu 13, 204
metuam 5, 5
metuas 3, 302
metuenda 11, 45 75
metuens 7, 210. 13, 90
meruensque 5, 154
metuentem 14, 96
metues 8, 38
metuet 10, 312
metuique, *infinitive*, 6, 517
metuque 14, 303
metus 3, 198. 14, 178
metuunt 14, 101
Micipsarum 5, 89
micturiente 16, 46
micturiunt 6, 309
migra 6, 171
migrare 11, 51. 15, 151
migraret 7, 7
migrâsse 3, 163
miles 8, 79. 10, 18 267. 11, 102. 16, 16
Miletos 6, 296
milite 2, 155. 16, 18
militiâ 10, 9
militibus 16, 51
militiæ 7, 88. 16, 2 53
militis 3, 248
mille 3, 8. 7, 39. 12, 46 122. 14, 12 274. 16, 43 44
millesina 7, 100
milliia 2, 151. 9, 140. 15, 61. 16, 25
millibus 4, 15. 5, 60
Miloni 2, 26
milvos 9, 55
mimum 6, 608. 13, 110
mimus 5, 157. 8, 198
minaci 10, 52
minantur 3, 256
minatur 7, 127. 14, 294
Minervæ 13, 82
Minervam 3, 139 219. 10, 116
minetur 6, 569
minima 6, 91
minimâ 2, 161
minimam 13, 13
minimas 14, 124
minimasque 5, 144
minimè 4, 8
minimis 11, 36
minimisque 6, 349
minimo 5, 123
minimoque 1, 14
minimum 6, 269. 15, 24. 16, 8
minimumque 6, 135
minimus 10, 217. 13, 179
minister 5, 63
ministri 5, 83. 11, 161
ministro 2, 98. 3, 46. 12, 14
minor 3, 23 125 160 203. 4, 41. 5, 168. 6, 504 646. 7, 72. 11, 61. 13, 150. 14, 165. 15, 140
minora 10, 101
minorem 4, 61. 8, 4. 12, 56
minores 1, 148. 6, 145 499. 8, 234
minori 6, 513. 13, 48
minoribus 2, 146. 14, 189
minoris 4, 25. 7, 187
Minturnarumque 10, 276
minus 7, 217
minùs 2, 71. 5, 157. 6, 210 620. 9, 45. 10, 327. 14, 140
minutal 14, 129
minutas 14, 291
minuti 13, 189
minuto 6, 546. 9, 137
minxit 3, 107
mira 8, 198
mirabantur 10, 127
mirabere 12, 78
mirabile 12, 73
mirabilis 3, 98
miranda 7, 200. 15, 27
mirandis 13, 65
mirandum 10, 32. 12, 124
mirandusque 10, 161
mirante 2, 67
mirantis 12, 16
miraretur 8, 264
mirari 11, 100
miratrix 4, 62
miratur 3, 90. 4, 102. 13, 162. 14, 120
mirè 14, 24
miremur 8, 68
miretur 14, 195
miris 13, 70
Mirmillonem 6, 81
Mirmillonis 8, 200
misce 14, 322
misceat 2, 25
miscellanea 11, 20
miscere 5, 61
miscet 1, 70
miscuit 8, 220. 10, 163. 14, 174
misellus 13, 213
miser 4, 23. 7, 27 117. 9, 45. 10, 332. 13, 112. 14, 64
misera 14, 304
miserabile 3, 166 276. 6, 65. 9, 147. 10, 209. 15, 97
miserabilior 9, 6
miserabilis 2, 18. 12, 67
miseræ 3, 288. 4, 74
miseræque 9, 127
miseram 8, 18. 9, 113
miserantibus 15, 101
miserere 8, 89. 12, 25
miseri 2, 159. 6, 424 463
miseris 1, 134. 8, 122
misero 4, 99. 5, 87. 10, 200. 14, 246
miseros 7, 154. 10, 296
miserrimus 11, 12
miserum 3, 6. 7, 161. 8, 76. 13, 48 161
misit 2, 148. 4, 20. 5, 92. 10, 132
missis 6, 233
misso 4, 144
missum 13, 230
missurus 5, 32
missus 11, 63
mite 4, 82. 13, 184
mitem 14, 15
Mithridates 14, 252
mitior 6, 486

mitius 10, 183
mitra 3, 66
mittas 5, 119. 8, 180. 9, 50 70
mittat 7, 74
mitte 8, 171 172
mittebantur 5, 108
mittentur 2, 169. 14, 147
mittere 12, 43. 13, 114
mitti 6, 563
mittit 3, 45. 11, 124
mittitis 6, 466
mixtos 6, 625
mobilis 13, 236
moderantem 10, 128
modesto 10, 300
modi 7, 100
Modiam 3, 130
modica 12, 66
modicæ 4, 30
modicam 13, 143
modicis 5, 108. 14, 15
modico 9, 9. 10, 289
modio 14, 126
modis 6, 406. 7, 19. 9, 73
modium 3, 220
modo 2, 73 135 160. 3, 254. 4, 77. 5, 51. 6, 195 275. 7, 152 195. 8, 99 125 237. 9, 66 124. 13, 73. 14, 86 117 298. 15, 98 119
modum 6, 359
modumque 8, 88
modus 3, 310. 14, 172
mœcha 2, 68
mœchæ 6, 278
mœchi 1, 55
mœchis 6, 465
mœchorum 6, 42
mœchos 2, 27. 6, 24. 10, 220 317. 14, 26
mœchum 6, 100 464. 14, 30
mœchus 9, 25
mœnia 6, 83. 15, 28
mœrore 10, 245
Mœsorum 9, 143
mœsta 2, 109
mœstam 11, 197
mœstitia 11, 53
molam 8, 67
molares 13, 212
molari 5, 160
mole 12, 12
molem 16, 26
moles 12, 75
molesta 8, 235
molle 1, 69
molles 1, 104. 2, 47. 3, 202. 6, 91 300. 12, 85
molli 3, 99. 6, 63
mollia 1, 83. 6, 366 514
mollior 2, 165. 8, 15. 11, 66
mollique 5, 70
mollis 9, 38
mollissima 15, 131
mollius 6, 198
Molosso 12, 108
Molossos 14, 162
momordit 7, 19
moneant 8, 91
moneatis 6, 346
monent 15, 107
moneo 6, 629
moneri 6, 530
moneta 7, 55
monilia 2, 85
monimenta 5, 55
monitis 14, 210
monitu 14, 228
mons 6, 649
monstra, *noun*, 2, 122. 6, 286 645. 14, 283. 15, 172
monstrant 14, 3 208
monstrante 14, 10
monstrare 2, 42. 7, 56. 8, 45. 14, 103
monstrat 10, 48
monstrata 14, 37
monstratos 6, 261
monstratur 6, 60
monstris 6, 647
monstro, *verb*, 10, 368. 14, 256
monstrum 2, 143. 4, 2 45 115. 9, 38. 13, 65. 15, 121
montana 6, 5
montani 11, 68
Montani 4, 107
montanum 2, 74
Montanus 4, 131
monte 6, 344. 8, 245. 11, 89
montem 1, 82. 3, 258. 5, 77. 10, 153. 14, 144
montes 9, 54
montibus 5, 33. 6, 58 637. 7, 211. 11, 25 159. 12, 129. 14, 88
monui 8, 39
monuit 11, 114
Monychus 1, 11
mora 2, 167. 6, 333. 10, 340. 12, 111 *twice*
moræ 6, 238 327. 16, 44
morantu 11 54
moraris 1, 125. 14, 250 267
moratam 6, 1
morbi 3, 236
morbis 14, 156
morbo 2, 50. 9, 49. 13, 212
morborum 10, 219
morbum 2, 17. 13, 230
mordeat 6, 632
mordente 9, 10
mordere 5, 11. 11, 67. 15, 87
mordet 6, 302
mordetur 3, 91
more 2, 87 116. 3, 261. 8, 156. 13, 38. 16, 15
mores 2, 170. 3, 63. 4, 82. 6, 84 240 298. 7, 237. 10, 298 323. 11, 92. 13, 159 239. 14, 15
moriaris 14, 137
moribus 1, 147. 2, 2 39. 3, 140. 6, 45. 8, 21. 11, 57. 13, 204. 14, 74 323
morieris 14, 249
moris 11, 83
moritur 3, 232
moriuntur 2, 140
moror 3, 183
mors 4, 95. 10, 172
morsu 4, 142. 15, 9
morsum 5, 69
morsuque 14, 297
mortalis 13, 76
mortaria 7, 170
morte 6, 221 654. 8, 85. 10, 113. 11, 45. 12, 58. 13, 54
mortem 8, 196. 10, 248
mortes 1, 144
mortifera 9, 95. 10, 10
mortiferâ 14, 221
mortifero 4, 113
mortis 10, 357
mortuus 3, 172. 15, 79
morum 4, 12. 14, 52
mos 6, 392. 10, 212
Moses 14, 102
motæ 10, 21
motus 3, 42
moveat 10, 202. 13, 35
movebant 8, 12
movebit 6, 257
movebunt 7, 171
movemus 2, 52
movendus 3, 226
moventur 6, 311
moverat 10, 29. 15, 16
moveri 6, 419. 13, 87
moverit 6, 243
moves 13, 114
movet 6, 71. 8, 203. 14, 5
movetur 11, 168

movisse 6, 538
mox 3, 247 280. 5, 26. 6, 23 127 224. 9, 39. 10, 319. 11, 168. 12, 20 60. 13, 169. 14, 99 125 161
mucida 5, 68. 14, 128
Mucius 1, 154. 8, 264
mucronem 14, 217
mugilis 10, 317
mugire 14, 286
mugitum 1, 53
mulæ 7, 181. 13, 66
mulier 2, 123. 3, 95. 6, 252 440 457. 10, 328
mulino 16, 23
mulio 3, 317
mullorumque 6, 40
mullum 4, 15. 11, 37
mullus 5, 92
multa 2, 59. 7, 101. 8, 7
multicia 2, 66 76. 11, 186
multis 10, 9
multo 4, 47. 13, 196
multorum 6, 126
multum 3, 285. 10, 3. 12, 46 66
multus 8, 104
mundæ 7, 181
mundi 10, 169. 12, 48. 15, 147
mundique 6, 586
mundum 13, 87
munera 3, 36, 9, 53. 10, 358
munere 1, 35. 2, 148. 4, 18
muneribus 10, 306
municipalis 3, 34. 8, 238
municipes 4, 33. 14, 271
munimenta 9, 29
muniret 8, 248
munitam 10, 171
munus 14, 183
munuscula 6, 36
murænа 5, 99
mures 3, 207
murmura 6, 539. 10, 89
murmure 5, 67. 10, 290. 13, 224
muro 4, 132
muros 8, 240
murrhina 6, 156. 7, 133
mus 6, 339
Musarum 7, 37
mustacea 6, 202
musto 9, 53
mustum 10, 250
muta 8, 56
mutandum 6, 94
mutare 8, 65. 14, 55
mutari 13, 240
mutatis 6, 471
mutorum 15, 143
mutuus 15, 149
Mycale 5, 141
Mycenis 12, 127
Myconis 8, 102

N.

Nabathæo 11, 126
Nævole 9, 1 91
nanum 8, 32
Narcissi 14, 329
naresque 14, 194
naribus 6, 108
narrare 12, 82
narraret 15, 14
narràsse 11, 202
narrat 6, 412
narrate 4, 35
narratur 2, 164
nascenti 12, 9
nasci 10, 50
nascitur 9, 83
nascuntur 14, 242. 15, 10
nasi 10, 199
naso 1, 57. 6, 148
nasoque 8, 5
nasorum 5, 47
nassæ 12, 123
nasus 6, 495. 15, 55
nata 4, 140
natæ 15, 68
natali 12, 1
natalibus 5, 37. 6, 323. 8, 231
natalis 9, 51
natalitium 11, 84
natam 10, 122
natantem 10, 257
natantes 14, 8
nataret 11, 94
natas 11, 117
natat 4, 55
natavit 8, 265
nates 6, 612
nati 3, 156. 6, 12. 13, 84 142
natio 3, 100
natis 9, 11
natisque 10, 201
natorum 6, 175. 10, 241
natos 6, 86 627
Natta 8, 95
natum 1, 141
natura 1, 79. 2, 140. 10, 152 279 301 303. 12, 41 79. 13, 30 166 236 239. 14, 31 321. 15, 132
naturâ 13, 88
naturæ 3, 123. 10, 359. 15, 138
natus 1, 104. 3, 80. 8, 14 259. 13, 17
nave 9, 149. 10, 185
navem 12, 56. 14, 288
naufragium 12, 22
naufragus 14, 301
navibus 8, 106. 9, 132
navigio 1, 82
navim 6, 98
naulum 8, 97
nauseat 6, 433
nautæ 12, 82
nautas 6, 101
nautis 6, 154. 8, 174
ne 2, 42
nebulâ 10, 4
nebulone 14, 9
necandos 6, 596
necari 13, 176
necat 10, 316
necesse 3, 290
nectare 13, 44
necte 6, 51
nectit 7, 18
nefanda 15, 165
nefandæ 13, 174
nefandi 15, 116
nefas 2, 127. 8, 41 83. 13, 54 238. 14, 188. 15, 9 12
negabit 14, 134
negat 1, 79. 3, 208
negaverit 10, 321
negavit 3, 168
negem 1, 105
neget 10, 87. 13, 77
neglecta 9, 15
neglectum 5, 16
negligis 2, 132
negligit 9, 92
negotia 11, 181. 14, 264
nemo 2, 83. 4, 8. 6, 562. 7, 223. 13, 3 76. 14, 233
nemore 15, 152 161
nemorosa 3, 191
nemorum 4, 6
nempe 3, 95. 8, 57 164 180. 10, 110 160 185 326. 13, 166 181
nemus 3, 13
nepotes 2, 128. 8, 67
neptes 6, 265
Neptune 13, 81
Neptuni 13, 152
nequam 6, 197
neque 1, 89. 3, 79 110. 4, 41. 14, 127
nequeo 3, 42. 7, 56
nequeunt 2, 138
nequicquam 8, 205

nequitiæ 14, 216
Nero 8, 223. 10, 308. 12, 129
Nerone 8, 72 193
Neronem 8, 170
Neroni 4, 38. 8, 212
Neronis 4, 137. 6, 615. 10, 15
nervi 9, 34
nervus 10, 205
nescia 13, 240
nesciat 10, 360
nescierint 15, 168
nescio 1, 130. 3, 41. 11, 48. 16, 30
nescire 6, 188. 7, 97
nescis 3, 200. 5, 159. 13, 33
nescit 5, 60. 6, 247 301. 12, 28. 14, 231. 15, 1
nescius 11, 100
Nestora 12, 128
Nestoris 6, 326
neu 14, 203
ni 3, 321. 9, 71. 10, 155 339
niceteria 3, 68
nido 1, 116. 5, 143
nidore 5, 162
nidos 14, 80
nigra 3, 30. 13, 45. 14, 294
nigrâ 10, 245
nigræ 7, 192
nigram 16, 11
nigras 2, 150
nigri 5, 53. 13, 245
nigro 6, 370. 7, 227. 15. 49
nigroque 6, 165
nigros 1, 72
nigrum 6, 120
nigrumque 6, 243
nihil 3, 84 109 112 209. 4, 70 99. 5, 6. 6, 213 *twice* 284 331 460. 7, 71. 8, 75. 10, 155 360. 13, 18 227. 15, 88
nihilo 5, 134
nil 1, 147. 2, 139. 3, 51 *twice* 152 208 295. 4, 22. 5, 148. 6, 58 86 173 212 222 234 324 457 *twice*. 7, 54 160 206. 8, 52 64. 9, 34. 10, 71 72 82 346. 11, 121 *twice*. 14, 44 97 185 294 *twice* 313. 15, 118. 16, 12
Nili 13, 27
Niliacæ 1, 26
Nilo 15, 123
Niloque 10, 149
Nilum 6, 83
nimbis 1, 81
nimbo 5, 79
nimbos 7, 163
nimboso 4, 87
nimia 12, 97
nimiâ 10, 12. 15, 77
nimiæque 11, 194
nimias 10, 105
nimio 10, 252
nimios 10, 104. 11, 127. 13, 11
nimirum 2, 104 7, 78. 10, 248. 14, 54
Niobe 6, 177
Niphatem 6, 409
nisi 2, 152. 3, 49 172. 6, 186 250 518 581. 7, 87 140. 8, 53 57 199. 10, 338. 11, 122. 14, 103
nitent 12, 91
nitentia 12, 88
nitet 7, 181. 15, 4
nitidas 14, 60
nitidi 3, 157
nitidique 11, 176
nitidis 14, 2
nitidos 6, 8
nitor 3, 180. 9, 13
niveam 12, 3
niveique 7, 221
nivemque 10, 152
niveos 10, 45
niveus 5, 70
nobile 11, 95
nobilior 6, 176
nobilis 6, 81. 7, 191. 8, 41 49 60 199 253. 15, 113
nobilitas 8, 20 139
nobilitate 1, 34. 4, 97
nobilium 7, 91
nobis 2, 121. 3, 92 126 243. 6, 147. 8, 71. 9, 115. 10, 348. 11, 131. 14, 40 187. 15, 149
nobiscum 1, 101
nocens 6, 620. 13, 3
nocentem 6, 647
nocentes 13, 101
nocentibus 13, 234
nocet 10, 324. 14, 153
nocitura 10, 8 *twice*
nocte 2, 161. 3, 105 127 198 275. 6, 204 419 420 475 531. 7, 61. 8, 149. 9, 76. 10, 20 235. 11, 112 185. 13. 198 217. 14, 146 190 296. 15, 43
noctem 3, 279. 5, 54
noctesque 4, 137
noctibus 1, 38. 6, 302 309
noctis 3, 268. 7, 222
noctu 6, 35 605. 14, 306
nocturna 8, 233
nocturnæ 3, 12
nocturnos 6, 118
nocturnus 8, 144
nocuit 5, 154. 13, 227
nodos 8, 50
nodosam 8, 247
nodus 5, 165
nolentem 9, 113
nolenti 15, 123
nolet 6, 213
noli 1, 126. 6, 378
nolis 5, 54
nolit 5, 24
nollet 6, 254. 13, 187
nolo 8, 275
noluerim 8, 75
nolunt 10, 96
nomen 1, 153. 5, 46. 7, 9 110 234. 8, 36 273. 11, 22. 12, 72. 13, 30
nomina 5, 127. 6, 604. 8, 132 255. 10, 219 234
nomine 1, 98. 8, 31
nominis 6, 385. 8, 241. 13, 248
non 1, 30 51 52 93 131 153. 2, 8 25 36. 3, 6 48 60 110 *twice*. 6, 395 *twice*. 7. 14. 8, 43. 9, 6 8 24. 10, 6 40 164 *thrice*, &c.
nona 13, 28
nondum 1, 114. 2, 152. 5, 1, 6, 15 16. 13, 49. 14, 11 215 249 327. 15, 24
nonne 1, 63. 2, 34. 3, 249. 6, 34
nôrunt 3, 46
nos 1, 15 *twice* 112 159. 2, 51. 3, 75 159 163. 5, 168. 8, 163. 9, 5. 13, 13 &c.
noscenda 11, 35
nôsse 7, 157. 13, 195
noster 11, 143. 13, 244
nostra 3, 84. 6, 254. 7, 171. 10, 25. 11, 177 203. 14, 39 91
nostrâ 6, 25. 14, 16
nostrâque 11, 117
nostras 9, 94
nostrasque 15, 110
nostri 1, 86. 3, 318. 8, 44. 11, 77. 15, 133
nostrique 9, 137
nostris 1, 147. 3, 58. 6, 188. 12, 108. 14, 123. 15, 153

nostro 2, 48. 4, 115. 12, 29 103. 15, 31 68
nostrorum 3, 145
nostros 10, 273
nostrum 5, 94. 12, 89
nota, *participle*, 1, 7. 6, 313. 10, 341. 14, 248
notâ 1, 123
notabilis 6, 374
note 6, 308
notæque 3, 35
notavi 15, 45
notemus 16, 35
notet 9, 142
notior 9, 25
notique 7, 3
notissima 2, 10. 10, 23
notissimus 6, 42 156
notos 11, 153
notum 2, 58. 3, 174. 10, 353
nova 1, 32 145. 2, 120. 3, 26
novâ 11, 85
novalia 14, 148
novas 14, 95
noverat 4, 136
novercæ 6, 403. 7, 234
novercali 12, 71
noverit 7, 231
noverunt 6, 337
novi 5, 6
novicius 3, 265
novimus 2, 52
novis 2, 102
novisse 5, 75
novissima 6, 356
novissimus 11, 42
novit 3, 77. 6, 402. 11, 143
Novium 12, 111
novo 6, 11
novorum 7, 189
novum 10, 250
novus 8, 237
nubat 6, 591
nube 2, 61. 12, 19
nubemque 13, 167
nubentibus 2, 137
nubere 10, 330 338
nubes 13, 42. 14, 97 292
nubilis 12, 118
nubit 2, 134
nucem 11, 119
nuces 5, 144
nuda 3, 216. 6, 122 491 575. 7, 35. 15, 54
nudâ 1, 23 65
nudam 11, 106
nudas 1, 84
nudi 6, 232. 14, 308
nudis 1, 43. 6, 606
nudisque 6, 491
nudo 4, 49. 7, 16. 11, 43 96
nudum 3, 210. 8, 205. 9, 35. 11, 170
nudus 2, 71. 4, 100. 5, 163
nugas 11, 169
nugis 4, 150
nulla 2, 8. 3, 22 197. 5, 8. 6, 36 180 201 221 242 333 357 508 580. 7, 30 187. 8, 64. 10, 25. 11, 120 131. 12, 98 111 *twice*. 13, 42. 14, 120 256 257. 15, 60
nullâ 4, 2. 10, 110
nullam 6, 208. 12, 32. 14, 19
nullane 6, 161. 13, 174
nullas 1, 114
nulli 1, 7 163. 3, 47 197. 4, 139. 6, 630. 10, 77. 12, 106. 15, 55
nullis 6, 506 589. 8, 219. 11, 64. 13, 181. 14, 165
nullius 6, 379
nullo 2, 90. 3, 28 94. 4, 152. 8, 54 193. 11, 116. 13, 30 87. 15, 26
nullos 6, 13
nullum 1, 56. 3, 278. 6, 294 547. 8, 128. 9, 27 82 *twice*. 10, 365. 12, 21. 13, 118 126. 14, 315
nullus 1, 139. 2, 110. 3, 22. 5, 138. 6, 33 656. 7, 8. 9, 13. 10, 306. 14, 224. 15, 31
Numa 3, 12 138
Numæ 6, 343. 8, 156
Numantinos 8, 11
numen 3, 19. 10, 365. 13, 37 102. 14, 97 315
numera 9, 41
numerante 6, 382
numerare 16, 1
numeras 6, 169
numerata 14, 133
numerentur 9, 42
numeres 8, 131
numeret 5, 41
numeris 6, 576
numero 6, 385. 13, 26
numeros 6, 249
numerosa 7, 151. 10, 105
numerum 9, 90
numerus 2, 46. 6, 229. 7, 102
numi 5, 136. 13, 131. 14, 139 260
Numidarum 7, 182
Numidas 4, 100
numina 6, 568. 14, 182. 15, 11 36
numine 13, 231
numinibus 10, 111 347. 13, 48
numinis 3, 138. 6, 342. 13, 202 219
numis 1, 48. 11, 19
Numitor 7, 74. 8, 93
numorum 1, 114. 3, 143. 8, 101
numos 6, 646. 7, 140. 8, 130. 10, 319. 13, 25 94. 16, 40
numquam 3, 44 121. 4, 80 114. 5, 32. 6, 601. 8, 183 220 252. 9, 100 130. 10, 68 181 314. 11, 15. 12, 74. 14, 26 224 321. 15, 34
numquamne 1, 1
numquid 2, 51. 11, 56
numus 6, 364
nunc 1, 39 95. 2, 37 162. 3, 13 49 56 58 225 268. 4, 11. 5, 113 141. 6, 292 345 393 659. 7, 36 140. 8, 108. 9, 12 125. 10, 43 79 210 225 310. 11, 64 79 181. 12, 48 57. 13, 60 140. 14, 29 87 88 172 189 250. 15, 70 97 110 172. 16, 35
nuntiet 10, 216
nuper 1, 111. 2, 29. 4, 9. 8, 120. 9, 22. 12, 16. 15, 27
nupsit 6, 141
nupta 2, 120. 6, 82 269
nuptæ 11, 201
nuptam 3, 45
Nursia 10, 74
nurum 14, 220
nurus 1, 77
nusquam 3, 125. 5, 8. 8, 152
nutant 3, 256
nutantem 15, 156
nutantia 2, 125
nutare 6, 411
nutricem 6, 354. 7, 234
nutricis 6, 593
nutricula 7, 148
nutrit 14, 75
nutrita 3, 85
nutritus 3, 117. 12, 12
Nysæque 7, 64

O.

O Corydon 9, 102
o demens 6, 222
o ferrea 7, 150
o fortunatam 10, 122
o gloria 10, 159
o Lybie 5, 119
o medici 6, 46
o numi 5, 136
o pater 2, 126
o parvi 9, 137
o proceres 2, 121
o pueri 14, 180
o qualis 10, 157
o quantus 6, 317
o sanctas gentes 15, 10
o vanissime 14, 211
ob 12, 15
obducta 9, 2
obît 6, 559
obiter 3, 241. 6, 481
oblectant 14, 265
obliquâ 2, 94
obliquas 3, 64
obliquo 7, 224
oblita 7, 100
oblivio 6, 613. 10, 204
obrepit 9, 129
obruit 10, 142
obruta 15, 6
obrutus 14, 297
obscœna 6, 298
obscœnis 2, 9. 11, 172
obscœno 6, 513
obscuri 6, 145
obscurior 11, 125
obscurisque 6, 131
obsequere 10, 343
observandisque 6, 536
observant 6, 159
observare 7, 241
observet 5, 41
obses 2, 166
obsidet 10, 17
obsidionis 15, 96
obstabit 3, 60
obstante 6, 213
obstantibus 11, 15
obstas 14, 250
obstat 3, 164 194 243. 6, 154
obstet 14, 49
obstitit 4, 62
obstricta 10, 88
obtritum 3, 260
obvia 6, 412
obvius 8, 159. 10. 83
occasio 13, 183. 15, 39
occidat 13, 158
occidere 2, 104. 6, 628. 10, 96. 14, 331
occiderit 10, 221
occidisse 15, 170
occidit 3, 116. 7, 154
occidunt 3, 37
occulta 8, 107 266. 9, 101
occulti 6, 271. 7, 200
occultis 3, 50. 12, 42
occultum 13, 195
occultus 11, 58
occurras 1, 18. 9, 2
occurrent 6, 655
occurrere 5, 54. 9, 44
occurrit 1, 69. 3, 215. 15, 139
occurrunt 12, 77. 14, 292
occursu 6, 418
occursum 8, 152
occursus 8, 572. 10, 48
Oceani 11, 94 113. 14, 283
Oceano 10, 149
Oceanum 2, 2
ocelli 6, 109 578
ocellos 6, 8
ocius 6, 53 148 416. 7, 24. 14, 252
ocreas 6, 258
octavâ 1, 49
Octavius 8, 242
octo 6, 229. 7, 142
octogesima 4, 92
octogesimus 9, 191
oculique 6, 145
oculis 6, 433. 8, 5. 10, 32 333. 11, 168. 14, 65
oculo 6, 54
oculorum 15, 58
oculos 2, 95. 8, 150. 10, 228. 12, 96. 13, 133 144
oculosque 7, 241
oculum 16, 12
oderat 4, 73
oderit 6, 183
oderunt 6, 627
odi 6, 451
odimus 3, 214
odio 10, 329
odit 6, 272 510. 7, 35. 8, 202. 9, 96. 10, 73. 15, 37 71
odium 15, 34 51
odor 14, 204
odore 5, 150
odorem 6, 132
odoris 11, 74
œnophorum 6, 426. 7, 11
œstro 4, 123
ofellæ 11, 144
offam 16, 11
offas 2, 33. 6, 472
offendere 16, 24
offensæ 4, 105
officia 7, 107. 10, 45
officii 2, 134
officio 6, 203
officiorum 5, 13
officium 2, 132. 3, 126 239. 11, 114
Ogulnia 6, 352
olebit 5, 87
olei 7, 99
olentis 14, 269
olet 6, 431
olfecisse 7, 225
olida 8, 157
olido 11, 170
olim 3, 163. 4, 96. 5, 110. 6, 42 90 157 281 346. 8, 98. 10, 78 142 163 173. 11, 77. 14, 180 225
olimque 9, 17
oliva 14, 144
olivæ 13, 99
ollæ 14, 171
oluscula 11, 79
Olynthi 12, 47
Ombos 13, 35
omen 4, 125
omenta 13, 118
omne 1, 149. 3, 260. 5, 93. 6, 23. 8, 122 140. 9, 88. 10, 219 320. 11, 4. 15, 174. 16, 54
omnem 8, 132. 13, 204
omnes 1, 24. 2, 44. 3, 183 308. 5, 169. 6, 151 197 249 336 450 592 606. 7, 70 157 231. 9, 106 132. 10, 47 67. 12, 90. 13, 5 188. 14, 41 209. 15, 62 99. 16, 60 *twice*
omnesque 16, 20
omni 1, 59. 3, 104. 4, 14. 6, 163. 8, 209 239 256. 10, 232 253 280 303. 11, 143. 13, 24. 14, 11 68 237
omnia 2, 4. 3, 38 77 96 183. 4, 79. 5, 58 123 158 170. 6, 166 187 324. 8, 70 97. 9, 12. 10, 79 124 191 265. 11, 14 110 176 190. 12, 22 124. 13, 86 223. 14, 53 127 262 330. 15, 30 107
omnibus 2, 31 147. 3, 148. 7, 101. 8, 256. 9, 42. 10, 1. 11, 25. 13, 166. 15, 75
omnique 11, 172

omnis 3, 15 55 303. 6, 438. 7, 57. 8, 100. 11, 3 136. 15, 11
onerosaque 6, 236
onus 13, 8
opaci 3, 54
ope 14, 183
opem 12, 33
opera 8, 224
operæ pretium 9, 28. 12, 127. 14, 281
operas 6, 383
operatur 12, 92
operit 4, 42
opertis 6, 433
operum 7, 102
opes 10, 24 105. 14, 93 120
opibus 1, 24. 2, 129. 3, 235. 6, 88. 8, 185. 9, 100
opicæ 6, 455
opici 3, 207
opimam 10, 281
opobalsama 2, 41
oportet 14, 207
Oppia 10, 322
oppida 1, 35. 8, 129. 15, 8
opponere 9, 86
opponunt 2, 39
oppositis 11, 18
opposito 11, 158
opposuit 10, 152
oppressa 10, 75
opsonia 4, 64. 11, 134
optabat 10, 104
optabunt 10, 346
optandas 10, 284
optandum 1, 107. 10, 103
optandusque 6, 211
optantibus 10, 7
optare 10, 115. 13, 96
optari 10, 293
optas 10, 189
optat 6, 487. 10, 80 115 289. 14, 140
optata 5, 117. 10, 187
optes 3, 276
optima 1, 38 135. 3, 223. 6, 136. 15, 133
optimus 4, 78. 10, 331
opus 7, 66
opus est 2, 121. 6, 368. 10, 215
ora 3, 240. 6, 43. 8, 35. 15, 137
oracula 6, 555
orandum 10, 356
orator 7, 193. 10, 118. 11, 34
orbâ 6, 270
orbe 2, 108. 6, 11 402. 10, 63
orbem 4, 37 132. 5, 21. 6, 293 496. 10, 40. 11, 173. 14, 313
orbes 11, 122
orbi, *genitive*, 4, 19. 6, 548
orbi, *nom. plural*, 12, 99
orbibus 1, 137
orbis, *nom.* 19, 168. 15, 110
orbis, *genitive*, 4, 148
orbis, *ablative*, 3, 129
orbita 14, 37
orborum 3, 221
Orcadas 2, 161
orchestra 7, 47
orchestram 3, 178
ordine 1, 127
ordinibus 6, 502. 14, 324
ordinis 7, 44
ordo 3, 284
ore 3, 267. 7, 167. 10, 232. 14, 138 205
Orestes 1, 6. 8, 220
orexim 6, 428
orexis 11, 127
organa 6, 380
Orgia 2, 91
originis 8, 46
origo 14, 226
oris 10, 238
ornamenta 3, 218
ornamentum 3, 204
ornari 6, 488
ornata 11, 64
ornatas 6, 227
ornate 12, 85
ornatum 10, 321
ornatur 8, 253
ornentur 6, 79
ornos 1, 11
oro 9, 67. 10, 250
Orontes 3, 62
ortu 8, 11
oryx 11, 140
oscula 6, 51 367 507
Osiri 8, 29
Osiris 6, 541
ossa 3, 259. 8, 90 146. 15, 58
ossea 5, 53. 11, 134
ossibus 15, 80
ostendas 13, 215
ostendatur 7, 9
ostende 14, 60
ostendebat 11, 97
ostendens 1, 124. 12, 13
ostendere 8, 2. 16, 10
ostenderet 10, 53. 11, 107
ostendis 13, 127
ostendit 1, 84. 3, 151. 6, 589
ostenditque 6, 124
ostia 4, 43. 8, 171. 9, 105. 13, 27
Ostia 11, 49
ostrea 4, 142. 6, 302. 8, 85
Othoni 3, 159. 6, 559
Othonis 2, 99. 14, 324
otia 6, 394
ova 3, 202. 11, 71
ovanti 8, 28
ovem 6, 150
oves 1, 108
ovili 6, 529
ovis 6, 518. 13, 142
ovo 5, 84. 14, 85

P.

Paccî 7, 12
Paccius 12, 99
pace 8, 107. 11, 193
pacem 15, 163
pacis 6, 292. 9, 23. 14, 72
pactam 6, 200
Pactolus 14, 299
pactum 6, 25
Pacuvio 12, 125
Pacuvium 12, 112
Pacuvius 12, 128
Pæan 6, 172 174
pænè 1, 65. 6, 563. 9, 79
pænula 5, 79
paganum 16, 33
pagina 7, 100. 10, 58
pago 14, 154
Palæmon 7, 219
Palæmonis 6, 452. 7, 215
palam 2, 136. 10, 334
Palatî 2, 106. 4, 31
palatia 9, 23
Palatino 6, 117
palato 10, 203. 11, 11
Palfurio 4, 53
pali 6, 247
palla 10, 262
Pallante 1, 109
palleat 1, 43
pallent 13, 223
pallentis 3, 175
pallere 7, 97
pallet 2, 50. 11, 48
pallia 6, 236
pallida 10, 229
pallidulus 10, 82
pallidus 5, 87. 7, 115. 10, 189
palliolo 3, 95
pallor 4, 75
pallorem 15, 101
palluit 6, 392
palma 8, 58
palmâ 13, 128
palmæ 7, 118. 15, 76

palmam 6, 323. 11, 179
palmas 2, 142
palmes 8, 78
palpat 1, 35
palpetur 10, 206
palpitet 3, 134
paludati 6, 400
paludes 10, 276
palum 6, 267
palus 3, 307
pande 1, 150
pandit 10, 194
panditur 14, 327
pane 5, 169. 6, 462. 12, 60
panem 2, 107. 5, 67. 10, 81. 14, 181
panis 1, 120. 10, 200 277. 14, 128
panisque 5, 75
panni 11, 196. 14, 300
panniculus 6, 260
pannis 8, 96
panno 7, 145
pannosus 10, 102
Pansa 8, 95
papillis 6, 122
pappas 6, 633
papyro 4, 24. 7, 101
par 1, 151. 4, 97. 5, 114. 7, 96. 8, 98 215. 10, 98. 12, 4. 13, 59. 15, 113
para 9, 135
parabat 10, 105. 14, 88
parabis 14, 55. 15, 129
paranda 7, 66
parant 1, 106
parante 10, 131
parantur 6, 465
parari 8, 213
paras 6, 26. 14, 48
parasiti 14, 46
parasitus 1, 139. 5, 145
parastis 8, 233
parat 6, 608. 8, 130. 14, 273
parata 6, 207
paratæ 6, 245
parati 9, 49. 15, 102. 16, 46
paratis 6, 16 273
parato 5, 168. 10, 333
paratu 14, 13
paratum 12, 106
paratur 3, 224. 6, 251. 14, 140
paratus 3, 106. 5, 56. 9, 7. 13, 108
paravi 6, 639
Parcæ 12, 64
parcas 6, 37
parceat 6, 208. 14, 287
parce 6, 172. 8, 117
parcendum 14, 215
parcere 1, 18. 5, 156
parcetur 14, 246
parcit 15, 159
parcius 6, 546
parcus 14, 112
pardus 8, 36. 11, 123
parente 14, 9
parentem 6, 175. 8, 243. 14, 210
parentes 6, 13. 10, 296 305. 14, 3
parenti 8, 257
parentis 7, 209. 8, 45 143. 9, 87. 14, 56
parentum 8, 138
parĕre 2, 138
parēre 3, 290. 5, 64. 10, 339. 12, 107
pares, *noun*, 3, 104. 15, 130
pares, *verb*, 14, 200
paret 11, 21
paretur 4, 131
pari 15, 53
pariat 5, 141
paribus 4, 16
paribusque 14, 17
Paridemque 6, 87
Paridi 7, 87
Paris 10, 264
pariter 3, 298. 6, 20 315 328 349 441 576. 9, 109. 10, 309. 13, 206
parmâ 5, 154
paropside 3, 142
Parrhasii 8, 102
pars 1, 26. 3, 171. 5, 8. 8, 44. 9, 120. 12, 26 52. 13, 157. 15, 3 73 133
parta 14, 303. 16, 52
partam 10, 116
parte 3, 194. 6, 437. 7, 43 114 159 182. 10, 213. 11, 29 72 101. 12, 48. 13, 136. 14, 131. 15, 85
partem 4, 29. 12, 110. 13, 186. 14, 106
partemque 14, 78
partes 1, 41. 4, 2. 7, 123
Parthenio 12, 44
Parthoque 6, 407
partibus 4, 148. 9, 32
participem 3, 52
particulam 13, 14
particulas 15, 79
partis 10, 209. 14, 94
partitur 3, 121
partos 13, 25
partu 2, 138
partumque 10, 352
partus, *nominative*, 6, 626
partus, *genitive*, 6, 592
parva 1, 96. 6, 184 288. 12, 87. 14, 93
parvâ 6, 564. 7, 28
parvam 8, 33
parvaque 10, 170
parvas 6, 2
parvi 6, 504. 9, 137
parvis 11, 96. 13, 168. 14, 319
paruit 14, 331
parum 15, 166
parumper 4, 62. 10, 250
parvo 11, 78
parvoque 14, 5
parvos 12, 94
parvula 6, 89. 10, 340. 15, 127
parvulus 3, 204. 5, 138
parvus 8, 108
pascaris 5, 150
pascendi 9, 67
pascendum 7, 76
pascentis 14, 80
pasci 12, 28
pascit 3, 141
pascitur 9, 136. 12, 105
pascua 9, 55. 12, 13
pascunt 7, 93
passer 6, 8. 9, 54
passi 12, 15
passis 14, 161. 15, 104
passos 10, 181
passum, *substantive*, 14, 271
passurus 14, 314
pastor 8, 275
pastotes 6, 150
pastoribus 2, 127
pastoris 11, 151
pateant 6, 31
patella 5, 85
patellæ 10, 64
patellas 3, 261. 6, 344
patens 1, 65
patent 3, 275. 6, 640
pater 2, 126. 6, 51 77 394 600. 7, 166 239. 8, 109 269. 9, 86. 10, 130. 13, 81 84. 14, 99 105 119 191 255. 16, 54 56
patere 7, 220
pateris, *verb*, 13, 9 143
paternâ 6, 88
paterni 6, 355
paternis 12, 89
paterno 6, 55 57. 11, 39
patet 2, 89. 3, 150. 10, 364
pathici 2, 99

patineus 9, 130
pati 5, 3 25 178. 13, 230
patiens 1, 31. 7, 33
patietur 13, 245
patimur 6, 292
patinæ 4, 72 133
patitur 1, 77. 3, 279. 5, 96. 13, 208
patre 12, 98. 16, 52
patrem 8, 244. 14, 96 167
patres 4, 64. 6, 625. 8, 266
patri 2, 131. 7, 188
patria 11, 161
patriâ 3, 29. 4, 24. 10, 50
patriæ 6, 86. 8, 28 244. 14, 70 71 166 239
patriæque 3, 123. 6, 111
patriam 4, 129. 5, 34. 8, 45. 10, 142. 11, 52
patriamque 7, 234
patriamve 6, 575
patriciæ 10, 332
patricias 4, 102
patriciorum 8, 190
patricios 1, 24
patriis 7, 211
patrimonia 1, 138. 7, 113. 10, 13. 12, 50 51. 14, 116 229
patris 3, 43. 5, 142. 8, 217
patruis 1, 158
patrum 14, 36
patruo 2, 33
patruos 6, 567
patuerunt 4, 63
patuit 1, 88
patulæ 13, 74
patulas 3, 277
pauca 5, 107. 8, 108. 10, 19
paucæ 2, 53 *twice*. 6, 50. 15, 54
pauci 10, 2 112. 11, 55
paucis 3, 301. 9, 60. 10, 337. 11, 145. 13, 47
paucissima 14, 155
paucorum 10, 143 344
paucos 13, 160
pavent 6, 189
pavet 6, 238. 15, 3
pavidoque 6, 95
pavidum 10, 87. 13, 222. 16, 3
pavidus 11, 158
pavimentum 14, 60
paulatim 2, 84. 6, 19. 13, 188
paulatimque 1, 83
Paullique 2, 116
paulo 6. 227. 9, 114
paulum 11, 47
Paulus 7, 143. 8, 21
pavonem 1, 143
pauper 3, 145 161. 5, 113. 6, 72. 9, 147. 11, 3. 13, 96
paupere 5, 165
pauperibus 5, 61
pauperis 3, 127 299. 14, 121
paupertas 3, 152. 6, 295. 7, 61
paupertate 3, 183
paupertatem 14, 236
paupertatis 6, 358
pax 1, 115
peccandi 13, 208 241
peccant 6, 135
peccat 8, 141
peccaturo 14, 49
peccet 14, 53
pecorum 11, 41
pectere 14, 216
pecteris 6, 27
pectine 6, 370 382. 9, 30
pectitque 6, 496
pectora 6, 551. 7, 65 150. 15, 170
pectore 5, 80. 6, 93 96 251. 11, 28. 13, 198. 14, 239
pectus 13, 127
pecudem 13, 232
peculia 3, 189
pecunia 1, 113. 6, 298. 10, 12. 11, 46. 13, 34 134. 14, 139
pecus 6, 4. 8, 62. 12, 41
pede 6, 159. 10, 5. 13, 173
pedem 10, 30
pedemque 14, 219
pedes 7, 143. 8, 228
pedibus 1, 111. 3, 27. 6, 350 427. 9, 69
Pedo 7, 129
Pegasus 4, 77
pegma 4, 122
pejerat 13, 91
pejeret 13, 36
pejor 6, 270. 11, 135
pejora 8, 184. 14, 57
pejoraque 13, 28
pejores 2, 19
pelagi 7, 33. 12, 17
pelagique 1, 135
pelago 12, 64 77. 14, 277
pelagus 6, 90
pelamydum 7, 120
Pelea 14, 214
Peleus 10, 256
Pelidæ 3, 280
Pellæo 10, 168
pelle 3, 150
pellem 10, 192
pellex 2, 57
pellibus 6. 7. 14, 187
pellice 6, 272 627
pellicula 1, 11
Pelopea 7, 92
pelves 3, 277. 6, 441. 10, 61
pelvis 6, 431
penates 14, 320
pendebat 4, 88
pendens 10, 134
pendent 7, 46
pendente 3, 196. 6, 650
pendentesque 10, 193
pendentia 6, 227. 8, 204. 11, 82
pendentis 6, 321
pendentisque 11, 107
pendere 3, 15. 6, 478
Penelope 2, 56
penem 6, 337. 9, 43
penes 14, 226
penetrare 5, 106
penitùs 5, 95. 6, 474
pennâ 4, 149
pennæ 6, 198
pennas 3, 80. 5, 101
pensa 12, 65
pensilibus 1, 159
pensio 9, 63
peperit 3, 233. 6, 633
per 3, 35. 5, 54 77 159. 6, 244 333. 9, 65 112. 10, 248. 11, 112. 12, 75 111. 14, 53 75 135 186 229. 15, 56 63 92
perque 7, 132. 13, 81
peracta 2, 54
peractâ 6, 485
peracti 10, 6
peractis 13, 238
peracto 12, 86
peractum 5, 93
peragat 5, 122
peragendum 2, 133
peragentibus 11, 114
percurram 10, 225
percussa 10, 149
percussas 9, 30
percussit 15, 66
percusso 14, 286
percussore 8, 173
percussum 1, 54. 3, 271. 12, 20. 15, 21
percussus 1, 163. 4, 124
percutit 11, 196
perdas 6, 202
perdere 1, 93. 8, 84 97
perdidit 3, 209. 10, 228. 13, 72. 14, 261
perdita 3, 73
perditus 5, 130. 8, 212. 14, 269

pereat 4, 56. 7, 174 222 225
peregerit 5, 21
peregi 6, 640
peregit 13, 210
peregrina 4, 127. 8, 225. 14, 187
peregrinos 6, 298
pereundum 10, 339
pereuntem 6, 362
perfectissimus 2, 5
perferat 6, 261
perfide 9, 82
perfidiam 13, 24
perfidus 13, 245
perfrixit 7, 194
perfundit 5, 86
perfusa 6, 303. 14, 66
pergant 14, 122
pergere 10, 154
pergit 16, 40
pergula 11, 137
perhibent 4, 17
Peribomius 2, 16
pericli 6, 94
pericula 3, 8 268. 8, 249. 11, 76. 12, 82. 14, 314
perierunt 3, 124
periit 4, 153. 6, 476. 10, 11
perimit 7, 151
perit 3, 260. 6, 563. 8, 85. 11, 190
perît 6, 295. 10, 118
perituræ 1, 18. 6, 435
perituram 11, 17
perituri 6, 44
perituro 11, 107
perituros 10, 81
peritus 1, 128. 6, 586
perjuri 13, 174
perjuria 8, 82. 14, 218
perlege 14, 192
perlucente 11, 13
perluces 2, 78
permixtum 8, 174
permittas 14, 234
permittes 10, 347
permittit 6, 457
permutatque 6, 225
permutatio 6, 653
perniciosa 10, 54
pernoctantis 14, 46
pernox 8, 10
Perone 14, 186
perores 2, 67
perpetua 13, 211
perpetuam 15, 164
perpetui 3, 35
perpetuò 10, 33 245
perpetuum 7, 208
perpetuus 5, 151
Persica 14, 328
Persice 11, 57
Persicus 3, 221
persona 3, 96. 4, 15
personæ 3, 175
personam 6, 70. 8, 229
pertulit 6, 93 392. 8, 209
pertunde 7, 26
pertundite 6, 46
pertusa 5, 131
pervenit 5, 62. 9, 78
pervia 12, 80
pervigiles 8, 158
pervigilique 15, 43
pervolat 1, 60
pervolet 6, 398
pes 11, 128
pessima 9, 120
peste 4, 84
petasunculus 7, 119
petas 7, 162
petauro 14, 265
petebas 9, 114
petente 6, 575
petere 15, 150
petimus 10, 352
petit 1, 121 123. 5, 108. 6, 535. 7, 99 233. 8, 51. 12, 80
petita 12, 104
petitas 6, 527. 9, 149
petitis 14, 89
petitos 6, 603
petitur 5, 50
petitus 10, 110. 11, 147
Petosiris 6, 581
petulans 3, 278. 6, 297. 12, 5
petunt 3, 71
petuntur 10, 8 54
pexi 11, 150
Phæaca 15, 23
Phæacum 5, 151
Phæcasianorum 3, 218
phalanges 2, 46
Phalaris 8, 81
phalas 6, 590
phaleris 11, 103. 16, 60
pharetrata 2, 108
pharetramque 13, 80
pharetris 6, 138
Pharioque 13, 85
Pharon 6, 83. 12, 76
phaselis 15, 127
Phasma 8, 186
phialas 5, 39
Phialen 10, 238
Phidiacum 8, 103
Philippi 13, 125
Philippica 10, 125
Philomela 7, 92
philtra 6, 611
Phœbi 7, 233
phœnicopterus 11, 139
Pholo 12, 45
phrenesis 14, 136
Phrygia 6, 516
Phrygiaque 14, 307
Phrygibus 7, 236. 12, 73
Phrygio 2, 115
Phryx 6, 585. 11, 147
phthisis 13, 95
pia 13, 116
piacula 12, 120
piandum 13, 54
Picenis 11, 74
Picens 4, 65
Pico 8, 131
picta 3, 66. 14, 302
pictæ 6, 482. 10, 38. 15, 128
pictas 8, 157
pictor 3, 76
pictores 12, 28
pictosque 8, 2
pictura 6, 340
Pieria 7, 8
Pierides 4, 36
Pierio 7, 60
piger 12, 12
piget 14, 199
pignerat 7, 73
pigneribus 9, 141
pignus 6, 27
pigra 8, 248
pigri 5, 23
pigris 8, 34
pila 10, 94
pilo 9, 15
pilosas 14, 194
pingat 9, 146
pingitque 2, 94
pingue 14, 207
pingues 4, 44. 9, 28
pinguia 3, 247. 6, 462 573
pinguior 12, 11
pinguis 5, 105. 8, 147
pinguissimus 11, 65
pinna 3, 118
Pinnirapi 3, 158
pinnis 14, 76
pinum 3, 255
pinus 3, 307
piperisque 14, 293
piratæ 8, 94
Pisææ 13, 99
piscator 4, 26
piscem 4, 50. 5, 86 96. 15, 7
pisci 4, 72

piscibus 13, 66
piscis 4, 26. 11, 36
Piso 5, 109
Pittacon 2, 6
placabo 12, 89
placant 2, 86
placeas 10, 167
placeat 10, 42 338
placentas 11, 59
places 6, 276
placet 3, 135. 6, 33 38 577. 8, 158
placidi 1, 21
placitum 16, 49
placuit 3, 160. 7, 149. 16, 53
plagarum 14, 19
plana 3, 96
planâ 13, 128
planctus 10, 261
plangentis 6, 534
planguntur 13, 131
planipedes 8, 191
plantâ 3, 247. 5, 125. 6, 507. 14, 272
plantæ 13, 98
plantaribus 13, 123
plantas 3, 227
plantis 6, 96
planum 12, 62
platani 1, 12
plaudat 3, 157
plaudendum 1, 146
plaustra 3, 256
plausuque 11, 163
plebe 8, 47 49 256
plebeia 6, 516. 8, 254
plebeiæ 8, 254
plebeios 11, 145
plebeiis 6, 69
plebeium 6, 588
plebis 1, 26. 11, 194
plectro 6, 384
plena 1, 5 33. 2, 4. 3, 187. 4, 47. 5, 66. 8, 100. 10, 191. 13, 135
plenâ 6, 426
plenæque 10, 242
pleni 10, 128
pleno 3, 263. 6, 364. 10, 232. 14, 138
plenos 15, 20 58
plenum 14, 276
plenumque 8, 72
plenus 12, 30
plerumque 11, 46
plorante 5, 158. 9, 77
plorantesque 6, 86
plorare 15, 134
ploras 1, 50
plorat 6, 272
ploratur 13, 134
plorent 14, 150
pluit 7, 179
plumaque 6, 88
plumbo 14, 310
plumis 1, 159. 10, 362
plura 2, 45. 3, 220. 9, 39 58. 13, 57. 14, 173
plures 2, 79. 3, 315. 7, 167. 8, 197. 10, 12
plurima 4, 119. 5, 130. 8, 58. 9, 118. 10, 196. 12, 28. 13, 187. 14, 1. 15, 78
plurimum 14, 73
plurimus 3, 232
pluris 7, 144 178. 8, 258. 11, 16. 14, 201
plus 1, 108. 3, 180. 6, 181. 251 388. 7, 78 99 *twice*. 10, 72 302 315. 11, 68. 13, 176. 14, 276. 16, 4
pluteum 2, 7
Pluton 13, 50
pluvia 3, 202
pluviis 4, 87
pocula 1, 76. 5, 26 43 52 129. 6, 633. 8, 177 217. 10, 26. 11, 102. 13, 148
podagram 13, 96
podice 2, 12
podium 2, 147
poëmata 10, 124
pœna 1, 142. 6, 537. 10, 243. 13, 52 90 175 196
pœnâ 10, 287. 13, 247
pœnam 15, 129
pœnas 3, 279. 6, 478. 10, 84 187 312. 13, 206
pœnis 8, 268
pœniteat 10, 6
pœnitet 1, 170
pœnitnit 7, 203
Pœno 10, 155
poëta 1, 14
poëtæ 7, 3 78. 14, 206
poëtas 3, 9
poëtica 12, 23
pol 5, 10
pollice 3, 36. 7, 237
pollicitus 9, 74
Pollio 6, 387. 7, 176. 9, 7. 11, 43
Pollitas 2, 68
polluit 8, 218
pollutus 2, 29
Polycleti 3, 217. 8, 103
Polyphemi 9, 64
Polyphemus 14, 20
Polyxena 10, 262
poma 5, 150
pomis 6, 18
pomœria 9, 11.
pompa 10, 281
Pompeio 10, 283
Pompeios 10, 108
Pompeius 4, 110
Pomtina 3, 307
ponamus 13, 11
ponant 13, 86
ponas 8, 133. 9, 81
ponat 10, 358
ponatur 9, 40
pondera 1, 29
pondere 3, 271. 6, 262. 7, 207. 13, 49. 15, 66
pone, *verb*, 1, 155. 5, 135. 6, 172 219 347. 7, 114. 8, 22 88 89 195 228. 10, 65. 11, 189 190
ponebant 11, 109
ponebat 11, 79
ponendaque 3, 56
ponendi 14, 260
ponendum 13, 141. 14, 203
ponente 16, 45
ponentur 5, 146
ponere 5, 45 73. 7, 149. 11, 84
ponêre 5, 126
poni 5, 51
ponimus 13, 117
ponit 1, 141. 8, 238
ponitur 5, 85. 14, 83
pono 10, 156. 12, 94
pons 5, 8. 6, 32
ponte 4, 116. 14, 134
Ponti 4, 43. 10, 273
Pontia 6, 638
Pontica 6, 661
Pontice 8, 1 75 179
Ponticus 14, 114
pontifices 6, 604
pontifici 4, 46
ponunt 6, 309 476. 14, 99
popano 6, 541
popina 8, 172
popinæ 11, 81
popinas 8, 158
poplitibus 6, 263
poposcit 1, 82. 6, 125
Poppæana 6, 462
poppysma 6, 584
populariter 3, 37
populi 2, 162. 6, 534. 8, 189. 15, 39. 16, 43
populis 15, 130
populo 2, 67. 3, 15. 8, 189 211. 9, 117. 10, 62 341. 14, 42
populoque 3, 256. 14, 70
populorum 13, 148
populos 6, 410. 10, 150. 15, 169
populosque 4, 83
populum 1, 46 72. 3, 178. 15, 23 151

populus 2, 73. 3, 244. 7, 243. 8, 29. 10, 74. 14, 115 160. 15, 31 113
porcæ 2, 86
porci 2, 80. 10, 355. 13, 117
porcis 6, 160. 15, 22
porcum 6, 447
porrectaque 12, 76
porrectura 1, 70
porrexerit 6, 632
porrexit 5, 67
porri 14, 133
porrigat 3, 267. 8. 208
porrige 6, 598
porriget 11, 146
porrigine 2, 80
porrigit 6, 43 607
porro 3, 126. 6, 240. 7, 98. 11, 9
porrum 3, 293. 15, 9
porta 11, 124. 16, 3
portabit 6, 528
portæ 8, 160. 13, 27
portandum 3, 32
portante 10, 260
portaret 10, 158
portarum 8, 261. 15, 158
portas 1, 143. 6, 409. 7, 42. 10, 155
portat 3, 252 257
portatur 10, 42
portenta 15, 2
portes 10, 19
porthmea 3, 266
porticibus 4, 6. 6, 163
porticibusne 6, 60
porticus 7, 178. 12, 101. 14, 66
portio 3, 61. 9, 128
portis 15, 6
porto 3, 28
portus 3, 31. 12, 78. 14, 275
poscas 1, 98. 3, 102. 5, 65. 10, 354
posce 7, 24. 9, 64. 10, 357. 11, 148. 14, 193
poscebat 10, 105
poscentem 5, 48
poscentibus 14, 208
poscere 3, 42. 8, 246
posceret 14, 313
posces 11, 148
poscimus 5, 112. 7, 71. 9, 129
poscis 9, 63
poscit 3, 198. 6, 579 624. 11, 130
poscitque 6, 149
poscunt 14, 318
Posides 14, 91
posita est 7, 47
positâ 1, 90. 6, 320. 10, 267
positas 12, 75. 13. 149
positis 2, 74. 3, 191. 6, 264. 9, 141. 15, 42
posito 11, 69. 13, 39
positos 7, 26
positum est 6, 588
positus 4, 77. 9, 52
posse 6, 41. 10, 49 97. 12, 21
possederis 14, 159
possem 6, 282. 14, 211
posset 4, 90
possideat 10, 225. 12, 129
possideo 1, 108
possidet 3, 141
possis 3, 272 229. 5, 152. 10, 363. 11, 206. 13, 112. 14, 150
possum 3, 44 60
possunt 6, 595
post 5, 116 148. 6, 15 499 504 568. 7, 142 163. 8, 97. 9, 125. 11, 42. 12, 124. 13, 16. 14, 55 158 190. 15, 99
posteritas 1, 148. 8, 62
postes 6, 79. 9, 104
posthac 7, 18. 8, 7
post hæc 2, 62. 8, 247
postibus 6, 52
postquam 13, 161
postremo 11, 91
postulat 7, 243
Postume 6, 21 28 376
posuere 2, 85. 11, 76
posuit 13, 30 241
posuitque 6, 359
potanda 6, 9
potare 9, 116
potat 5, 30
potatis 5, 52
potens 1, 69. 14, 39
potentia 7, 200. 10, 56
potentior 10, 303
poterant 15, 105
potes 3, 223. 5, 3 171. 6, 30. 13, 14
potestas 4, 71. 10, 100
potio 6, 624
potiores 10, 360
potiùs 1, 19. 4, 150. 6, 398 489. 7, 10 148 181. 13, 113
præbeat 5, 107. 6, 32
præbebis 5, 172
præbebit 6, 584
præbenda 10, 345
præbere 2, 142. 3, 33
præberet 6, 3
præbet 3, 147. 10, 270
præbuit 11, 157
præcedant 8, 23
præcedentia 10, 44
præcedere 13, 58
præcedit 13, 108
præcepit 14, 227
præceps 10, 107 160
præcepta 13, 19. 14, 189. 15, 107
præceptorum 7, 209
præceptori 7, 230
præcipit 14, 16
præcipitans 15, 78
præcipitare 12, 38
præcipitat 10, 56
præcipitem 3, 129. 8, 135
præcipites 6, 649. 10, 85
præcipiti 1, 149. 4, 149
præcipuam 4, 19
præcipuè 3, 59. 7, 109. 9, 119
præcipuis 13, 220
præcipuum 6, 532
præcipuus 6, 557
præclara 5, 42. 10, 97
præc'aro 8, 31
præclarum 3, 217
præco 6, 439
præcone 1, 99
præconem 8, 96
præcones 7, 6
præconis 3, 157
præcordia 1, 167. 6, 621. 13, 181. 14, 35
præda 11, 193. 14, 82
prædam 14, 85
prædamque 4, 58
prædarum 11, 101
prædia 9, 54
prædives 14, 305
prædivitis 10, 16
præfecti 4, 78
præfectos 7, 92
præfectura 6, 486
præferre 6, 117. 8, 83 139 212. 12, 49
prægnaus 1, 122
prægnantem 2, 55. 6, 405
prægustârit 6, 660
prægustet 6, 633
prælata 12, 71
prælatus 5, 45
prælia 1, 91. 4, 112. 6, 258. 7, 27 128. 12, 110. 13, 172. 14, 162
præmaturi 11, 44
præmia 3, 56. 6, 321. 8, 92 119. 10, 142. 16, 1 35
præmordet 7, 218
Præneste 3, 190
Prænestinis 14, 88
præponere 10, 92
præpono 3, 5
præputia 6, 238. 14, 99
præsens 1, 142

[illegible] 6, 109
[illegible] 11, 202
[illegible] 11, 111
[illegible] 8, 157
[illegible] 1, 59
[illegible] 15, 109
praescia 7, 23. 12, 56
praesidium 8, 239
praestabat 6, 287. 9, 14
praestant 6, 97 539
praestantibus 15, 75
praestantius 2, 18
praestare 3, 188. 6, 252. 8, 170. 9, 7. 11, 115. 15, 150
praestat 5, 136. 12, 86. 13, 99
praestaur 16, 40
praestem 11, 57
praestent 6, 180. 7, 106
praesto, *verb.* 14, 212
praeter 8, 146
praeterea 3, 109
praetereunte 3, 275
praeteriit 14, 214
praeterit 6, 307
praeterita 10, 235
praetexta 10, 35
praetextam 10, 99
praetextatos 2, 170
praetextatum 10, 308
praetextatus 1, 78
praetor 3, 128 213. 11, 193
praetorem 10, 36
praetori 1, 101. 16, 10
praetoria 1, 75. 10, 161
praetoribus 6, 380
praetoris 8, 194. 13, 4. 14, 257
praetulit 6, 112
pragmaticorum 7, 123
prandebat 13, 46
prandente 10, 178
prandet 6, 101
pravam 8, 33
pravis 14, 41
precor 6, 170 172
premat 1, 46
premetur 14, 221 296
premit 3, 244. 6, 502. 7, 132
pressit 1, 43. 6, 621
pressoque 5, 160
pressum 2, 107
pretiis 8, 65. 11, 15
pretio 3, 184. 5, 56. 9, 71. 14, 145
pretiosa 13, 214
pretiosior 6, 157
pretium 4, 25. 6, 474. 7, 96 119. 9, 28. 12, 127. 13, 105. 14, 281
Priamus 10, 258
Priapi 6, 316
Priapo 2, 95
prima 3, 26. 6, 298 408 467 498. 8, 24 268. 9, 81. 10, 23. 13, 2 189. 15, 51 90
primâ 6, 204. 8, 166. 10, 126. 11, 184
primaque 13, 59
primi 15, 168
primis 8, 121
primo 1, 95. 2, 133. 4, 142. 5, 12. 13, 224
primoribus 15, 40
primos 6, 24. 7, 195. 10, 261. 13, 146
primum 6, 577
primùm 2, 4 44. 6, 371. 7, 141. 8, 68. 14, 85. 16, 7
primus 4. 75. 8, 61 274. 10, 258
princeps 4, 32. 13, 138
principe 8, 198
principio 15, 148
principis 6, 617. 8, 224. 10, 76 93 341
principium 6, 245
prior 1, 102 *twice*. 3, 81 130 244. 8, 153
priori 9, 21
priorum 1, 151. 6, 635
priscum 4, 102
privata 6, 114
privatis 4, 66
privato 12, 107
privatus 1, 16. 13, 41
privignoque 6, 134
privignum 6, 628
prius 1, 97 168. 14, 148
priusquam 13, 38
pro 1, 124. 5, 391. 8, 112 255. 9, 117 148. 10, 192. 12, 98. 14, 306. 15, 108
proavis 15, 152
proavorum 3, 312
proavum 8, 134
probat 7, 204
probatæ 11, 163
probavit 10, 70. 13, 205
probitas 1, 74
procedat 3, 138
procerem 8, 26
proceres 2, 121. 3, 213. 4, 72 144. 7, 90
processus 1, 39
Prochytam 3, 5
proclames 2, 75
Procne 6, 644
procubuit 3, 257
procul 2, 88. 3, 89. 12, 5. 14, 45 *twice*. 16, 17 25
Procula 3, 203
Proculas 2, 68
Proculeius 1, 40. 7, 94
prodere 9, 115. 13, 23
prodest 2, 141 142. 8, 1
prodiderim 9, 97
prodiga 6, 362. 7, 138. 10, 304
prodigia 6, 84
prodigio 4, 97
prodigiosa 13, 62
prodita 8, 261
producat 8, 271
producere 6, 241. 7, 146. 16, 32
producit 2, 94. 6, 609. 14, 228
produxere 15, 94
produxerit 15, 32
produxisse 15, 166
profanæ 2, 89
profer 1, 126
proferat 6, 570
proferet 7, 153
proferre 4, 91. 14, 142
proficis 13, 18
profuit 4, 99. 10, 324
profundi 13, 49
progenies 14, 84
prohibente 11, 7
prole 13, 206
proles 8, 56
proludunt 5, 26
promere 15, 73
Promethea 8, 133
Prometheus 4, 133. 15, 85
promisitque 7, 84
promissa 12, 2
promissus 11, 60
promittant 12, 101
promittente 16, 12
promittere 3, 43. 13, 233. 6, 388
promittunt 2, 12
promovimus 2, 160
promtius 10, 220
promtus 3, 74
prona 15, 147
proni 3, 192
pronum 9, 43. 13, 75
pronus 6, 48
proœmia 3, 288
prope 9, 106
propera 4, 67. 6, 148
properabat 4, 76 94
properabo 3, 59
properant 6, 430
properante 3, 264

properantem 3, 319
properantibus 3, 243
properantis 14, 178
properare 4, 134. 6, 330
properat 4, 59. 6, 488. 14, 78
propinat 5, 127
propinquas 1, 71
propinqui 14, 236
propinquis 8, 219. 13, 207
propinquo 8, 72. 14, 6
propior 6, 510
proponere 4, 46
proponimus 3, 24
propositi 5, 1
propositum 9, 21. 10, 325
proposui 8, 125
propria 14, 80
propter 1, 141. 5, 19 76. 6, 104 469. 7, 39. 8, 41 84. 9, 87 118. 10, 55. 11, 150. 12, 50 51. 14, 22 274
prora 5, 89. 10, 186. 12, 69
prorsus 6, 249
proseucha 3, 296
prosit 4, 36
prospera 10, 97. 12, 63. 16, 2
prospiciunt 6, 360
prostantis 1, 47
prostare 3, 65
prostat 9, 24
prostitit 6, 123
prostitui 8, 226
protegere 11, 33. 15, 155
protegit 8, 250
protenus 3, 140. 4, 48. 7, 165. 11, 188. 13, 176. 14, 123. 16, 27
Protogenes 3, 120
protuleratque 10, 30
protulit 6, 23
provehit 16, 57
provida 10, 283
provincia 1, 50. 4, 26. 5, 97. 8, 87
provocat 6, 321 376
provocet 1, 24
proxima 5, 96. 6, 529. 10, 126. 13, 228
proximus 4, 94. 6, 290. 9, 108
prudens 4, 113
prudentia 10, 48 365. 12, 32. 14, 315
prudentissima 3, 86
pruinis 4, 56, 5, 50
pruna 3, 83
prurigo 6, 327
prurire 11, 163
prurit 6, 578
psaltria 6, 337
Psecas 6, 491 494
ψυχή 6, 195
pube 8, 256
publica 6, 335 587. 7, 53. 10, 284
publicus 10, 41 312
pudeat 2, 42. 11, 202
pudendis 8, 139 183
pudet 3, 168 321. 5, 1. 12, 8. 14, 185
pudicam 6, 137
pudici 6, 49
Pudicitiæ 6, 14 308. 10, 298
Pudicitiam 6, 1
pudicus 3, 111. 6, 193
pudor 2, 110. 3, 60 154. 10, 329. 14, 178
pudorem 2, 39. 6, 252 357. 11, 55. 16, 34
pudori 8, 83
pudoris 11, 154
puella 6, 258
puellæ 2, 59. 3, 160. 4, 35 114. 6, 494. 11, 164 200. 13, 80. 14, 45 209
puellam 6, 354. 8, 33. 9, 74
puellares 15, 137
puellas 1, 84. 3, 65. 4, 36. 6, 127. 9, 128
puellis 6, 191. 10, 289
puer 1, 61. 5, 61. 7, 69. 9, 64. 10, 216. 11, 146 154. 13, 43 56. 14, 45 192
pueri 2, 152. 3, 156. 6, 173 404 552. 7, 32 226. 8, 234. 9, 41. 10, 353. 12, 83. 14, 48 180
pueriles 15, 59
pueris 2, 168. 6, 111 599. 8, 167. 10, 167 289. 12, 117. 14, 3 208
puerisque 6, 639
puero 1, 54. 5, 164. 10, 302. 11, 59. 13, 65. 14, 11 47
puerorum 7, 240. 9, 68
pueros 3, 264. 4, 122. 5, 141. 6, 151 272. 7, 133 177. 14, 228
puerpera 6, 594
puerum 9, 46
pugillares 11, 156
pugna 5, 29
pugnacis 5, 57
pugnam 7, 173. 8, 132. 15, 74
pugnamus 16, 47
pugnantem 8, 201
pugnanti 12, 4
pugnare 8, 210
pugnas 4, 121
pugnis 3, 300. 13, 127
pugnos 15, 58. 16, 30
pulcer 7, 190
pulcerrima 11, 56. 12, 38 116
pulcra 10, 345
pulcrâ 10, 292
pulcrior 10, 196
pulcris 1, 137
pulcro 1, 127. 16, 57
pulcrum 9, 47
pulcrumque 4, 54
pullati 3, 213
pulli 6, 616. 13, 142
pullorum 6, 551
pullos 14, 74
pullulet 6, 363
pullus 10, 231
pulmentaria 7, 185
pulmo 4, 128
pulmone 6, 549 659
pulmonem 10, 33
pulpita 3, 174. 6, 78. 7, 93. 8, 195 225. 14, 257
puls 16, 39
pulsandum 5, 171
pulsautis 9, 62
pulsare 6, 612. 16, 8
pulsari 6, 442
pulsas 2, 130. 3, 289
pulsat 6, 193
pulsatus 3, 300
pulsetur 16, 9
pultes 11, 58
pultibus 14, 171
pulvere 7, 48. 10, 37. 11, 198
pulvinar 6, 132
pulvino 3, 154
pulvis 8, 61
pumice 8, 16. 9, 95
Punica 14, 161
punire 8, 235. 13, 101. 16, 13
punit 6, 492
pupilli 1, 47. 6, 629
pupillos 10, 223
pupillum 15, 135
puppe 12, 79. 14, 267
puppim 6, 102
puppis 12, 31
puri 9, 141. 10, 19
purpura 1, 106. 7, 134 135. 11, 155. 14, 188
purpuream 12, 39
purpureus 4, 31
pusillas 14, 29
pusilli 10, 121
pusillos 15, 70
pusio 6, 34 35
puta 2, 153. 5, 7
putabus 9, 47. 10, 337

putabat 4, 80
putant 13, 232. 14, 98
putarent 7, 5
putares 2, 122
putaret 12, 21
putaris 10, 344
putas 6,34.7,22.9,103.13.5
putat 3, 51. 5, 162. 6, 185 457. 8, 57. 13, 91, 14, 17 115 121. 15, 108
putavit 6, 390. 15, 23 82
putemus 4, 28
putêre 11, 121
putes 3, 75. 5, 2. 6, 41. 10, 330. 13, 193. 14, 223
putet 1, 58. 13, 36
puteusque 3, 226
putres 13, 95
putrique 14, 132
pygargus 11, 138
Pygmæa 6, 506
Pygmæus 13, 168
Pylades 16, 26
Pylius 10, 246
Pyrenæum 10, 11
Pyrrha 1, 84
Pyrrhâ 15, 30
Pyrrhum 14, 162
pyrum 11, 73
Pythagoras 15, 173
Pythagoreis 3, 229
Pythia 13, 199
pytismate 11, 173
pyxide 2, 141. 13, 25

Q.

Qua 2, 157. 5, 120. 7, 22
quadra 5, 2
quadrans 7, 8
quadrante 6, 447
quadrantes 1, 121
quadrijuges 7, 126
quadringenta 1, 106. 2, 117. 5, 132. 14, 326
quadringentis 11, 19
quadrivio 1, 64
quæ 2, 38 42 60 134 162 &c.
quæcumque 7, 152. 13. 89. 14, 188
quædam 6, 184 451. 8, 166. 14, 123. 15, 107
quænam 6, 494
quæque 6, 406. 10, 349. 12, 116
quæramus 14, 181
quæras 10, 219. 11, 29. 15, 89
quærat 9, 112. 14, 58
quære 8, 172. 14, 252
quærebat 13, 202
quærendi 6, 501
quæris 2, 134. 5, 19
quærit 7, 21. 9, 92. 10, 253. 14, 207
quæritur 6, 46 333
quæro 2, 76. 3, 296
quærunt 11, 14. 14, 76
quæsita 15, 63
quæsitum 13, 25. 14, 104
quæsitus 1, 164
quæso 6, 393. 12, 128
quæstio 3, 141. 7, 156
quale 2, 57. 5, 36. 6, 255
qualem 5, 147. 7, 56. 9, 3 13. 10, 293. 13, 111. 15, 141
qualemcunque 1, 80
quales 1, 80. 3, 39. 4, 28. 10, 194. 11, 72 155
quali 10, 157. 15, 65
qualia 5, 151. 15, 1
qualiacumque 6, 547. 15, 49
qualibet 14, 205
qualis 2, 29. 4, 82. 5, 24. 7, 68. 10, 157 179 185. 11, 94 99
qualisque 10, 353
quam 10, 84
quamquam 2, 4. 4, 79
quamvis 1, 103. 5, 5
quando 1, 87. 3, 21 162 173. 5, 40 62 93 127. 6, 139. 8, 80. 9, 147. 11, 182. 12, 23. 13, 102
quandoque 2, 82. 5, 172. 14, 51
quandoquidem 1, 112. 10, 146. 13, 129
quanta 1, 91 140. 6, 262. 8, 92 119
quantâ 1, 45. 4, 6. 13, 76
quantalibet 7, 81
quantas 1, 11
quanti 3, 225. 6, 365 626. 7, 45 176 *twice*. 8, 192
quanticumque 7, 184
quantis 4, 5. 10, 190
quanto 3, 18 249 271. 5, 67. 6, 262. 8, 141. 9, 70. 10, 14 40. 11, 24. 13, 32. 14, 258 312
quantula 6, 254. 10, 173
quantulacumque 13, 183
quantulum 6, 151
quantum 1, 118. 3, 132 143. 4, 109. 6, 37. 7, 104 124 165 216. 8, 241 *twice*. 9, 59 117. 10, 251. 11, 26. 12, 129. 13, 113. 14, 139 160 233 239 318 319 320. 15, 45
quantumvis 8, 15
quantus 5, 133 134. 6, 317 318. 14, 239
quare 6, 136 202 492. 9, 1
quarta 9, 17
quartanam 4, 57
quascumque 10, 312
quasi 13, 225
quassas 2, 130
quassatum 5, 48
quatenùs 12, 102
quater 7, 122
quatiente 13, 195
quatiere 13, 171
quatit 12, 5
quatuor 5, 47. 12, 59. 13, 58. 14, 168
queas 14, 257
queat 1, 29. 8, 45, 10, 359. 16, 1
quem 2, 38 132. 14, 231
quemcumque 14, 210
quemdam 2, 36
quemlibet 3, 37
quemquam 10, 96. 12, 130. 13, 249
quemque 3, 250
quemvis 3, 75
queratur 10, 251
quercum 6, 387
quercus 14, 184
querebar 5, 51
querela 13, 135
querelæ 16, 19
querelas 9, 94
querentes 2, 24
quereris 2, 131. 13, 71
queritur 6, 36
qui 2, 3 17 19 30 84 152. 10, 353. 11, 33. 13, 141. 15, 119
quia 11, 207
quibusdam 3, 281. 15, 15
quicumque 7, 18. 15, 71
quid 1, 9. 2, 65 *twice* 75 115 125 134 153 154 155 166. 3, 259 291. 4, 14. 5, 18. 6, 41 191 308. 8, 179 199 231. 9, 3 67. 10, 213. 11, 33 580. 15, 115
quid quod 3, 86 147. 6, 45. 10, 208
quid refert 1, 154. 4, 5
quid si 8, 183. 10, 36
quidam 6, 361. 12, 50. 14, 96. 15, 77
quidem 2, 11 159. 6, 153 184. 8, 149. 11, 7. 12, 26 107. 13, 19. 15, 27
quidnam 4, 130. 10, 329
quidni 10, 95
quidquam 8, 232. 10, 246

quidquid 1, 85. 4, 54. 6, 466 520 553 598 632 643. 7, 162. 8, 95. 9, 97 114. 10, 174 344. 11, 188 189. 13, 83
quiescit 1, 126
quiescunt 13, 218
quin 11, 133. 12, 112
quingenta 6, 137
Quinquatribus 10, 115
quinque 1, 105. 6, 230. 7, 121. 9, 41. 11, 206
Quintiliane 6, 280
Quintiliano 7, 186
Quintilianus 6, 75. 7, 189
Quintillæ 7, 75
quippe 5, 64. 6, 11
quique 10, 250. 14, 266
Quirine 3, 67
Quirini 2, 133. 8, 259
Quirinos 11, 105
Quiritem 8, 47
Quirites 3, 60 163. 10, 45 109
quis 1, 30. 2, 6 8 24 25. 6, 247. 8, 211. 16, 1
quîs 3, 31
quisnam 10, 69. 13, 243. 15, 103
quisquam 8, 196. 10, 184. 11, 148
quisque 1, 41. 3, 143. 12, 20. 13, 46
quisquis 6, 211. 8, 274. 10, 116 254. 14, 227
quo *i. e.* quorsùm, 8, 9 142 144
quo 2, 22 67 100. 14, 135. 15, 61
quocumque 3, 156 230. 6, 412. 8, 27 60 134. 14, 42 117 277
quod 2, 43 108 138 139. 6, 413
quodcumque 1, 152. 7, 217. 13, 1 92. 14, 102
quominùs 6, 334
quondam 3, 34 313. 4, 24. 6, 288. 11, 83. 13, 38 200
quoniam 3, 114. 6, 655. 14, 40
quoquam 13, 36
quorum 14, 241
quos 2, 115 163
quoscumque 10, 359
quosdam 16, 56 317
quota 3, 61. 13, 157
quoties 1, 165. 2, 2 156. 3, 40
quum 2, 9 32 66 101. 6, 307

R.

Rabida 15, 163
rabidam 6, 428
rabie 6, 648. 13, 225. 15, 126
radat 13, 151
radere 6, 105. 14, 7
radiant 6, 381
radiat 6, 205
radios 13, 78
ramice 10, 205
ramos 6, 228. 12, 91
ramus 13, 99
ranarum 3, 44
ranas 2, 150
rancidius 6, 185
rancidula 11, 135
rapere 6, 414
rapiat 7, 183
rapienda 1, 96. 15, 39
rapientem 14, 245
rapit 6, 373. 8, 135
rapitur 8, 147. 10, 332. 14, 232
rapta 4, 76
raptore 7, 168
raptos 4, 122
raptum 10, 256. 15, 85
raptura 8, 130
rapturus 1, 34
raptusque 13, 169
rapui 9, 75
rapuit 10, 308. 12, 129
rara 6, 165. 7, 145 228. 8, 63. 10, 297. 13, 8
rarâ 11, 82
raræ 8, 104
rari 6, 179. 13, 26
rarior 7, 202. 11, 208
rarum 2, 113. 5, 15
rarus 2, 14. 8, 27 73. 10, 18
rasa 2, 97
raso 5, 171. 12, 81
rastra 15, 166
rate 14, 301
rates 12, 122
ratio 4, 20. 6, 95. 7, 1. 14, 39
ratione 6, 223 453. 10, 4
rationem 1, 21
rationibus 1, 118. 6, 511
rauca 6, 515
rauci 1, 2
rauco 8, 59
raucus 11, 156
Ravola 9, 4
re 11, 57. 14, 204
rea 6, 243
rebus 6, 97 444. 9, 42. 10, 98. 11, 35 40 115. 14, 2 72 314
rebusque 10, 348. 12, 49
recedas 3, 297
recedit 6, 650
recens 3, 151
recentem 4, 58
recentes 6, 408
recenti 2, 102. 6, 11. 7, 180. 13, 5
recentis 11, 74
recepit 13, 241
recessit 6, 19 130
recessu 3, 230
recidit 12, 54
recidivus 6, 363
recitantes 3, 9
recitare 8, 126
recitaverit 1, 3
recites 7, 40
recondita 6, 67
recta 3, 26
rectâ 6, 401
rectè 9, 118
rectique 11, 149
recto 2, 118. 3, 252. 10, 189
rectore 13, 87
rectorem 8, 88
rectoris 12, 33
rectum 3, 107. 13, 189. 14, 266
rectus 2, 23
recubans 3, 205
recubante 11, 201
recumbas 5, 65
recumbat 9, 106
recumbet 3, 82
recumbit 6, 448
recurrit 13, 239
reda 3, 10
redæ 4, 118
redarum 3, 236
reddat 13, 15 61
reddere 1, 93. 15, 49
reddet 3, 319
reddidit 13, 204
reddit 16, 57
reddunt 3, 202
redeant 7, 139
redemi 9, 76
redemtum 4, 2
redeuntibus 14, 170
rediit 10, 179 185
redimicula 2, 84
redit 6, 429. 9, 51. 12, 70
redît 3, 174
reditu 12, 94
reditum 12, 15
redolent 4, 109
referam 1, 45
referat 1, 118
referebant 8, 106
referemus 15, 28
referens 1, 66. 11, 89 186

referre 16, 58
referri 2, 136
refert, *for* interest, 1, 154. 4, 5. 5, 128. 6, 657. 8, 193. 10, 213. 11, 21 180
refertis 2, 54
referunt 2, 170
refici 3, 319
rege 6, 1. 13, 149
regem 4, 126. 10, 273
regemque 8, 161
regenti 4, 83
reges 6, 159. 10, 113
regi, *noun*, 4, 103. 5, 130. 6, 407
regique 12, 108
regia 11, 8
regibus 3, 313. 13, 52
regimen 16, 54
reginæ 12, 3
regis 5, 161. 6, 525 661. 10, 161
regna 2, 149. 6, 224. 7, 201. 14, 328
regnat 3, 119. 6, 149
regula 7, 230
regum 5, 58. 7, 45. 8, 90 260
regunt 9, 32
rei, *from* res, 8, 81
rei, *from* reus, 15, 135
relatum 6, 554
relegit 6, 483
relicta 3, 69
relictâ 5, 76. 7, 37. 10, 179. 14, 279
relictæ 14, 93
relictis 6, 195. 14, 77 232
relicto 6, 542 591. 7, 168
relictum 16, 12
relinquas 14, 263
relinques 8, 123
relinquit 6, 224
relinquunt 12, 77
reliquis 5, 149. 10, 260
reliquit 6, 87. 8, 95. 13, 16
reliquos 14, 36
rem 3, 305. 8, 215. 13, 143. 14, 92
Remi 10, 73
remige 4, 49. 9, 150
remigibus 15, 22
remis 15, 128
remordent 2, 35
remota 10, 3
remotior 8, 178
remotus 12, 58
renato 14, 11
renovata 10, 243
reor 15, 87
repente 2, 83. 9, 8
repentibus 14, 208
reperta 11, 101
repetam 12, 87
repetas 8, 272
repetatur 15, 72
reperit 6, 226 452
repetita 7, 154
repetitus 6, 328
repeto 9, 22
reponam 1, 1
reponit 3, 220. 6, 467
repertaneis 7, 47
repugnet 6, 627
repulsa 10, 326
reputat 6, 365
requiem 6, 106. 11, 182
requiris 6, 286
rerum 1, 127. 3, 39. 6, 255 613. 7, 22 102. 8, 249. 12, 52. 13, 18. 14, 112
res, *singular*, 2, 102. 3, 23 155 165. 4, 35 55. 6, 230 357 629 659. 7, 187. 8, 198. 9, 95. 10, 340. 12, 10. 15, 94. 16, 50
res, *plural*, 10, 80 163. 11, 130. 14, 261
rescribat 6, 141
rescribere 6, 234
resecantur 8, 166
residens 2, 57
resinata 8, 114
resonant 15, 5
respectus 8, 64
respexit 7, 3
respice 2, 44. 3, 268. 5, 60. 6, 115. 8, 91
respicere 10, 275
respiciat 3, 185
respicit 7, 141
respiret 14, 28
respondes 3, 295. 6, 394
respondit 13, 199
responsa 6, 585
reste 3, 226. 14, 274
restemque 10, 58
restibus 6, 30
resupina 6, 126
resupinat 3, 112
resupinati 8, 176
retegantur 6, 278
retia 2, 148. 8, 204
retibus 5, 95
reticulis 12, 60
reticulumque 2, 96
retinere 2, 138. 13, 201
reverenda 6, 513
reverentia 2, 110. 5, 72. 14, 47 177
reversa 6, 312
reversi 3, 37
reverti 3, 301 4, 52. 11, 184. 14, 281
revocabat 2, 30
revocante 1, 27
revocata 6, 576
revoces 14, 231
revolvas 8, 272
reus 4, 105
rex 1, 136. 5, 14 137. 10, 246. 14, 255
Rhadamanthus 13, 197
Rheno 8, 170
rhetor 1, 44. 3, 76. 7, 198
rhetora 10, 132
rhetore 7, 197. 15, 112
rhetores 6, 438
rhetorica 7, 173
rhetoris 7, 217
rhinocerote 7, 130
Rhodios 8, 113
Rhodopes 9, 4
Rhodos 6, 296
rhombi 4, 39 129
rhombum 4, 68 119
rhombus 11, 121
rictu 10, 272
rictum 10, 230
ride 6, 264
ridebat 10, 29 51
ridenda 10, 124
ridendaque 6, 461
ridens 6, 609
ridente 2, 13
ridere 6, 343. 8, 191
rides 3, 100
ridet 13, 172. 15, 71
ridiculos 3, 153
ridiculum 11, 55
rigidæ 6, 129
rigidi 10, 31
rimâ 3, 97
rimabitur 6, 551
rimæ 3, 195
rimas 9, 105
rimosa 3, 270
ripa 3, 117
ripâ 3, 265. 10, 86
riparum 5, 105
risu 10, 33. 13, 171
risum 6, 71. 7, 212. 13, 35. 15, 15
risus 10, 47
ritè 12, 86
ritu 10, 335
ritus 6, 335
rivales 6, 115
rivalibus 12, 126
rivalis 6, 218
rivi 6, 430
rixa 3, 282 289

rixæ 3, 288. 15, 52
rixantis 15, 61
robiginis 13, 148
robora 10, 145. 12, 9
robore 6, 12
robumque 8, 155
robustior 10, 197
rodebant 3, 207
rodit 5, 153
rogabat 6, 386
rogantem 3, 210
roganti 6, 584
rogâris 9, 73 74
rogat 3, 300. 14, 302
rogatum 5, 144
rogatur 9, 148
rogatus 7, 232
roges 9, 114
rogi 15, 140
rogus 10, 241
Roma 2, 39. 3, 319. 4, 38. 7, 138. 8, 243 244. 10, 279
Romæ 3, 41 137 165 183. 5, 90. 7, 4. 8, 237. 11, 46
Romam 3, 83 314. 10, 122. 11, 195
Romana 6, 295
Romanas 14, 100
Romano 3, 119
Romanorum 5, 58
Romanus 10, 138. 14, 160
Romuleæ 11, 104
rosæ 11, 122
rosas 14, 254
rostra 10, 121
rota 13, 51
rotam 4, 134. 8, 148
rotant 6, 316
rotas 10, 59
rotato 6, 449
rotis 10, 176
ruant 8, 77
Rubelli 8, 39
rubentem 7, 196
rubenti 13, 37
rubet 1, 166. 6, 479
rubetæ 6, 659
rubetam 1, 70
rubicundula 6, 425
ruborem 13, 242
rubra 5, 27
rubras 14, 192
Rubrenus 7, 72
Rubrius 4, 105
ructante 6, 10
ructarit 4, 31
ructavit 3, 107
rude *adjective*, 6, 234
rude *substantive*, 6, 113
rudem 7, 171
rudentes 6, 102
rudes 1, 71
rudis 11, 100 143
ruebant 6, 618
ruerent 8, 93
Rufum 7, 213 214
ruga 13, 215
rugæ 6, 144. 9, 9
rugam 14, 325
rugas 10, 193
rugis 11, 186
ruina 3, 196. 11, 13
ruinæ 10, 107
ruinam 3, 190
ruit 10, 268
rumoresque 6, 408
rumoribus 9, 111
rumpe 7, 117
rumpere 5, 19
rumpit 10, 153
rumpuntur 6, 416
rupe 10, 93. 11, 105
rupem 13, 246
ruperat 9, 75
rupes 5, 93
rupibus 1, 8
rupta 6, 514
ruptâ 3, 149
ruptaque 4, 42
ruptæ 1, 13
ruptis 15, 57
rupto 5, 48. 6, 12. 14, 85
rura 14, 75
rure 6, 55
ruris 11, 98. 14, 155 182. 16, 36
rursùm 12, 76
rursùs 6, 155. 10, 150
rus 14, 141
russati 7, 114
rustica 6, 66
rusticus 3, 67 176. 9, 60. 14, 25
rutila 14, 299
Rutilæ 10, 294 295
Rutilo 11, 5, 21
Rutilus 11, 2. 14, 18
Rutilis 6, 637. 12, 105
Rutulum 1, 162. 7, 68
Rutupinove 4, 141

S.

Sabbata 6, 159. 14, 96
Sabellam 3, 169
Sabina 3, 85. 6, 164
Sabinas 10, 299
sacci 14, 269
sacculus 11, 27. 14, 138
sarcellis 10, 354
sacello 13, 232
sacerdos 4, 10. 6, 544. 15, 141
sacra 2, 125. 6, 336. 12, 113. 13, 107 221. 14, 103
sacræ 13, 59
sacramentorum 16, 36
sacraria 6, 489
sacri 3, 13. 6, 22. 11, 29. 15, 4 116
sacrilega 13, 72
sacrilegus 8, 106. 13, 150
sacris 6, 536. 13, 19
sacro 1, 110. 12, 86
sacrorum 2, 113
sacrum 13, 15. 16, 38
sæcula 3, 313. 4, 68. 6, 24 299. 10, 248. 13, 28
sæpè 4, 1. 5, 76. 6, 10 147 601. 9, 73 74. 11, 9
sæpius 6, 557. 14, 174
sæva 4, 95. 13, 186. 14, 175
sævâ 5, 78. 8, 223. 10, 307. 13, 170. 15, 17
sævæ 3, 8
sævas 7, 229. 10, 166
sævior 4, 109. 6, 292. 13, 196. 15, 115
sævire 10, 180. 14, 18
sævis 15, 164
sævissima 6, 641. 10, 328
sævit 5, 94. 15, 54 126
sævitiæ 4, 151
sævitiam 4, 85
sævo 10, 236
sævos 7, 151, 14, 148
sævosque 10, 361
sævus 10, 126
saga 6, 591
saginis 4, 67
sagittæ 6, 139. 7, 156
sagittas 6, 172
sagittis 15, 74
Saguntina 5, 29
Saguntus 15, 114
Salamine 10, 179
Saleio 7, 80
salibus 9, 11
salicti 11, 67
salientibus 6, 599
Salios 6, 604
salit 7, 160
saliva 6, 623
saltante 6, 63 318
saltantem 5, 121
saltatus 15, 49
saltem 6, 335. 9, 148
saltu 8, 225. 11, 126. 14, 82

saltus 7, 189. 10, 194
salva 5, 72
salvâ 6, 231. 11, 204
salve 8, 26
salvis 1, 48. 6, 30. 9, 131
salutari 10, 90
salutat 8, 161
salutato 1, 116
salutatrix 5, 21
salutem 12, 49
salutes 3, 184
salutet 3, 130
Samia 16, 6
Samo 3, 70
Samothracum 3, 144
sana 6, 652. 7, 60. 10, 356
sanabile 15, 34
sanant 7, 170
sancta 8, 127
sanctam 14, 68
sanctas 15, 10
sancti 7, 209
sanctissima 1, 112
sanctissimus 4, 79
sanctos 10, 298
sanctum 3, 109 137
sanctumque 13, 64
sanctus 8, 24
sandapilarum 8, 175
sanè 1, 42. 4, 16. 5, 123. 9, 46. 10, 183. 12, 124. 15, 44 61.
sanguine 4, 10. 6, 625. 8, 2 27 40 42 136 219. 10, 121 301. 11, 6 62. 15, 58 92
sanguinis 1, 42. 10, 165. 11, 54 68. 14, 164
sanguis 10, 217. 12, 13. 13, 179
sanna 6, 306
sano 6, 235. 10, 356
Santonico 8, 145
sanus 6, 28
sapiat 11, 81
sapiens 6, 444. 7, 191
sapientia 13, 20 189. 14, 321
sapientibus 10, 28
sapit 5, 170. 11, 121
sarcina 2, 103
sarcinulas 6, 146
sarcinulis 3, 161
sarcophago 10, 172
surcula 3, 311. 15, 166
Sardanapali 10, 362
sardonyche 7, 144
sardonyches 6, 382
sardonychus 13, 139
Sarmata 3, 79
Sarmentus 5, 3
sarraca 5, 23
sarraco 3, 255
Sarrana 10, 38
sartæ 3, 254
sartago 10, 64
satelles 4, 116
satiata 6, 130
satira 6, 634
satiram 1, 30. 4, 106
satiarum 3, 321
satis 3, 181. 8, 71. 14, 182 233
satius 7, 13. 8, 196
satur 7, 62
saturabat 14, 166
saturam 15, 3
saturant 8, 118
Saturni 6, 570
Saturno 6, 1
Saturnus 13, 40
saucius 5, 27
Saufeia 6, 320. 9, 117
Sauromatæque 15, 125
Sauromatas 2, 1
saxa 1, 83. 3, 257. 6, 649. 10, 164. 13, 231. 15, 19 63
saxis 10, 144
saxum 4, 141. 13, 51. 16, 38
scabie 2, 80. 5, 153
scabieque 8, 34
scalarum 7, 118
scalpit 10, 195
scalpunt 9, 133
Scantinia lex 2, 44
scaphium 6, 264
scapulis 9, 68
Scauvorum 6, 604
Scauros 2, 35. 11, 91
scelere 13, 6. 15, 89
sceleri 13, 29. 15, 129
sceleris 13, 105. 14, 224
scelerum 13, 157. 14, 173
scelus 6, 651. 10, 340. 13, 209 237. 14, 188. 15, 29 30
scena 8, 220
scenæque 8, 118
sceptro 10, 43
schœnobates 3, 77
sciat 6, 450. 13, 76
sciet 9, 108. 10, 342
scilicet 2, 122. 5, 76. 6, 239 541 635. 7, 159. 14, 156
scindens 7, 177
scinduntur 3, 254
scintillas 14, 244
scio 7, 158. 9, 97
Scipiadæ 2, 154
scire 3, 113. 9, 1
scis 9, 73
scissa 3, 148
scissaque 10, 262
scit 7, 43. 11, 24
scobis 14, 67
scopulis 10, 170
scopulos 10, 153
scopulosque 13, 246
scorti 3, 135
scribe 14, 192
scribendi 1, 152. 7, 52
scribente 4, 106
scribere 1, 30
scriberis 9, 87
scribet 3, 241
scribitur 3, 161
scrinia 6, 278
scripsit 8, 221
scripta 6, 277
scripto 6, 205
scriptores 7, 99
scripturus 11, 8
scriptus 1, 6
scrobe 14, 170
scrofa 12, 73
scrofâ 6, 177
scrutante 5, 95
scrutare 2, 45
scurra 4, 31. 13, 111
scutica 6, 480
scutoque 6, 248
scutulata 2, 97
scutum 8, 123
Scyllam 15, 19
Scythicæ 11, 139
σαυτὸν 11, 27
secantem 14, 155
secat 10, 316
secatur 11, 135
secessus 3, 5
secetur 5, 124
secreta 3, 113. 6, 190 314 403. 9, 23 53. 10, 89 337
secretâ 2, 91
secreti 3, 52
secreto 1, 95
secretum 9, 96 102
secretumque 6, 608
secretus 6, 237
sectæ 14, 122
sectile 3, 293
sectivi 14, 133
secto 6, 106
sectum 13, 117. 15, 78
secuit 6, 514
secum 3, 64 75. 6, 468. 13, 91
secunda 8, 253. 10, 63
secundæ 9, 31. 10, 247
Secundi 7, 204

secundi 9, 107.
secundo 16, 3
secura 3, 261. 10, 75
secures 8, 137. 12, 61.
securi, *adjective*, 12, 82
securis, *substantive*, 8, 268. 10, 59
securos 3, 196
securum 8, 171. 9, 144
securus 1, 162. 6, 62. 14, 213
secutor 8, 210
sedeant 3, 155
sedeat 6, 263. 10, 213
sedebat 4, 74. 7, 223
sedem 3, 2
sedens 7, 127 152
sedentes 7, 43
sedentis 10, 93
sedes, *noun*, 12, 71
sedet 1, 96. 2, 120. 3, 265. 5, 101. 8, 190. 10, 161 333. 11, 193
sedisti 7, 223
sedit 4, 76. 8, 63
seditione 2, 24. 15, 64
seges 7, 103. 14, 143
segmenta 2, 124
segmentatis 6, 89
segnipedes 8, 67
Sejano 10, 89
Sejanum 10, 76 104
Sejanus 10, 63 66 90
Seioque 4, 13
Seleucus 10, 211
sella 7, 142
sellâ 3, 136
sellam 1, 124. 6, 353
sellas 10, 91
semel 3, 134. 4, 143. 6, 521. 13, 242
semestri 7, 89
semesum 5, 167
semianimum 4, 37
Semiramis 2, 108
semita 10, 363
semivir 6, 513
semodio 14, 67
semper 1, 1 3 13 57 104. 6, 109 178 268 273 364 366 380 453. 10, 73 244 297. 13, 190. 14, 14 205 267 268
semperque 3, 50. 6, 272. 14, 118
senatori 6, 82
senatu 8, 93
senatus 11, 29 77
Seneca 5, 109
Senecæ 10, 16
Senecam 8, 212
senectæ 13, 59
senectus 1, 144. 3, 26. 4, 81 97. 5, 34. 7, 35. 9, 129 139. 10, 75 190. 11, 45. 13, 214. 14, 251
senem 14, 4
senescant 10, 245
senescit 7, 52
senex 2, 112. 3, 117. 13, 185. 14, 57 181
senibus 6, 160
senior 6, 215 587. 13, 33
senis, *genitive*, 4, 19. 6, 622. 8, 153
Senonumque 8, 234
senserat 6, 116
senserit 15, 90
sensit 14, 311
sensum 15, 146
sensus 8, 73. 10, 240. 15, 133
sententia 2, 62. 4, 136. 6, 498. 8, 125. 14, 205
sentiat 10, 215
sentina 6, 99
sentio 7, 56
sentire 12, 98. 13, 5 238
sentirent 15, 42
sentit 2, 153. 6, 362
senuerunt 6, 59
senum 10, 198
separat 15, 142
septa 5, 81
septem 1, 94. 6, 642 *twice*. 12, 59. 14, 324
Septembri 14, 130
Septembris 6, 517
septenis 6, 183
septima 14, 105
septimus 14, 10. 15, 44
sepulcri 6, 230
sepulcris 10, 146
sequantur 4, 135. 14, 39
sequar 12, 86
sequatur 13, 90
sequitur 3, 245 250. 6, 100. 10, 73 117
sequiturque 1, 121
sequuntur 10, 58
sequutus 1, 164
seram, *substantive*, 6, 347
sereno 13, 228
serenum 7, 179
Seres 6, 403
Sergiolus 6, 106
Sergius 6, 112
seria 11, 93
Seripho 6, 564. 10, 170
sermo 2, 14. 3, 73. 6, 193. 8, 39
sermone 6, 189 449
sermonem 3, 87
sermones 10, 88. 14, 152
sero 1, 169
serpens 6, 432 538. 8, 214. 14, 114
serpente 14, 74
serpentibus 5, 91. 15, 3
serpentum 15, 159
Serrano 7, 80
serta 9, 128
sertaque 12, 84
Sertorius 6, 142
servabat 3, 206. 4, 59 111
servant 14, 101
servantur 8, 258. 14, 304
servare 2, 7. 6, 654. 11, 83. 14, 129 262
servas 9, 54
servat 3, 143. 4, 60. 7, 138
servata 12, 6
servatâ 6, 453
servatæ 11, 71
servato 16, 16
servatum 4, 68. 10, 286
servatur 5, 71
servavit 3, 139. 9, 80
servet 14, 113
servi 3, 131. 6, 279. 7, 141. 9, 103 120 123. 10, 87
servilia 10, 319
servire 7, 41. 10, 184. 12, 106
serviret 4, 38
servis, *noun*, 3, 189. 5, 66. 6, 331. 7, 201
servitii 3, 125
serve 1, 93. 6, 219. 9, 5
servorum 3, 167. 6, 232. 9, 68. 10, 234. 12, 116. 14, 16 126 306
servos 3, 141. 6, 511. 11, 189
servulus 3, 253. 14, 67
servum 8, 179
servus 6, 219 222. 8, 266. 9, 45. 10, 42
sestertia 1, 92. 2, 117. 4, 16 29. 7, 186. 9, 41. 13, 71
setæ 2, 11
Setina 13, 213
Setinis 5, 34
Setinum 10, 27
severi 2, 131
severos 11, 91
severum 14, 110
sex 3, 203. 4, 15. 7, 166
sexagesimus 14, 197
sexaginta 13, 17
sexcentis 7, 178
sexta 1, 64. 7, 160

sextam 11, 206
sextarius 6, 427
Sexte 2, 21
Sextus 6, 192
sexu 2, 48. 6, 253
sexum 6, 648
sexus 6, 135 341. 11, 167
si 1, 74 79. 2, 69. 5, 1 3 159 171
si qua 2, 157. 7, 22
si quando 3, 173. 5, 40. 8, 80. 12, 23
si quid 4, 53. 5, 126. 6, 250. 8, 36
si quis 7, 238. 8, 111
si quod 8, 110
sibi 1, 140. 4, 22. 13, 46
sibique 10, 201
Sibyllæ 3, 3. 8, 126
sic 3, 194
Sicambris 4, 147
sicca 10, 113. 15, 122
siccabis 5, 47
siccæ 8, 35. 9, 12
siccandum 3, 32
siccat 5, 101
siccato 13, 44
siccatum 11, 75
siccentur 16, 27
sicci 11, 82
siccis 13, 212
sicco 6, 148
siccum 1, 45
siccus 7, 119
Sicula 6, 436. 13, 50
Siculo 5, 100
Siculos 9, 150
Siculus 7, 236
sicut 2, 79
Sicyone 3, 69
sidera 7, 195. 8, 149. 9, 33. 11, 63. 13, 47
sidere 12, 103. 16, 4
sideribus 5, 22
sidus 6, 569. 7, 200
signa 3, 216. 8, 12. 15, 157
signabat 9, 76
signabit 3, 82
signare 8, 142
signatæ 2, 119
signatam 14, 132
signator 1, 67
signatoribus 10, 336
signent 3, 271
signinum 11, 73
signis 16, 17
signisque 8, 102. 14, 307
signorum 16, 55
signum 5, 165. 8, 110
Silanum 8, 27
silent 7, 169
silet 6, 238
silicem 3, 272. 6, 350
siligine 5, 70
siliginis 6, 472
siliquas 11, 58
silva 3, 16. 9, 13
Silvano 6, 447
silvarum 1, 135. 7, 58
silvas 15, 152
silvestrem 6, 5
siluit 3, 304
siluro 14, 132
siluros 4, 33
simia 8, 214. 10, 195. 13, 156
similem 2, 6. 8, 271. 14, 51
similes 2, 33. 15, 131
similesque 3, 177
simili 13, 135
similis 5, 132. 6, 7 653. 8, 270. 12, 29. 15, 160
similisque 11, 192. 12, 10
simillima 6, 165
simillimus 8, 53
simplex 6, 234 327
simplexne 1, 92
simplicibus 3, 192
simplicitas 1, 153. 2, 18. 6, 206. 13, 35
simpuvium 6, 343
simul 5, 142
simulabitur 6, 324
simulacra 11, 104. 12, 88
simulant 2, 3
simulat 6, 271
simultas 15, 33
simus 5, 18
sinciput 13, 85
sine 7, 207. 8, 104. 10, 112 209. 13, 53. 14, 69. 15, 54
sinebant 6, 288
sinistra 14, 1
sinistri 6, 256
sinistro 2, 87. 10, 129
sinu 6, 607
sinus 1, 88 150. 4, 41. 7, 112. 9, 33
sinûs 12, 81
sipario 8, 186
siphonibus 6, 310
siquidem 6, 621. 12, 107
Sirena 14, 19
sis 2, 9. 8, 81 269. 11, 33 60 110
sistro 13, 93
sit 10, 343
sitiens 6, 426
sitiente 1, 70. 12, 45
sities 5, 60
sitis 10, 140. 14, 318
sive 2, 118. 10, 211 322 *twice.* 11, 28
socialibus 5, 31
sociis 8, 99 108
socio 10, 254
sociorum 8, 89 136
socios 10, 222
Socratici 14, 320
Socraticos 2, 10
socru 6, 231
sodales 11, 190
sodes 6, 280
sol 3, 316. 15, 44
sola 3, 201. 6, 68. 8, 20. 10, 172. 12, 113. 13, 208
solà 10, 218
solaque 4, 3
solam 14, 107
solatia 13, 120 179
solatur 6, 384
sole 2, 133. 12, 70
solea 6, 612
soleat 7, 54
solebant 12, 107
solebas 9, 25
solebat 4, 32. 5, 44 109. 8, 245. 10, 33. 11, 115
solem 7, 183. 11, 203. 14, 280
solenne 8, 11 192
solennibus 10, 259
solent 14, 266
soleo 9, 138
solers 9, 65
solet 3, 286. 6, 415. 7, 131. 8, 48. 11, 10 185. 13, 103
soli, *adjective*, 9, 93. 12, 124. 15, 143
solibus 4, 43
solida 11, 205
solidæ 5, 68
solidam 5, 13
solidum 10, 176
solis, *substantive*, 13, 178
solis, *adjective*, 2, 89. 11, 108. 16, 51
soliti 2, 92. 14, 100
solito 11, 88
solitoque 6, 487
solitum 8, 142. 15, 127
solitus 5, 106. 10, 180. 13, 153. 14, 129
sollicitas 7, 42
sollicitemus 16, 28
sollicitent 9, 37
sollicitus 5, 20. 13, 67
solo 2, 58. 5, 150. 6, 510. 7, 63. 11, 11
solœcismum 6, 456
Solonis 10, 274
solos 14, 104. 15, 37
solstitia 4, 93

solvat 8, 50
solvere 7, 157
solveret 2, 33
solvet 8, 154
solvite 14, 292
solvitur 6, 73
solum, *substantive*, 11, 49
solum, *adjective*, 3, 6. 5, 111. 7, 114. 10, 189
solus 3, 122. 7, 2. 8, 250. 11, 52. 14, 159. 15, 26
solutâ 13, 116
solutum 9, 79
solvunt 14, 199
Solymarum 6, 544
somni 6, 416 478
somnique 6, 289
somnia 6, 547
somnis 13, 221
somno 3, 56
somnoque 6, 424
somnos 15, 154
somnum 3, 234 238 242 282. 5, 19. 14, 222.
sonabat 1, 25. 10, 226
sonant 6, 68. 7, 108
sonantem 6, 92
sonare 15, 51
sonat 3, 91 262. 6, 517. 11, 141
sonorum 13, 167
sonuit 6, 560
sonus 9, 78
sophistæ 7, 167
Sophocleo 6, 636
soporem 13, 217
Soræ 3, 223
sorbeat 6, 306
sorbere 14, 255
sordes 1, 140. 5, 11. 14, 124
sordidula 3, 149
sorori 6, 111 158
sororibus 5, 152. 10, 242
sororis 6, 85. 14, 284
sororem 6, 566
sorores 6, 20
sortes 6, 583
sortesque 1, 82
sortis 12, 25
sortita est 6, 505
sortiti 14, 96. 15, 144
sortitus 8, 179. 13, 49
sospes 13, 178
Sostratus 10, 178
spado 1, 22. 6, 376. 14, 91
spargat 6, 528
spargatque 7, 180
spargendusque 12, 8
spargere 9, 84
Spartana 8, 101
Spartani 8, 218
Spartano 13, 199
spatia 10, 275
spatiosum 4, 132
spatium 3, 269. 4, 39. 6, 505 582. 10, 188 358
specie 10, 310. 14, 109
spectabile 8, 110
spectacula 6, 61. 8, 205. 11, 191
spectandaque 11, 35
spectandus 10, 67
spectant 4, 64. 6, 652
spectantia 15, 147
spectantibus 2, 147
spectare 1, 56
spectas 14, 258
spectat 8, 190
spectatos 6, 371
spectent 11, 199 201
spectentur 13, 172
spectes 5, 121
spectet 6, 352
specularibus 4, 21
speculum 2, 99 103
spelunca 6, 3
speluncas 3, 17
speluncis 6, 59
spem 6, 331
sperantibus 4, 57.
sperare 1, 58. 6, 106 388. 10, 207. 13, 234. 14, 6
sperat 3, 266. 12, 120
spernant 14, 34
spes 1, 134. 5, 166. 7, 1 30. 9, 125 134 147. 12, 70. 14, 278
spicula 13, 79
spira 8, 208
spirant 2, 41. 7, 111
spirante 9, 67
spirantesque 7, 208
spirat 6, 463
spolia 8, 107
spoliare 14, 237
spoliatis 8, 124
spoliator 1, 46
spoliet 3, 302
spoliis 6, 210 232
spolium 2, 100 106
spondere 13, 232
spondet 6, 548. 7, 134
sponsæ 1, 78
sponsalia 6, 25
sponsio 11, 200
sponsus 3, 111
sponte 14, 107
sportula 1, 95 118 128. 3, 249. 10, 46. 13, 33
spreti 6, 226
spumant 6, 303
spumanti 9, 35
spumantibus 13, 14
spurcos 6, 603
squallentes 8, 17
squallida 9, 15
squallidus 11, 80
squalloremque 15, 135
squamæ 4, 25
squilla 5, 81
stabant 7, 226
stabat 8, 100. 11, 118
stagna 12, 81
stamine 2, 55. 10, 252. 14, 249
staminis 12, 65
stans 7, 152. 11, 170
stante 5, 65
stantem 1, 76
stantes 1, 156. 6, 291. 8, 3
stantibus 7, 11. 9, 131
stantis 3, 237
stare 8, 138
starique 3, 290
stat 3, 290. 6, 605. 7, 125
statione 6, 274
stationes 11, 4
Statius 7, 83
statua 7, 128
statuæ 10, 58
statuamque 8, 143. 13, 119
stemmata 8, 1
stemmate 8, 40
Stentora 13, 112
stercore 14, 64
steriles 2, 140. 6, 596
sterili 7, 49. 12, 97
sterilis 5, 140. 10, 145
sterilisque 7, 203
sterneret 6, 5
sternitur 10, 335
sternuntur 16, 45
stertere 1, 57
steterat 10, 239
stetit 1, 149. 6, 390. 15, 91
Sthenobœa 10, 327
stigmate 10, 183
stillantis 6, 109
stillaret 5, 79
stillavit 3, 122
stimulante 14, 84
stimulat 7, 20
stimulos 10, 329
stipulare 7, 165
stlataria 7, 134
Stoïca 13, 121
Stoïcidæ 2, 65
Stoïcus 3, 116. 15, 109
stomacho 3, 234. 6, 100. 11, 128
stomachum 4, 67
stomachus 5, 49

stragemque 8, 251
strangulat 10, 13
strata 9, 52
Stratocles 3, 99
stratum 10, 175
stratus 8, 78
strepitu 2, 52. 7, 137. 14, 19
strictisque 6, 401
stricto 1, 165. 5, 169
stridebat 4, 58
stridentem 14, 280
stridere 5, 160
stridore 14, 23
striduut 10, 61
striglibus 3, 263
stringit 8, 148
structor 11, 136
structorem 5, 120
strumosum 10, 309
studiis 7, 17
studiorum 7, 1
stulta 1, 17. 6, 43
stultum 14, 235
stupeas 6, 87
stupet 13, 16
stupidi 8, 197
stupuit 4, 119. 13, 164
Stygio 2, 150
suadendum 10, 330
suaderet 13, 203
suades 9, 125
suadet 14, 23
suasi 14, 225
sub 3, 205. 4, 12 84. 6, 15. 7, 13 59. 10, 69. 12, 103. 14, 42. 15, 26
subducere 11, 142
subductis 8, 77
subduximus 1, 15
subeant 6, 144. 14, 202
subeantur 16, 2
suberant 4, 60
subeunt 6, 592. 7, 34. 14, 33
subeunte 3, 28
subeuntem 6, 652
subeuntur 16, 2
subjecta 10, 56
subit 2, 50. 6, 419. 14, 221
subitæ 1, 144
subitas 13, 167
subiti 3, 273. 6, 520
subito 3, 169
subitum 6, 65
subitura 4, 10
subitus 3, 305
subitusque 4, 133. 12, 19
sublata 5, 83
subligar 6, 70
sublimem 10, 27
sublimia 7, 28
sublimibus 3, 269
sublimior 11, 24
sublimis 11, 123. 12, 72
sublimius 8, 232
submissa 1, 36
submittat 6, 334
submitte 6, 207
submitteret 12, 54
submoveant 1, 37
submoveor 3, 124
submovet 14, 186
subnectere 3, 315
subrepta 5, 152
subrepti 9, 116
subridens 2, 38
subsellia 7, 45 86. 16, 14 44
subsidant 6, 198
subsidere 6, 411
subsidiis 15, 73
subsistere 14, 231
substitit 3, 11
substringit 6, 433
subterranea 2, 149
subtexit 7, 192
subtrahitur 6, 650
subvexit 5, 89
Subura 10, 156. 11, 51 141
Suburæ 3, 5. 5, 106
succensus 7, 40
succincta 8, 162
succinctus 4, 24
succingere 6, 446
succurrere 6, 443
suci 11, 76
sucida 5, 24
sucina 6, 573. 9, 50
sudans 4, 108. 10, 41
sudant 1, 167. 6, 259
sudantibus 1, 28
sudare 6, 420
sudat 3, 103
sudavit 2, 126
sudes 4, 128
sudibus 6, 248
sudoribus 13, 220
suetus 10, 231
suffecerat 14, 298
suffecerit 10, 32
suffecit 14, 319
sufferre 1, 29
sufficeret 15, 80
sufficiat 14, 317
sufficient 7, 187. 9, 146. 13, 300 329
sufficit 3, 155. 5, 7. 6, 53. 9, 66. 10, 40 168. 13, 160 183. 14, 141 172. 15, 169
sufficiunt 3, 179. 8, 257. 11, 6
sufflamine 8, 148. 16, 50
suffragia 8, 211. 10, 77
sui 3, 194. 10, 192. 11, 35
se 1, 67
secum 13, 91
sese 2, 165
suillam 14, 98
suis 11, 82. 14, 307
sulcis 14, 241
sulco 14, 170
sulcos 7, 48
sulcum 1, 157
Sullæ 1, 16. 2, 28
Sulmonensi 6, 187
sulphura 2, 158. 5, 48
sulphure 13, 145
sum 6, 284
sumas 2, 66. 3, 56
sume 14, 326
sumen 12, 73
sumendas 12, 61
sumente 6, 634
sumere 3, 105. 6, 118. 9, 97. 10, 99
sumeret 13, 39
sumes 10, 26
sumet 2, 70. 8, 152
sumine 11, 138
sumit 2, 124. 3, 67 172. 9, 19. 11, 23
sumitque 5, 128
sumito 8, 134
sumitur 3, 181. 5, 97. 6, 264 578
summa 5, 2 18. 6, 369. 7, 155. 8, 249
summâ 14, 87. 15, 85
summa, *substantive*, 14, 218
summam, *substantive*, 3, 79. 11, 17. 13, 74. 14, 323
summam, *adjective*, 13, 132
summas 10, 91
summi 1, 5 38. 2, 104 105. 6, 545. 10, 268
summique 6, 179
summis 3, 179. 6, 349 646. 8, 112. 11, 36
summo 1, 14. 4, 46. 10, 136 147
summos 10, 49
summula 7, 174
summum 6, 423. 8, 83. 14, 289
summumque 6, 532
summus 1, 117. 6, 99. 10, 110. 15, 35
sumserit 6, 266
sumsit 3, 80
sumtam 4, 30
sumtis 14, 76
sumto 6, 330

sumtos 16, 40
sumtu 7, 77
sumtus 7, 186
sumunt 2, 84. 6, 285
sunt 13, 86
suo 12, 69
supellex 3, 14. 11, 99
super 3, 134 240 258. 13, 42. 15, 14 28
superaverat 12, 68
superbi 6, 524
superbis 5, 66
superbo 6, 180
superbum 8, 71. 11, 129
superbus 12, 125. 14, 282
supercilio 2, 15. 5, 62
supercilium 2, 93. 6, 169
superest 1, 35. 3, 27 259. 5, 73. 6, 355. 9, 134. 11, 48. 13, 109 237
superos 6, 19. 13, 75
supersint 8, 184
supersit 11, 205
supersunt 8, 124
supervacua 10, 54
supervacuam 2, 116
supervacui 13, 137. 16, 41
supina 8, 201
supino 1, 66
supinum 14, 190
supinus 3, 280
supplicia 15, 130
supplicio 8, 213
supplicium 6, 220
suppositos 6, 602
suppositumque 10, 176
suppositus 1, 98
suræ 16, 14
surda 7, 71
surdo 9, 150. 13, 194
surdum 13, 249
surgat 3, 154. 7, 183
surgebant 4, 70
surgere 15, 123
surgis 7, 115
surgit 6, 529. 7, 100. 10, 43. 11, 127. 12, 23
surgitur 4, 144
surrexerit 14, 243
suspecta 10, 208. 12, 93
suspectis 11, 186
suspectumque 9, 57
suspectus 3, 222
suspende 8, 230. 9, 85
suspendit 6, 437
suspicit 13, 123
suspirat 11, 152
sustinet 3, 93. 4, 40. 11, 122. 14, 127
sustinuit 6, 105. 15, 88
susurro 4, 110
sutor 3, 294
sutoris 5, 46
suum 13, 198
Sybaris 6, 296
Syenes 11, 124
Syphacem 6, 170
Syriæque 8, 169
Syriumque 11, 73
syrma 8, 229
syrmata 15, 30
Syrophœnix 8, 159 160
Syrorum 6, 351
Syrus 3, 62

T.

Tabella 6, 558
tabellâ 10, 157. 12, 27
tabellæ 7, 23. 9, 36
tabellas 6, 277. 8, 142
tabellis 6, 200 233. 12, 100. 13, 136
taberna 13, 45
tabernæ 1, 105. 2, 42. 3, 304
Tabraca 10, 194
tabula 8, 6. 9, 41. 14, 289
tabulæ 1, 90. 2, 119
tabulam 2, 28
tabulas 2, 58. 6, 601. 9, 75. 12, 123. 14, 55
tabulata 3, 199. 10, 106
tabulis 1, 68. 4, 19. 8, 102
tace 2, 61. 8, 97
taceant 9, 103 115
tacendæ 4, 105
tacendi 2, 14
tacendis 3, 50
taceo 13, 127
taces 9, 26
tacet 6, 439
tacetis 5, 169
tacita 1, 167
tacito 11, 185
tacitum 13, 209
tacitus 9, 94
tacitusque 3, 297
tactum 2, 93
tæda 12, 59
tædâ 1, 155. 2, 91
tædia 7, 34. 11, 207. 16, 44
Tædia 2, 49
tædis 2, 158
Tagi 3, 55
Tagus 14, 299
tale 4, 22. 15, 14 115
talem 2, 69. 4, 46. 8, 179
talenta 14, 274
tales 8, 202. 10, 193. 11, 99 180
tali 5, 173
talia 2, 19 91. 12, 23. 14, 150 225
talibus 11, 42. 14, 210. 15, 93
talis 2, 156. 11, 207. 12, 103. 13, 47. 14, 166
talo 7, 16
tam 3, 137. 12, 23
tamen 1, 19. 3, 98
tamquam 3, 47 222. 5, 127. 6, 431
Tanaquil 6, 566
tandem 6, 361. 13, 238 248
tangat 14, 44
tangens 14, 219
tangunt 13, 89
tanta 6, 440 501. 10, 306. 15, 120
tantâ 7, 84
tantaque 7, 85
tanti 3, 54. 4, 26. 6, 137 178 626. 10, 97 165 343. 13, 96. 14, 290
tantine 5, 9
tantis 6, 161. 12, 114. 14, 303
tanto 4, 18. 8, 140. 10, 140. 14, 27 264. 15, 89
tantum 2, 127. 3, 144. 5, 165. 6, 373 595 *twice*. 8, 240. 10, 40 80. 14, 159 233
tantùm 1, 1 131 136. 7, 34. 10, 238
tantumdem 3, 298. 10, 91
tarda 10, 186
tardas 14, 248
tardè 6, 477
tardos 4, 44
tardumque 15, 82
tardus 4, 107
Tarentum 6, 297
Tarpeiaque 13, 78
Tarpeio 12, 6
Tarpeium 6, 47
Tatio 14, 160
Taurea 6, 492
Taurica 15, 116
tauro 8, 82
Tauromenitanæ 5, 93
taurus 12, 11
te 8, 68 74
tecta 6, 289. 8, 77
tectis 3, 269
tectoque 3, 211
tectoria 6, 467
tectorum 3, 8
tectum 6, 304. 15, 154

tegant 9, 105
teges, *verb*, 9, 101
tegete 9, 140
tegetem 6, 117
tegetis, *noun*, 5, 8. 7, 221
tegi 14, 186
tegit 11, 158
tegitur 1, 171. 5, 154
tegimen 6, 257
tegula 3, 201
tegunt 16, 48
tela, *neuter*, 10, 164. 13, 232. 15, 65
telâ 14, 61
Telamonem 14, 214
Telephus 1, 5
teli 15, 53
tellure 3, 89
telorum 13, 83
temeraria 5, 102
temerarius 5, 129. 14, 275
temetum 15, 25
temone 4, 126. 10, 135
tempero 8, 287
tempestas 12, 24. 13, 228
tempestate 4, 140. 6, 26. 7, 2 164. 12, 61. 14, 302
tempestatibus 15, 20
templa 15, 42
templi 13, 147
templis 8, 143. 10, 23. 12, 7. 13, 37
templisque 8, 233
templo 1, 113. 9, 24. 13, 205
templorum 11, 111
templum 13, 219
tempora 2, 38. 3, 124. 4, 151. 6, 571. 8, 145. 10, 254. 11, 118. 12, 62. 14, 130 157
tempore 3, 53 102. 4, 115 135. 5, 22. 9, 16. 10, 263. 11, 144 152. 13, 211. 15, 38 68
temporibus 4, 80. 6, 645. 10, 15. 13, 29
temporis 7, 99. 9, 125
tempus 2, 115. 8, 150. 16, 41
ten' 13, 140
tenax 8, 25
tende 6, 52
tendit 10, 154
tenditur 6, 426
teneam 5, 58. 13, 94
teneat 1, 23 31
tenebat 1, 61. 6, 658
tenebit 14, 297
tenebræ 12, 18
tenebras 3, 225
tenent 6. 70
tenentis 3, 89. 14, 63
tenentur 3, 306
tener 1, 22. 5, 70. 6, 383. 9, 46
teneræ 2, 86
tenēri 6, 410. 15, 158
tenĕris 12, 39. 14, 215
teneros 7, 237
tenerum 6, 548. 8, 16
tenet 2, 99. 5, 31 39. 6, 383 454. 7, 50 51. 10, 41 154. 16, 54
tenso 14, 281
tensum 7, 117
tenta, *verb*, 7, 175
tentare 10, 305
tentarent 7, 5
tentaveris 5, 126
tentes 3, 297
tentigine 6, 129
Tentyra 15, 35 76
tenue 9, 31. 10, 269
tenuem 7, 207
tenues 3, 163 227. 8, 120. 15, 101
tenui, *adjective*, 2, 55. 3, 97 193. 4, 110 132. 6, 259 541 659. 7, 145. 9, 138. 15, 21
tenuique 7, 48 80
tenuis 13, 7
tenuis 6, 446
tepenti 10, 149
ter 6, 523 661. 11, 86. 14, 28
Terea 7, 12
terga 4, 128. 11, 82. 13, 16. 15, 75
tergeat 14, 62
tergens 13, 44
tergo 1, 6
terit 9, 4
Terpsichoren 7, 35
terra 15, 70
terrâ 15, 122 139
terraque 14, 222
terræ 7, 103. 14, 7
terræque 8, 257
terram 2, 130. 4, 10. 6, 429. 7, 207. 11, 164. 15, 92 147
terras 4, 83. 6, 411. 13, 226
terretur 14, 285
terribiles 15, 124
terris 2, 25. 6, 2 165. 8, 37. 10, 1 279. 13, 126. 15, 86
terrore 10, 357
tertia 2, 60. 3, 199. 5, 17. 14, 326
tertius 2, 40. 13, 73
tesselle 11, 132
tessera 7, 174
testa 3, 270. 4, 131
testa 6, 514. 14, 311
testæ 5, 35. 15, 128
testamenta 1, 37
testamento 12, 121
testamentum 6, 549
testandi 6, 216. 16, 51
testantur 12, 27
testarum 11, 170
teste 6, 136 311. 10, 70. 15, 26
testem 2, 76. 3, 137. 13, 198. 16, 29 32
testes 8, 149. 13, 75
testi 5, 5
testiculi 6, 339
testiculorum 12, 36
testiculos 6, 372. 11, 157
testis 6, 220. 8, 80. 9, 77. 14, 218
testudine 6, 381. 14, 308
testudineo 6, 80
testudo 11, 94
teterrima 6, 418
tetigit 2, 128. 7, 109
tetrum 10, 191
tetrumque 3, 265
Teucrorum 8, 56
Teutonico 10, 282
texit 6, 44. 8, 43
textoris 9, 30
Thaida 3, 93
Thaletis 13, 184
theatra 14, 256
theatri 10, 128 213
theatro 3, 173. 6, 68
theatrum 11, 4
Thebaidos 7, 83
Thebarum 13, 27
Thebas 7, 12. 14, 240
Thebe 15, 6
Thelesine 7, 25
Themison 10, 221
Theodori 7, 177
thermæ 11, 4
thermarum 8, 168
thermas 7, 233
Thersitæ 8, 271
Thersites 8, 269. 11, 31
Theseide 1, 2
Thessala 6, 610
Thessalinæ 8, 242
thoraca 5, 143
thoris 1, 136
thoro 3, 82. 13, 218. 15, 43
thorum 6, 5
Thraces 6, 403
Thracum 13, 167

Thrasea 5, 36
Thrasymachi 7, 204
Thrasylli 6, 576
Thrax 3, 79
Thule 15, 112
thura 12, 90. 13, 116
thure 9, 137
Thyestæ 8, 228
Thymele 1, 36. 6, 66 *twice*
Thymeles 8, 197
thyrsumque 6, 70
thyrsumve 7, 60
tiara 6, 516. 10, 267
Tiberi 6, 523. 7, 121
Tiberim 3, 62. 14, 202
Tiberinum 8, 265
Tiberinus 5, 104
tibi 5, 118
tibia 6, 314
tibicina 2, 90
tibicine 3, 63 193. 15, 49
Tiburis 3, 192. 14, 87
Tiburtino 11, 65
Tigellinum 1, 155
tigillo 7, 46
tignum 3, 246
tigride 6, 270. 15, 163
tigris 8, 36. 15, 163
time 10, 26
timeam 1, 103
timearis 3, 57
timeas 3, 310
timeat 6, 51
timebis 5, 172. 10, 20
timemus 10, 4
timendas 2, 31
timendus 4, 153
timent 6, 95
timeo 10, 84
timeret 6, 17. 11, 92
timeri 3, 113
timet 1, 35. 3, 190. 15, 119
timetur 13, 227
timidum 6, 524
timidus 6, 633
timor 1, 85
timuit 3, 190
tinea 7, 26
tintinnabula 6, 441
Tiresiam 13, 249
tironem 16, 3
tirunculus 11, 143
Tirynthius 11, 61
Tisiphone 6, 29
Titan 14, 35
Titanida 8, 132
Titio 4, 13
titubantibus 15, 48
tituli 8, 241
titulique 10, 143
titulis 5, 110. 8, 69
titulo 6, 230. 11, 86
titulos 1, 130. 14, 291
titulum 6, 123
titulumque 5, 34
toga 1, 119. 3, 149. 8, 240
togâ 10, 8
togæ 9, 29. 10, 39
togam 2, 70. 3, 172. 11, 204
togatas 1, 3
togata 8, 49
togatæ 1, 96
togati 7, 142
togatus 3, 127. 16, 8
tolerabile 6, 613. 7, 69
toleranda 6, 184
tolerant 6, 593
tollas 8, 122. 10, 142
tollatur 6, 364
tolle 6, 170
tollendus 14, 268
tollentibus 1, 81
tollere 6, 38
tollet 14, 247
tolli 2, 101
tollis 9, 84
tollit 6, 321
tollite 9, 105
tollunt 13, 147
tolluntur 6, 155
tomacula 10, 355
tonantem 13, 153
tonat 13, 224. 14, 295
tondendum 6, 378
tondente 1, 25. 10, 226
Tongilli 7, 130
tonitrua 5, 117
tonsi 11, 149
tonsore 6, 26
tonsoris 6, 373
tophum 3, 20
toris 1, 136
tormenta 9, 18. 14, 135
tormentis 6, 209
tormentum 2, 137
toro 3, 82. 13, 218. 15, 43
torpente 10, 203
torqueat 1, 9. 3, 27. 6, 450
torquentem 13, 165
torquere 5, 155. 15, 64
torqueas, *verb*, 5, 26
torquet 6, 624. 14, 251
torquetis 2, 56
torquibus 16, 60
torrens 6, 319. 10, 9. 13, 70
torrente 5, 105
torrentem 4, 90. 10, 128
torrentior 3, 74
torrentis 4, 43
torret 9, 17
tortoque 11, 70
tortore 13, 125. 14, 21
tortoribus 6, 480
torva 10, 271
torvâ 6, 643
torvisque 4, 147
torum 6, 5
torvum 2, 36
torvus 13, 50
tot 1, 137. 6, 502. 13, 18. 15, 61. 16, 24
tota 3, 10. 4, 150. 5, 21. 6, 151 381. 9, 76. 10, 18 237. 12, 100. 13, 173. 14, 148. 15, 8. 16, 20
totâ 6, 171. 8, 19 206. 9, 13. 11, 141. 13, 61 206. 14, 61
totam 6, 398 616. 11, 183 195. 14, 94
totas 10, 7. 14, 230
totidem 1, 94. 7, 225. 13, 26. 14, 13
toties 1, 2. 2, 37. 6, 44 94. 7, 166 214. 9, 1. 10, 187 250. 16, 44
totis 6, 61. 8, 255. 10, 115
totius 8, 115. 16, 43
toto 2, 85. 4, 54. 6, 328 402. 7, 97. 8, 86. 10, 24 63, 288. 11, 66. 13, 218. 14, 154. 15, 55 91
totos 1, 140 150. 6, 474. 10, 323
totum 3, 209. 6, 425 521 525. 12, 128. 13, 153. 14, 313. 15, 80
totus 2, 79. 7, 226. 15, 110
trabeæ 10, 35
trabeam 8, 259
trabibus 14, 276 296
tractanda 4, 80
tractandum 11, 28
tractare 6, 102. 14, 254
tractas 9, 53
tractato 6, 550
tractemus 16, 7
tradat 6, 239
tradentur 5, 116
tradiderit 10, 299
tradidit 14, 102
tradit 8, 72
traditur 2, 129
traducimur 2, 159
traducit 7, 16. 8, 17
tradunt 15, 117
traduntque 14, 3
traduntur 6, 370
tragœdo 6, 74
tragœdum 6. 396
tragicæ 12, 120
tragicis 6, 643

tragico 2, 29
tragicos 15, 31
trahat 10, 88
trahere 13, 108. 15, 51
traheretur 12, 11
trahit 11, 23. 14, 37 325
trahitis 2, 54
trahitur 10, 99
tranquillæ 10, 364
transducebat 11, 31
transeo 6, 602. 10, 273
transfert 3, 198. 5, 43
transi 3, 114. 7, 190
transierit 14, 11
transire 2, 151
transitus 3, 236
translatus 3, 169
transsiliet 14, 279
transsilit 10, 152
transversa 6, 483
Trallibus 3, 70
traxerat 4, 146
traximus 15, 146
Trebio 5, 135
Trebium 5, 135
Trebius 5, 19
trechedipna 3, 67
tremebunda 6, 525
tremens 6, 543
trementes 2, 94. 7, 241
trementia 10, 198
tremere 5, 11
tremerent 11, 90
tremuli 6, 616
tremulis 6, 96
tremulo 11, 164
tremulumque 6, 622
tremulus 10, 267. 16, 56
trepida 9, 130
trepidabis 10, 21
trepidabit 8, 152
trepidam 3, 139
trepidant 13, 223
trepidantem 8, 250
trepidantis 12, 15
trepidas 14, 64
trepidat 1, 97
trepidatur 3, 200
trepidi 2, 64. 14, 20
trepido 1, 36. 14, 199
trepidosque 10, 296
trepidum 13, 106
trepidumque 14, 246
tres 2, 28. 5, 141. 6, 144. 9, 90. 12, 95. 14, 169
tria 5, 127
tribuat 10, 301
tribui 9, 39
tribunal 8, 127. 10, 35
tribuni 1, 109. 3, 132. 7, 228
tribunis 3, 313
tribuno 1, 101. 2, 165. 11, 7.
tribunos 7, 92
tribus, *ablative*, 1, 158
tributa 3, 188
tridentem 8, 203. 13, 81
trientem 3, 267
Trifolinus 9, 56
triginta 12, 74
triplicem 9, 7
tripodes 7, 11
triremis 10, 135
triscurria 8, 190
triste 6, 569. 13, 49. 14, 110
tristes 9, 69. 7, 2
tristibus 2, 9. 6, 389
tristis 1, 145. 2, 62. 3, 57. 6, 128. 9, 1. 10, 136. 11, 153
tritas 6, 573
trito 8, 66
tritus 13, 10
triviale 7, 55
trivio 6, 412
triumphalem 8, 144
triumphales 1, 129
triumphi 4, 125
triumpho 11, 192
triumphos 6, 169. 7, 201. 8, 107
Troja 10, 258
Trojanum 4, 61
Troïca 8, 221
Trojugenæ 8, 181
Trojugenas 1, 100
Trojugenis 11, 95
trophæis 10, 133
truces 15, 125
trulla 3, 108
trunca 12, 79
truncis 10, 133
trunco 13, 178
truncoque 8, 53
trutina 6, 437
Trypheri 11, 137
tu 8, 53
tua 8, 68
tuba 15, 52
tubâ 6, 250. 15, 157
tubarum 10, 214
tubas 1, 169. 6, 442
tubera 5, 116 119. 14, 7
tubicen 14, 243
Tuccia 6, 64
tuendis 8, 169
tueri 13, 201
tuetur 3, 201. 14, 302
tui 5, 75. 9, 91. 10, 310
tuis 8, 96 231
tulerim 6, 651
tulerit 2, 24. 6, 116
tulisset 5, 4. 10, 278
tulisti 9, 39
tulit 2, 36. 6, 131. 10, 267. 13, 105
Tulli 5, 57
Tullia 6, 308
Tullius 7, 199
tumentum 10, 309
tumes 3, 293. 8, 40
tumet 6, 462
tumidaque 14, 282
tumidæ 2, 13
tumidis 16, 11
tumidum 13, 162
tumultu 6, 420. 13, 130
tunc 4, 28. 7, 96. 10, 47
tundendum 6, 378
tune 6, 192 641 642
tunica 8, 235. 10, 38. 13, 122
tunicæ 3, 179 254. 8, 207
tunicam 1, 93. 14, 153
tunicas 6, 446 477 521
tunicati 2, 143
tunicis 14, 287
turba 4, 62. 5, 21. 6, 439. 10, 73. 13, 46. 15, 46 81
turbâ 3, 239. 6, 196. 7, 131
turbamque 14, 167
turbæ 1, 96. 15, 61
turbat 13, 222
turbavit 6, 8. 14, 94
turget 14, 138
turgida 2, 141
turgidus 1, 143
Turni 12, 105
Turnus 15, 65
turpe 3, 168. 4, 13. 6, 188 390 457. 7, 5. 11, 175. 14, 48
turpem 6, 241
turpes 1, 78
turpi 6, 241 299
turpia 2, 9. 7, 239. 8, 182
turpibus 14, 41
turpis 2, 71 111. 6, 131. 11, 174
turpissimus 2, 83
turpiter 6, 97. 8, 165
turre 6, 291
turribus 15, 158
turrim 12, 110
turris 10, 106
turture 6, 39
Tusca 8, 180
Tuscâ 6, 186
Tusco 6, 289. 10, 74. 11, 109

Tuscis 13, 62
Tuscum 1, 22
tuta 9, 139
tutæ 3, 306
tutela 14, 112
tuti 12, 81
tutor 8, 79. 10, 92
tutos 5, 91. 15, 154
tutum 3, 109
tutus 4, 93. 11, 146
Tydides 15, 66
tympana 3, 64. 6, 515. 8, 176
Tyndaris 6, 657
tyranni 4, 86. 10, 113
tyrannide 8, 223
tyrannis 8, 261
tyranno 10, 162
tyrannos 7, 151
tyrannus 10, 307
Tyrias 1, 27. 6, 246
Tyrio 7, 134. 12, 107
Tyriusque 10, 334
Tyrrhenamque 12, 76
Tyrrhenos 6, 92
Tyrrhenum 5, 96

V.

Vacantem 8, 118
vacat 1, 21. 5, 8
vacua 3, 96
vacuam 1, 124. 6, 122
vacui 15, 23 100
vacuis 3, 2. 8, 90. 10, 102
vacuisque 1, 136
vacuo 5, 17. 6, 68
vacuumque 14, 57
vacuus 10, 22
vadas 11, 205
vade 2, 131
vadimonia 3, 213 298
vadit 8, 168
vadum 2, 151
Vagelli 16, 23
Vagellî 13, 119
vaginæ 5, 44
vagitus 7, 196
vale 3, 318
valeant 15, 67
valeat 6, 611. 13, 120
valent 10, 145
valentius 12, 63
vale 6, 100. 8, 171. 10, 238. 16, 4
valida 11, 5
valle 2, 133
vallem 3, 17
vallibus 7, 7
vallo 15, 120
vallum 16, 16
valvæ 4, 68
valvis 9, 98
vana 13, 137. 16, 41
vanæ 7, 203
vani 6, 638
vanissime 14, 211
vano 3, 159
vanus 8, 15
vapulo 3, 289
varia 13, 236
varicosus 6, 397
varie 3, 264
Varillus 2, 22
vas 7, 119
vasa 3, 251. 271. 6, 356. 10, 101. 14, 62
vascula 9, 141. 10, 19
Vascones 15, 93
vatem 7, 53
vates 6, 436. 13, 199
vati 6, 584. 7, 93
vatibus 1, 18
Vaticano 6, 344
vatis 11, 114. 13, 79
vatum 7, 89
ubera 6, 9. 12, 8
uberibus 6, 273
uberior 1, 87
ubi 2, 37. 3, 12 296. 11, 47
ubicumque 4, 55
ubique 1, 17. 3, 303. 8, 104 238
Ucalegon 3, 199
uda 1, 68. 9, 4
udis 10, 321
udo 8, 242
udus 8, 159
vectari 6, 577
vectetur 4, 6
Vectî 7, 150
vectoris 12, 63
vehatur, 1, 158
vehemens 9, 11. 11, 34. 13, 196
vehementius 8, 37
veheris 5, 55
vehetur 3, 239
vehitur 4, 21. 6, 351
vehunt 3, 256
Veiento 3, 185. 4, 113 123. 6, 113
vel 13, 125
vela 6, 228. 9, 105. 15, 127
velamen 3, 178
velantes 14, 300
velare 6, 391
velari 6, 340
velaria 4, 122
velas 8, 145
velificatus 10, 174
velim 5, 107. 9, 1
velint 7, 157
velis, *noun*, 1, 149. 12, 22
velis, *verb*, 10, 339. 11, 30
velit 13, 176
vellendas 11, 157
vellera 2, 55
vellere, *noun*, 6, 289
velles 6, 282
vellet 6, 598. 10, 184 282
vellus 12, 4
velo 12, 69
velocis 13, 98
velocius 14, 31
velox 3, 73. 9, 126
Velox 8, 187
velut 1, 165. 4, 59. 5, 125. 6, 363. 13, 216 228
veluti 11, 198
vena 7, 53
venabula 1, 23
venæque 9, 31
Venafrano 5, 86
venale 3, 33. 8, 62
venales 12, 102. 14, 151
venali 8, 162
venalibus 3, 187
venam 6, 46. 13, 125
venantur 14, 82
venator 4, 101
venatricis 13, 80
vendant 8, 192
vendas 7, 10
vendat 5, 98. 7, 87
vendente 6, 258
vendenti 6, 591
vendentis 6, 380
vendere 4, 33. 8, 194. 14, 200
vendes 6, 212
vendet 14, 218
vendimus 10, 78
vendit 4, 27 *twice*. 6, 610. 7, 10 135. 8, 128
vendunt 6, 547. 7, 136. 8, 193
venefica 6, 626
venena 7, 169. 14, 173
veneni 8, 17. 9, 100. 13, 154
veneno 3, 123. 6, 631
venenum 6, 133
venerabile 13, 58. 15, 143
venerantur 15, 8
venerat 1, 111. 2, 166
Venere 10, 362
Venerem 10, 209
Veneres 13, 34
Veneri 2, 31
Veneris 4, 40. 6, 138. 7,

25. 10, 290. 11, 165. 16, 5
veneris 13, 161
venerit 5, 145
veneto 3, 170
veniam, *noun*, 2, 19 63. 5, 42. 6, 535 540. 8, 167. 11, 174. 15, 103
veniam, *verb*, 3, 322
veniant 7, 156
venias 1, 98. 7, 29
veniat 1, 32. 16, 27
venient 13, 102
veniente 3, 255
vientibus 11, 113
venientis 11, 106. 14, 65
venies 11, 61
veniet 1, 160. 3, 243. 6, 168. 6, 332. 7, 184 185. 8, 49. 10, 336. 11, 65. 14, 277
venis, *verb*, 3, 292
venisse 6, 477. 10, 216
venisset 4, 149. 10, 258
vĕnit 2, 83 157. 5, 83. 6, 148 425. 7, 110. 8, 60. 10, 18. 11, 160
vēnit 4, 81. 5, 99. 10, 71
venit, *from* veneo, 7, 174
veniunt 6, 139 464. 11, 20
venter 4, 107. 9, 136
venti 1, 9
Ventidio 11, 22
Ventidius 7, 199
ventilat 1, 28. 3, 253
ventis 12, 34 57
vente 3, 83
ventorum 13, 225
ventosa 14, 58
ventoso 8, 43
ventre 5, 6. 6, 596. 12, 60
ventrem 6, 124. 11, 40. 14, 199
ventres 3, 167. 14, 126 149
ventri 15, 174
ventriculum 3, 97
ventris 15, 100
venturo 14, 59
ventus 12, 67
Venus 6, 300 570
Venusina 1, 51
Venusinam 6, 167
ver 5, 116. 7, 208. 9, 51
vera 2, 64 153. 4, 35. 10, 3. 14, 240. 16, 33
verâ 8, 188
veraque 15, 17
veræque 6, 251
veram 7, 112
veramque 13, 205
veras 7, 168
verba 4, 91. 6, 391 456. 11, 8
verbera 8, 267
verberat 6, 481
verbere 13, 194. 15, 21
verberibus 10, 317
verbis 2, 19 110. 6, 406. 11, 170
verborum 6, 440. 7, 230
verbosa 10, 71
verbum 1, 161
verĕ 4, 88
verebor 2, 21
verendum 14, 115
vergas 8, 136
Verginius 8, 221
verĭs 3, 18. 13, 134
verius 2, 15
verna, *noun*, 1, 26
vernam, *noun*, 9, 10
vernula 5, 105. 10, 117. 14, 169
vernum 11, 203
vernus 5, 78
vero, *noun*, 4, 91
verò 13, 84
verpos 14, 104
verre, *verb*, 14, 60
Verrem 3, 53
Verres 8, 106
Verri 2, 26. 3, 53
versamus 7, 49
versare 8, 67
versata 13, 218
versetur 14, 206
versibus 7, 153
verso 3, 36
versu 7, 86
versum 1, 79
versus, *noun*, 6, 454. 7, 28. 11, 180
vertere, *perfect*, 11, 49
verterit 7, 242
vertice 3, 252. 5, 171. 8, 247. 11, 160. 12, 81
vertigine 6, 304
vertitur 6, 99
vertunt 3, 30
verubus 15, 82
vervecis 3, 294
vervecum 10, 50
verum, *noun*, 3, 171. 6, 143 325
verùm 3, 125. 9, 70. 12, 97
vescebantur 15, 106
vesci 15, 13
vesica 1, 39
vesicæ 6, 64
Vestam 4, 61
Vestamque 6, 386
veste 10, 245. 14, 110
vestem 2, 67. 6, 352. 12, 38. 13, 132
vester 7, 98
vestibulis 1, 132. 7, 126
vestibus 12, 68
vestigia 6, 14 226. 13, 244. 14, 36 53 272
Vestinusque 14, 181
vestis 6, 482
vestit 11, 155
vestiti 3, 135
vestitur 6, 516. 12, 100
vestram 3, 320
vetat 10, 237 293
vetent 6, 74
vetera 3, 218
veterem 4, 52 137. 6, 307. 13, 61
veteres 1, 132. 3, 11. 6, 335 346 519. 7, 120 170. 8, 19. 10, 299. 14, 189
veteri 5, 64. 6, 121
veteris 3, 1 195. 4, 105. 5, 35. 6, 14 319. 9, 16. 13, 147 214. 14, 37 184
veterum 5, 13
vetet 6, 628
vetitum 14, 185
veto 13, 128
vetula 6, 194. 10, 195
vetulæ 1, 39. 6, 241. 14, 208
vetulo 13, 55. 16, 39
vetulus 10, 268
vetus 1, 76. 3, 206. 6, 21 160. 15, 6 33
vetusta 8, 34
vetusto 15, 151
vetustos 6, 162
vexant 1, 100. 7, 64
vexantur 2, 43
vexare 1, 126. 6, 599 611. 13, 108 133
vexat 2, 63. 7, 131. 12, 9
vexatæ 6, 290
vexatasque 11, 187
vexatus 1, 2
vexilla 2, 101
vexillaque 8, 236
vexillum 10, 156
vexit 3, 65
via 1, 39. 14, 223
viam 14, 122
vias 14, 103
viator 10, 22
vice 15, 53
vicerit 13, 4
vicerunt 10, 285
vices 6, 311. 13, 88
vicibus 7, 240
vicimus 2, 163

vicina 4, 7. 6, 509. 14, 143. 15, 76
vicinarumque 6, 6
vicinia 14, 154
vicino 15, 154
vicinorum 15, 36
vicinos 6, 414
vicinum 1, 8. 6, 32
vicinus 6, 152. 13, 185. 16, 37
vicit 2, 143. 4, 136. 14, 214
vicorum 3, 237
vicos 6, 78
victa 10, 277
victæque 10, 135
victi 6, 661
victima 12, 113
victis 8, 99. 11, 198. 12, 126
victo 10, 286
victor 2, 73
victori 7, 243
victoria 1, 115. 8, 59 63. 15, 47
victoris 2, 162
victrix 1, 50. 13, 20. 15, 81
victum 14, 273
victumque 6, 170 293. 7, 9
victuro 9, 58
victurus 6, 567
victus 9, 2. 10, 84
vicus 2, 8. 6, 656
videant 10, 87
videas 2, 76. 13, 170 182. 14, 32
videbat 2, 100
videbis 1, 91. 3, 177. 5, 25. 6, 503. 14, 245
videmus 4, 22. 13, 8
videndus 6, 601
videntur 11, 121
video 6, 395. 13, 118
videor 14, 322
videres 11, 197
videret 13, 56. 15, 172
videri 6, 113 445 464
videris 5, 161. 9, 20. 13, 243
viderit 9, 36
viderunt 3, 314. 6, 23. 11, 118
vides 3, 249. 8, 90. 11, 9. 12, 126. 13, 135
videt 6, 408. 8, 149. 10, 252 290. 13, 221
videtur 3, 95. 6, 161 176 201 505 580. 14, 142. 16, 58
vidi 7, 13. 16, 30
vidimus 3, 6
vidisse 14, 283
vidisset 10, 36
vidisti 7, 14
vidistis 7, 205
vidit 4, 92. 6, 104 215 247. 10, 265. 14, 311. 16, 30
vidua 6, 141
viduæ 4, 4
viduam 6, 405
viduas 8, 78
vigeant 10, 240
vigila 14, 192
vigilando 3, 232
vigilanti 1, 57
vigilantibus 3, 129
vigilare 10, 162. 14, 305
vigilat 8, 236
vigilataque 7, 27
vigilem 14, 260
vigiles 3, 275
vigili 13, 229
viginti 9, 140
vile 11, 97
viles 13, 142
vilibus 5, 146
vilis 5, 4. 7, 174. 14, 269
villa 14, 141
villâ 4, 112
villarum 14, 89
villas 1, 94. 7, 133. 10, 225. 14, 95 275
villica 11, 69
villicus 3, 195 228. 4, 77
vimine 3, 71
vina 5, 51. 11, 159
vincant 1, 110
vincebat 14, 91
vincens 14, 90
vincere 13, 112
vinceris 14, 213
vincis 8, 54
vincitur 10, 159. 14, 145
vincla 13, 186
vinclis 3, 310
vincuntur 6, 438
vindex 10, 165
vindice 4, 152. 8, 222
vindicta 13, 180. 16, 22
vindictâ 13, 191
vini 7, 236. 10, 203. 11, 161
vino 6, 386
vinoque 5, 49. 6, 315
vinosus 9, 113
vinum 5, 24. 7, 97 121
vinxerat 10, 182
violæ 12, 90
violare 15, 9
violarent 3, 20
violatæ 13, 6
violati 13, 219
violato 6, 537
violatus 11, 116
violaverit 15, 84
violentius 4, 86. 8, 37
vipera 6, 641
vir 2, 129. 6, 53 254
virentem 12, 85
vires 3, 180. 6, 253
virga 3, 317. 8, 7 153
virgæ 7, 210
virgamque 14, 63
virgas 8, 23 136. 11, 67
Virgilio 7, 69
Virgilium 6, 435
virgine 6, 506
Virginia 10, 294
virginis 15, 139
virgo 3, 110. 8, 265. 9, 72. 14, 29
virguncula 13, 40
viri 6, 360 508 654. 9, 85. 13, 12
viribus 10, 10 209. 12, 42. 15, 104
viridem 5, 143. 9, 50
virides 6, 228 458. 7, 118. 14, 147
viridi 3, 19
viridis 11, 196
viris 6, 130 455
viro 1, 70. 2, 129. 4, 136, 6, 112 224 270 389 575
virorum 6, 399. 15, 48
viros 2, 45. 6, 329. 10, 49 223 304
Virro 5, 39 43 128 149. 9, 35
Virronem 5, 156
Virroni 5, 99
Virronibus 5, 149
Virronis 5, 134
virtus 1, 115. 6, 323. 8, 20
virtute 2, 20. 4, 2. 15, 114
virtutem 10, 141 364
virtutibus 3, 164. 6, 168
virtutis 10, 141. 14, 109
virum 6, 116. 13, 64
vis, *verb*, 1, 74. 2, 69. 5, 74 135 138. 7, 165. 10, 94 346. 14, 253
vis, *noun*, 6, 440
visa 6, 538. 14, 164. 15, 40
visæ 4, 114
visam 11, 152
visamque 6, 2
viscantur 6, 463
viscera 3, 44 72. 4, 111. 9, 43

visceribus 13, 15
viscera 9, 14
visis 12, 74
visne 10, 90
visnque 14, 44
visurus 6, 313
vita 10, 343
vitâ 11, 57. 13, 22 180 235. 15, 108
vitæ 7. 172. 9, 21 27 127. 10, 188 247 275 358 364. 11, 207. 12, 70. 13, 21. 14, 106 157
vitam 4, 91. 8, 84. 12, 50. 15, 161
vitanda 8, 116
vitare 6, 572
vitari 3, 284
vitem 8, 247. 14, 193
vitia 2, 34. 13, 188
vitibus 9, 56. 11, 72
vitiis 4, 3. 6, 288
vitio 3, 121. 12, 51
vitioque 14, 69
vitiorum 1, 87. 14, 32 123
vitis 6, 375
vitium 1, 149. 3, 182. 6, 413. 8, 140. 14, 109 175
vitreo 2, 95
vitro 5, 48
vittas 6, 50. 12, 118
vittata 4, 9
vituli 13, 117
vitulisque 3, 238
vitulum 2, 123
vitulus 12, 7
vivant 3, 29
vivaria 3, 308. 4, 51
vivas, *verb*, 8, 46
vivat 6, 56 57. 12, 128
vive 3, 228
vivebant 6, 12. 13, 38
vivebat 8, 103
vivendi 8, 84. 11, 11
vivendum 3, 197. 9, 118
viventibus 10, 243
viventis 6, 56
vivere 2, 135. 5, 2. 7, 137. 14, 137
viveret 6, 18
vivimus 3, 182
vivit 6, 509. 8, 55
vivite 14, 179
vivitur 8, 9
vivo, *noun*, 4, 10. 15, 69. 16, 52
vivunt 2, 3. 12, 51. 15, 62
vivus 2, 59
vix 3, 251. 4, 109. 5, 68. 6, 53 563 594. 9, 76. 10, 214. 13, 14 26 74. 14, 150 163. 15, 55
vixerat 10, 272
vixerit 7, 235
vixit 6, 56
ulcisci 8, 222
ulciscitur 6, 293
ulciscuntur 9, 111
ulcus 6, 473
Ulixes 9, 65. 11, 31. 15, 14
ulla 6, 41
ullo 2, 42
ulmea 11, 141
ulmos 8, 78
ulmosque 6, 150
ulterior 4, 20. 7, 30
ulterius 1, 147. 9, 38. 15, 118
ultima 2, 34. 3, 140. 6, 128. 8, 44. 9, 81. 10, 275. 12, 55. 15, 95
ultimus 3, 201 209. 4, 38. 8, 260. 10, 342. 15, 90
ultio 13, 2 191. 16, 19
ultor 8, 216. 10, 165. 14, 261
ultra 2, 1 159. 3, 180. 5, 18. 6, 190. 8, 164 199. 10, 154. 14, 202 327. 16, 26
ultrò 13, 108
Ulubris 10, 102
ululantque 6, 316
umbellam 9, 50
umbone 2, 46
umbra 2, 157
umbrâ 4, 6. 6, 4. 7, 8 105 173. 14, 109
umbræ 13, 52
umbram 10, 21
umbrarum 8, 65
umbras 1, 9. 10, 258
Umbricius 3, 21
umbriferos 10, 194
umbris 7, 207
umbrosæ 15, 76
umquam 2, 168. 3, 51. 5, 126. 6, 212 222 365. 9, 48. 10, 120 279
una 1, 138. 6, 443. 8, 213. 10, 198. 11, 161. 13, 160 166. 14, 39
unâ 6, 119. 10, 185
una 5, 18. 14, 243
uncia 11, 131
unciolam 1, 40
unco 10, 66
unctamque 8, 113
unctis 3, 362
uncum 13, 245
unda 3, 244
undâ 11, 289
undas 3, 19
unde 1, 150. 2, 40 127. 3, 229. 6, 286. 7, 76 [illegible]. 9, 8. 10, 106. 14, 56 207
undis 12, 31
undique 3, 247. 5, 81. 8, 19. 9, 131
unguem 10, 53
unguenta 6, 303. 9, 128. 11, 122. 14, 204. 15, 50
ungues 7, 232
unguesque 5, 41
unguibus 8, 130. 13, 170
ungula 7, 181
uni 6, 206. 7, 38
unica 8, 20. 10, 364
unicus 8, 111. 9, 64
unius 2, 80. 3, 231. 6, 621
uno 6, 54. 7, 167. 9, 133. 11, 53. 13, 173 243. 14, 66
unum 3, 225. 4, 128. 10, 29. 12, 68. 14, 141
unus 1, 24. 2, 163. 6, 53 218. 8, 214 *twice*. 10, 168. 14, 33 66 168. 15, 79.
vocale 7, 19
vocalis 13, 32
vocamus 8, 32
vocandus 4, 1
vocant 3, 316
vocantem 13, 107. 15, 135
vocantur 4, 72. 11, 176
vocari 1, 99
vocarit 14, 277
vocat 3, 239. 6, 137
vocato 14, 21
vocatus 5, 63
voce 2, 111. 4, 32. 6, 530. 10, 198. 11, 180. 13, 77
vocem 3, 90. 6, 380. 7, 82. 8, 185. 13, 114 205
voces 7, 44
vocibus 11, 172
vocis 7, 119. 8, 227
volabant 8, 251
volantem 1, 54
volanti 5, 121
volat 10, 232
volens 12, 38
volenti 13, 159. 16, 13
voles 6, 547. 8, 134
Volesos 8, 182
volet 6, 397. 7, 197 198. 13, 92. 14, 185
volo 3, 44. 6, 223
Volscorum 8, 245
Volsiniis 3, 191
volvas 15, 30
volucrem 8, 57. 10, 13
volucres 11, 139. 13, 167
volucri 8, 146
volveris 10, 126
volvens 13, 88

voluere 7, 209
voluit 3, 40. 4, 69
volvit 6, 496. 14, 299
volvitque 6, 452
volvitur 3, 55
volumine 14, 102
voluntas 6, 223. 13, 208
volunt 3, 113. 7, 157. 10, 97
voluptas 1, 85. 6, 179 254 368. 10, 210. 11, 120 166. 13, 190
voluptatem 14, 256. 15, 90
voluptates 11, 208
Volusi 15, 1
voluta, *imperative*, 1, 168
vomer 3, 311
vomere 15, 167
vomicæ 13, 95
vomit 6, 432
vorabit 1, 135
vortice 13, 70
vorticibus 6, 524
vota 10, 23 111 284. 14, 250
votaque 1, 133. 6, 602
votique 10, 6
votis 14, 298
votiva 12, 27
voto 6, 60
votorum 5, 18. 10, 291
votum 1, 85. 9, 147. 14, 125
votumque 3, 276
voveasque 10, 354
vovebit 12, 115
vox 6, 197 318. 9, 78. 10, 274. 11, 111. 14, 63
urbani 13, 111
urbe 2, 162. 3, 22 235. 11, 55. 16, 25
urbem 1, 111. 2, 167. 3, 61 193. 6, 398. 7, 83 162. 8, 118 250. 10, 171. 11, 112 198
urbes 6, 411. 10, 284
urbi 4, 77 151. 6, 290. 10, 341
urbibus 10, 34. 11, 101. 15, 104
Urbicus 6, 71
urbis 1, 31. 2, 126. 3, 9 214. 6, 84. 8, 200. 10, 285. 13, 157
urceoli 3, 203. 10, 64
urgeat 4, 59
urgebant 13, 48
urgente 6, 593
urgentibus 12, 53
urgentur 6, 425
urget 13, 220
urina 11, 168
urinam 6, 313
urit 6, 260
uritur 14, 22
urna 6, 426. 7, 208. 13, 4. 15, 25
urnæ 10, 242. 12, 44
urnamque 1, 164
urnas 7, 236
Ursidio 6, 38 42
ursis 15, 164
ursos 4, 99
urtica 2, 128
urticæ 11, 166
usi 15, 93
usquam 8, 122. 12, 103. 14, 43
usque 10, 1 201 291. 13, 158. 15, 82
usque adeò 3, 84. 5, 129. 6, 182
usu 13, 18
usuram 9, 7
usus 4, 139. 11, 118 208
ut 6, 197. 7, 124 187. 9, 147
ut, *for* quamvis, 9, 70 *twice* 103. 10, 240. 13, 100
ut *for* statim atque 4, 63
utque 4, 60. 6, 87
utcumque 10, 271
utere 1, 149
uteris 6, 196
utero 10, 309
uterum 6, 599
uterque 10, 118. 15, 37
utile 3, 48. 6, 240 359. 7, 96 135. 9, 27 124. 10, 348
utilior 4, 84
utilis 6, 210. 14, 71 72
utilium 12, 52
utimur 8, 184
utinam 4, 150. 6, 335 638
utitur 5, 170
utres 15, 20
utrimque 6, 582. 15, 35
utroque 2, 50
utrumque 9, 19. 10, 118
uva 2, 81. 13, 68
uvaque 2, 81
uvæ 11, 72
uvam 5, 31
Vulcani 1, 9
Vulcaniaque 8, 270
Vulcano 10, 132
Vulcanus 13, 45
vulgi 3, 36 260. 7, 85. 8, 44. 10, 51 89. 11, 3. 15, 29
vulgo 13, 35. 15, 36
vulgus 2, 74. 15, 126
vulnera 5, 27. 6, 247
vulnere 3, 150. 8, 210. 10, 112. 13, 12. 15, 54 156
vulneribus 2, 73. 14, 164
vulnus 8, 98. 15, 34
vult 3, 58. 6, 465. 10, 338. 14, 176 177. 15, 141
vultu 2, 17. 4, 104. 6, 418. 9, 3. 10, 189. 14, 52 285
vultuque 14, 110
vultum 3, 105. 6, 467. 7, 238. 8, 205. 10, 191 234. 11, 187. 15, 170
vultumque 10, 300
vultur 14, 77
vulturibus 4, 111
vulturis 13, 51. 14, 79
vultus 9, 12. 10, 68
vultûs 11, 154. 13, 77
vultus, *plural*, 8, 2
vultus, *accusative plural*, 15, 56
vulva 11, 81
vulvæ 6, 129
vulvam 2, 32
uxor 1, 122. 5, 140. 6, 5 45 116 143 211 267 348 535 617. 9, 72. 10, 272 330 353. 11, 185. 13, 43. 14, 168
uxorem 1, 22. 3, 94. 6, 28 76 166. 14, 331
uxori 1, 56. 10, 201
uxoria 6, 206
uxoris 5, 138. 10, 352

X.

Xerampelinas 6, 519

Z.

Zalates 2, 164
zelotypæ 6, 278
zelotypo 5, 45
zelotypus 8, 197
Zenonis 15, 107
ζωὴ καὶ ψυχὴ 6, 195
zonam 14, 297

FINIS.

Lately by the Editor.

THE HISTORY OF THE PERSIAN WARS, from HERODOTUS; with copious Notes, partly compiled and translated, partly original: Examination Questions, and Indexes. 2 vols. (Second Edition.) *Price* 18*s*.

> "This is not merely the best, but also the only edition of Herodotus for Schools."—*Athenæum.*
>
> "Those passages, which have hitherto prevented this most entertaining Historian from being familiarly introduced to school-boys, have been most judiciously omitted."—*Monthly Review.*

THE HISTORY of ROME, by TITUS LIVIUS; with English Notes, Marginal References, and Various Readings. Vol. II. The Third Decade. Vol. I, part 1. The First Decade. (*To be continued.*)

CONVERSATION on the Sacrament of THE LORD'S SUPPER, between a Minister of the Church of England and some of his Parishioners. *Price* 1*s*. *or* 10*s*. *per dozen.*

> "A plain, full, and explicit account of the nature of the Lord's Supper, and the duty of attending it. The arguments are affectionately and powerfully urged: and we doubt not that the little book will be found extremely useful to the Clergy for the purpose of lending to their undecided flocks."—*Christian Remembrancer.*
>
> "The language of this Tract is very plain, and the earnestness great."—*British Magazine.*

THE MINISTER OF GOD. An Assize Sermon, preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, on Sunday, February 28, 1836. With Notes. *Price* 1*s*. 6*d*.

BAXTER, PRINTER, OXFORD.

NEW WORKS

IN

Miscellaneous and General Literature,

PUBLISHED BY

MESSRS. LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,

PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

CLASSIFIED INDEX.

Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

Pages.

Davidson On valuing Rents, &c. - 4
Crocker's Land Surveying - - 7
Davy's Agricultural Chemistry - 8
Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopædia 15
Loudon's Encyclop. of Agriculture 17
" Self-Instruction - - 17
" Lady's Country Compan. 17
Low's Elements of Agriculture - 18
" Cattle Breeds - - - 18
" On Landed Property - - 18
" On the Domesticated Animals 18
Parnell On Roads - - - 23
Youatt On Watering Cattle - 30
Tomlinson's Agricultural Chemistry 30
Whitley's Agricultural Geology - 32

Arts and Manufactures.

Brande's Dictionary of Science, &c. 5
Buckler's St. Alban's Abbey - 5
Burgess Mason's Guide - - - 5
Cartoons (The Prize) - - - 6
Cresy's Civil Engineering - - 7
De Burtin On Pictures - - - 8
Dresden Gallery - - - - 9
Eastlake on Oil Colours - - 9
Evans's Sugar Planter's Manual - 10
Gwilt's Encyclop. of Architecture 11
Hay on On Painting and Design - 12
Holland's Manufactures in Metal - 13
London's Encyclop. of Rural Architect. 18
Mosely's Engineering & Architect. 22
Porter's Manufacture of Silk - - 24
" " Porcelain & Glass 24
Reid (Dr.) On Ventilation - - 25
Sibley and Rutherford's Earthwork Tables - - - - - 27
Steam Engine, by the Artisan Club 3
Cress Dictionary of Arts, &c. - 31
Wood On Railroads - - - - 31

Biography.

Aikin's Life of Addison - - - 3
Anderson's (H. C.) Autobiography 3
Bell's Eminent British Poets - 4
Dover's Life of the King of Prussia 8
Dunham's Early British Writers - 9
" Lives of British Dramatists 9
Forster's Statesmen - - - - 10
" Rev. C.) Life of Bp Jebb 10
Gleig's British Military Commanders 10
Grant's Memoir & Correspondence 11
Haydon's Autobiography, &c. - 12
James's Life of the Black Prince - 15
" Foreign Statesmen - - 14
Leslie's Life of Constable - - 16
Mackintosh's Life of Sir T. More - 19
Maunder's Biographical Treasury - 20
Mohan Lal's Mohammed - - 21
Roscoe's Lives of British Lawyers- 26
Russell's Bedford Correspondence 4
Schopenhauer's Youthful Life - 26
Shelley's Literary Men of Italy, &c. 27
" Lives of French Writers - 27
Southey's Lives of the Admirals - 28
" Life of Wesley - - 28
Townsend's Eminent Judges - 30
Waterton's Autobiography & Essays 31

Books of General Utility.

Acton's Cookery - - - - 3
Black's Treatise on Brewing - - 4
" Supplement on Bavarian Beer 4
Collegian's Guide (The, - - 6
Donovan's Domestic Economy - 8
Hand-book of Taste - - - 12
Hints on Etiquette - - - 12
Hudson's Parent's Hand-book - 14
" Executor's Guide - - 14
" On Making Wills - - 14
Hume's Learned Societies, &c. - 14
Loudon's Self-Instruction - - 17
" Lady's Companion - 17
" Amateur Gardener - 17
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge 20
" Biographical Treasury - 20
" Scient. and Lit. Treasury 20
" Treasury of History - 20
" Natural History - - 20
Parkes's Domestic Duties - - 23

Pages.

Pycroft's (Rev. J.) English Reading 24
Readers Time Tables - - - 24
Rich's Comp. to Latin Dictionary 25
Riddle's Latin-Eng. Dictionaries 25
Robinson's Artof Curing, Pickling &c. 25
Rowbotham's Debater - - - - 26
Short Whist - - - - - 27
Thomson On the Sick Room - - 30
Thomson's Interest Tables - - 30
Tomlins's Law Dictionary - - 30
W. Ker's Dictionaries, by Smart - 31
Webster's Domestic Economy - 32
Zumpt's Latin Grammar - - 32

Botany and Gardening.

Abercrombie's Practical Gardener 3
" and Main's Gardener's Comp. 3
Callcott's Scripture Herbal - - 6
Conversations on Botany - - 6
Drummond's First Steps to Botany 9
Evans's Sugar Planter's Manual - 10
Henslow's Botany - - - - 12
Hoare On Cultivation of the Vine - 13
" On the Roots of Vines - 13
Hooker's British Flora - - - 13
" Guide to Kew Gardens - 13
Lindley's Theory of Horticulture - 17
" Orchard & Kitchen Garden 17
" Introduction to Botany - 17
" Flora Medica - - - 17
" Synopsis of British Flora 17
Loudon's Hortus Britannicus - 18
" " Lignosis Londinensis 18
" Amateur Gardener - - 17
" Self-Instruction - - 17
" Trees and Shrubs - - 17
" Gardening - - - 17
" Plants - - - - 17
" Suburban Gardener - 18
Repton's Landscape Gardening - 25
Rivers's Rose Amateur's Guide - 25
Roberts On the Grape Vine - - 25
Rogers's Vegetable Cultivator - 26
Schleiden's Scientific Botany - 26
Smith's Introduction to Botany - 28
" English Flora - - - 27
" Compendium of Eng. Flora 28

Chronology.

Blair's Chronological Tables - 4
Nicolas's Chronology of History - 22
Riddle's Ecclesiastical Chronology 25
Tate's Horatius Restitutus - - 29

Commerce & Mercantile Affairs.

Gilbart On Banking - - - 10
M'Culloch's Dict. of Comm. & Navig. 19
Reader's Time Tables - - - 24
Steel's Shipmaster's Assistant - 28
Symond's Merchant-Seamen's Law 29
Thomson's Interest Tables - - 30
Walford's Customs' Laws - - 31

Geography and Atlases.

Butler's Geography - - - 5
" Atlas of Modern Geography 5
" " Ancient do. - - 6
" " General do. - - 6
Cooley's World Surveyed - - 6
De Strzelecki's New South Wales - 6
Forster's Hist. Geography of Arabia 10
Hall's Large General Atlas - - 12
M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary 19
Murray's Encyclop. of Geography - 22
Parrot's Ascent of Mount Ararat 6

History and Criticism.

Adair's Mission to Vienna - 3
" " Constantinople 3
Barrett's Bible Criticisms - - 4
Bell's History of Russia - - 4
Blair's Chron. and Histor. Tables - 4
Bloomfield's Edition of Thucydides 4
" Translation of do. - 4
Cooley's History of Discovery - 6
Crowe's History of France - - 7
De Sismondi's Fall of Roman Empire 8
" Italian Republics - 8

Pages.

Dunham's Spain and Portugal - 9
" Middle Ages - - 9
" German Empire - - 9
" Denmark, Sweden, &c. 9
" Poland - - - 9
Dunlop's History of Fiction - - 9
Eastlake's History of Oil Painting 9
Eccleston's English Antiquities - 9
Fergus's United States - - - 10
Grant's Memoir & Correspondence 11
Grattan's Netherlands - - - 11
Grimblot's Wm. III. & Louis XIV. 11
Guicciardini's Historical Maxims - 11
Halsted's Life of Richard III. - 12
Haydon On Painting and Design - 12
Historical Pictt. of the Middle Ages 12
" Crusades - - - 12
Horsley's (Bp.) Biblical Criticism - 13
Jeffrey's (Lord) Contributions - 15
Keightley's Outlines of History - 15
Laing's Kings of Norway - - 15
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary - 16
Macaulay's Crit. and Hist. Essays 18
Mackintosh's Miscellaneous Works 19
" History of England - 19
M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary 19
Maunder's Treasury of History - 20
Milner's Church History - - 21
Moore's History of Ireland - - 22
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History 22
Nicolas's Chronology of History - 22
Ranke's History of the Reformation 24
Rich's Comp. to Latin Dictionary 25
Riddle's Latin Dictionaries - - 25
Rome, History of - - - - 26
Russell's Bedford Correspondence 4
Schopenhauer's Autobiography - 26
Scott's History of Scotland - - 26
Sinnett's Byways of History - - 27
Stebbing's History of the Church - 21
" History of Reformation 28
" Church History - - 28
Switzerland, History of - - - 29
Sydney Smith's Works - - - 28
Thirlwall's History of Greece - 29
Tooke's History of Prices - - 30
Turner's History of England - 30
Tytler's General History - - 31
Zumpt's Latin Grammar - - 32

Juvenile Books.

Amy Herbert - - - - - 3
Boy's own Book (The) - - - 5
Gertrude - - - - - - 10
Hawes's Tales of the Indians - 12
Howitt's (Wm.) Boy's Country Book 13
" (Mary) Child's Year-Book 13
Laneton Parsonage - - - 16
Marcet's Conversations—
On Chemistry - - - 19
On Natural Philosophy - - 19
On Political Economy - - 19
On Vegetable Physiology - 19
On Land and Water - - 19
Margaret Percival - - - - 19
Marryat's Masterman Ready - - 20
" Mission - - - 20
" Settlers in Canada - 20
" Privateers-man - - 20
My Youthful Companions - - 22
Pycroft's (Rev. J.) English Reading 24

Medicine.

Bull's Hints to Mothers - - - 5
" Management of Children - 5
Copland's Dictionary of Medicine - 7
Elliotson's Human Physiology - 9
Esdaile's Mesmerism in India - 9
Holland's Medical Notes - - 13
Lane On the Water Cure - - 15
Pereira On Food and Diet - - 24
Reece's Medical Guide - - - 25
Thomson On Food - - - 30

Miscellaneous.

Adshead on Prisons - - - 3
Cartoons (The Prize) - - - 6
Chevreul's Forest Life - - - 6
Cocks's Bordeaux, its Wines, &c. - 6
Collegian's Guide (The) - - 6
Colton's Lacon - - - - 6

Pages.

De Burtin on Pictures - - 8
De Morgan On Probabilities - 8
De Strzelecki's New South Wales - 8
Dresden Gallery - - - 9
Dunlop's History of Fiction - 9
Good's Book of Nature - - 11
Graham's English - - - 11
Grant's Letters from the Mountains 11
Hand-book of Taste - - - 12
Hobbes (Thos.), Works of - - 13
Hooker's Kew Guide - - 13
Howitt's Rural Life of England - 14
" Visits to Remarkable Places 14
" Student-Life of Germany 14
" Social Life of Germany - 14
" Colonisation & Christianity 14
Hume's Learned Societies, &c. - 14
Jacmich On Chess Openings - 14
Jeffrey's (Lord) Contributions - 15
King's Argentine Republic - - 15
Lane's Life at the Water-Cure - 15
London's Lady's Country Comp. - 17
Macaulay's Crit. and Hist. Essays 18
Mackintosh's Miscellaneous Works 19
Maitland's Church in the Catacombs 19
Michelet's The People - - - 21
Moore On the Use of the Body - 22
" " Soul and Body - 22
Necker De Saussure On Education 22
Peter Plymley's Letters - - 24
Phunkett On the British Navy - 24
Pycroft's Course of Eng. Reading 24
Rich's Comp. to Latin Dictionary 25
Riddle's Latin Dictionaries - - 25
Roget's Chess-Board - - - 26
Rowton's Debater - - - - 26
Sandford's Church, School, & Parish 26
Seaward's Narrative of his Shipwreck 26
Smith's (Rev. Sydney) Works - 28
Southey's Common-place Book - 28
" The Doctor, &c. - - 28
Thomson On Food - - - 30
Twelve Years Ago - - - 31
Walker's Chess Studies - - - 31
Willoughby's (Lady) Diary - - 32
Zumpt's Latin Grammar - - 32

Natural History.

Catlow's Popular Conchology - 6
Doubleday's Butterflies and Moths 8
Drummond's Letters to a Naturalist 9
Gray and Mitchell's Ornithology - 11
" " Accipitres - - 11
Kirby and Spence's Entomology - 15
Lee's Taxidermy - - - - 16
" Elements of Natural History 16
Maunder's Treasury of Nat. History 20
Newell's Zoology of the Eng. Poets 22
Stephens's British Coleoptera - 29
Swainson On Study of Natural Hist. 29
" Animals - - - - 29
" Taxidermy - - - 29
" Quadrupeds - - - 29
" Birds - - - - 29
" Animals in Menageries - 29
" Fish, Amphibia, &c. - 29
" Insects - - - - 29
" Malacology - - - 29
" Habits and Instincts - 29
Turton's Shells of the British Islands 31
Waterton's Essays on Natural Hist. 31
Westwood's Classification of Insects 32
Zoology of HMSS. Erebus and Terror 32

Novels and Works of Fiction.

Bray's (Mrs.) Novels - - - 5
Dunlop's History of Fiction - 9
Fawn of Sertorius - - - - 10
Lady Willoughby's Diary - - 32
Marryat's Masterman Ready - - 20
" Settlers in Canada - 20
" Mission - - - - 20
" Privateers-man - - 20
Pericles; a Tale of Athens - - 23
Southey's The Doctor, &c. - - 28

1 vol. Cyclopedias & Dictionaries.

Blaine's Rural Sports - - - 4
Brande's Science, Literature, & Art 5
Copland's Dictionary of Medicine - 7
Cresy's Civil Engineering - - 7
Gwilt's Architecture - - - 11
Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopædia - 15
Loudon's Agriculture - - - 17
" Rural Architecture - 18
" Gardening - - - 17
" Plants - - - - 17
" Trees and Shrubs - - 17
M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary 19
" Dictionary of Commerce 19
Murray's Encyclop. of Geography - 22
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c. - - 31
Webster & Parkes's Dom. Economy 32

Poetry and the Drama.

Aikin's (Dr.) British Poets - - 26
Burger's Leonora - - - - 5
Chaloner's Walter Gray - - - 6

Pages.

Collier's Roxburghe Ballads - - 6
Costello's Persian Rose Garden - 7
Goldsmith's Poems illustrated - 10
Gray's Elegy, illuminated - - 11
Gutch's Robin Hood Ballads - 11
Horace, by Tate - - - - 29
Howitt's Ballads - - - - 13
L. E. L.'s Poetical Works - - 16
Linwood's Anthologia Oxoniensis - 17
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome 18
Mackay's English Lakes - - 18
Montgomery's Poetical Works - 21
Moore's Poetical Works - - - 21
" Lalla Rookh - - - 21
" Irish Melodies - 21 and 22
Moral of Flowers - - - - 22
Poets' Pleasaunce - - - - 24
Pope's Works, by Roscoe - - 24
Reynard the Fox - - - - 25
Shakspeare, by Bowdler - - 26
Sheldon's Minstreley - - - 27
Sophocles, by Linwood - - - 28
Southey's Poetical Works - - 28
" British Poets - - - 28
Spirit of the Woods - - - 28
Thomson's Seasons illustrated - 30
" edited by Dr. A. T. Thomson 30

Political Economy & Statistics.

Gilbart on Banking - - - - 10
Lang's Cooksland - - - - - 16
" Phillipsland - - - 16
M'Culloch's Geog. Statist. &c. Dict. 19
" Dictionary of Commerce 19
" Political Economy - 19
" Statistics of Gt. Britain 19
" On Funding & Taxation 19
Marcet's Conversa. On Polit. Econ. 19
Registrar-General's Reports - 24
Symonds' Merchant Seamen's Law 29
Tooke's History of Prices - - 30
Twiss's (Dr.) View of Polit. Econ. 31

Religious and Moral Works.

Amy Herbert - - - - - 3
Barrett's Old Testament Criticisms 4
Bloomfield's Greek Testament - 4
" College and School do. 4
" Lexicon to do. - - 4
Bunsen on the Church of the Future 5
Burder's Oriental Customs - - 5
Burns's Christian Philosophy - - 5
" Fragments - - 5
Callcott's Scripture Herbal - - 6
Cooper's Sermons - - - - 7
Coquerel's Christianity - - - 7
Dale's Domestic Liturgy - - 8
Dibdin's Sunday Library - - 8
Doddridge's Family Expositor - 8
Englishman's Greek Concordance 9
Englishman's Heb. & Chald. Concord. 9
Fitzroy's Scriptural Conversations 10
Forster's Hist. Geography of Arabia 10
" Life of Bishop Jebb - 10
From Oxford to Rome - - - 10
Gascoyne On the Apocalypse - 10
Gertrude - - - - - 10
Hook's (Dr.) Lectures on Passion Week 13
Horne's Introduction to Scriptures 13
" Abridgment of ditto - 13
Horsley's (Bp.) Biblical Criticism - 13
" " Psalms - - 13
Jebb's (Bp.) Correspond. with Knox 15
" " Trans. of the Psalms - 15
Kip's Christmas in Rome - - 15
Knox's (Alexander) Remains - - 15
Laing's Notes on Ronge's Schism - 15
Laneton Parsonage - - - 16
Letters to My Unknown Friends - 16
Maitland's Church in the Catacombs 19
Margaret Percival - - - - 19
Michelet's Priests, Women, & Families 20
" and Quinet's Jesuits - 21
Milner's Church History - - 21
Miracles of Our Saviour - - 21
Moore On the Use of the Body - 22
" " Soul and Body - 22
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History - 22
My Youthful Companions - - 22
Parables of Our Lord - - - 23
Parkes's Domestic Duties - - 23
Pearson's Prayers - - - - 23
Peter Plymley's Letters - - - 24
Pitman's Sermons on the Psalms - 24
Quinet's Christianity - - - 24
Riddle's Letters from a Godfather - 25
Sandford's Parochialia - - - 26
" Female Improvement - 26
" On Woman - - - 26
Sermon on the Mount (The) - - 26
Shepherd's Horæ Apostolicæ - - 27
Shunammite (The Good) - - - 27
Sinclair's Journey of Life - - 27
Smith's (G.) Perilous Times - - 27
" " Religion of Anc. Britain 27
" " Sacred Annals - - 27
Smith's Female Disciple - - - 27
" (Sydney) Sermons - - 28
Southey's Life of Wesley - - 28

Pages.

Stebbing's Church History - - 28
Steepleton - - - - - 29
Tate's History of St. Paul - - 29
Tayler's Dora Melder - - - 29
" Lady Mary - - - 29
" Margaret; or, the Pearl - 29
" Sermons - - - - 29
Taylor's (Bp. Jeremy) Works - - 29
Tomline's Introduction to the Bible 30
Tresor - - - - - - 30
Trollope's Analecta Theologica - 30
Turner's Sacred History - - - 31
Twelve Years Ago - - - - 31
Wardlaw's Socinian Controversy - 31
Weil's Bible, Koran, and Talmud 32
Wilberforce's View of Christianity 32
Wilkinson's Catech. of Church Hist. 32
Willoughby's (Lady) Diary - - 32
Wilson's Lands of the Bible - - 32

Rural Sports.

Blaine's Dictionary of Sports - 4
Ephemera on Angling - - - 9
Hansard's Fishing in Wales - - 12
Hawbuck Grange - - - - 12
Hawker's Instructions to Sportsmen 12
London's Lady's Country Comp. - 17
Stable Talk and Table Talk - - 28

The Sciences and Mathematics.

Bakewell's Introduction to Geology 3
Brande's Dictionary of Science, &c. 5
Brewster's Optics - - - - 5
Conversations on Mineralogy - - 7
Cresy's Civil Engineering - - 7
De la Beche's Geology of Cornwall, &c. 8
Donovan's Chemistry - - - 8
Farey On the Steam Engine - - 10
Fosbroke On the Ancient Arts, &c. 10
Gower's Scientific Phenomena - 11
Greener On the Gun - - - 11
Herschel's Natural Philosophy - 12
" Astronomy - - - 12
Holland's Manufactures in Metal - 13
Humboldt's Cosmos - - - - 14
Hunt's Researches on Light - - 14
Kater and Lardner's Mechanics - 15
La Place's System of the World - 16
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia - 16
" Hydrostatics & Pneumatics 16
" and Walker's Electricity 16
" Arithmetic - - - 16
" Geometry - - - 16
" Treatise on Heat - - 16
Marcet's (Mrs.) Conversations - 19
Memoirs of the Geological Survey 20
Moseley's Practical Mechanics - 22
" Engineering & Architecture 22
Owen's Lectures on Comp. Anatomy 22
Pearson's Practical Astronomy - 23
Peschel's Elements of Physics - 23
Phillips's Fossils of Cornwall, &c. 23
" Guide to Geology - - 23
" Treatise on Geology - 23
Poisson's Mechanics - - - 24
Portlock's Geology of Londonderry 24
Powell's Natural Philosophy - - 24
Quarterly Journal of the Geol. Soc. 24
Ritchie On Railways - - - 25
Sibley and Rutherford's Tables - 27
Topham's Agricultural Chemistry 30
Whitley's Agricultural Geology - 32

Travels.

Allan's Mediterranean - - - 3
Cooley's World Surveyed - - 6
Costello's (Miss) North Wales - 7
Coulter's California &c. - - 7
" Pacific - - - 7
De Custine's Russia - - - 8
De Strzelecki's New South Wales - 8
Dunlop's Central America - - 9
Erman's Travels through Siberia - 6
Francis's Italy and Sicily - - 10
Harris's Highlands of Æthiopia - 12
King's Argentine Republic - - 15
Kip's Holydays in Rome - - 15
Laing's Tour in Sweden - - 15
Lang's Cooksland - - - - 16
" Phillipsland - - - 16
Mackay's English Lakes - - 19
Marryat's Borneo - - - - 20
Montauban's Travels in the East - 21
Parrot's Ascent of Mount Ararat 6
Paton's (A. A.) Servia - - - 23
" " Modern Syrians - 23
Schopenhauer's Pictures of Travel 26
Seaward's Narrative - - - - 26
Tischendorff's Travels in the East 30
Von Orlich's Travels in India - 31
Wilson's Travels in the Holy Land 32

Veterinary Medicine, &c.

Miles On the Horse's Foot - - 21
Stable Talk and Table Talk - - 28
Thomson On Fattening Cattle - 30
Turner On the Foot of the Horse 31
Winter On the Horse - - - 32

New Works and New Editions

PUBLISHED BY

Messrs. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans,

ABERCROMBIE'S PRACTICAL GARDENER,

And Improved System of Modern Horticulture, alphabetically arranged. 4th Edition, with Introductory Treatise on Vegetable Physiology, and Plates, by W. Salisbury. 12mo. 6s. bds.

ABERCROMBIE & MAIN.—THE PRACTICAL GARDENER'S

COMPANION; or, Horticultural Calendar: to which is added, the Garden-Seed and Plant Estimate. Edited from a MS. of J. Abercrombie, by J. Main. 8th Edition. 32mo. 2s. 6d. sd.

ACTON (ELIZA.)—MODERN COOKERY,

In all its Branches, reduced to a System of Easy Practice. For the use of Private Families. In a Series of Receipts, all of which have been strictly tested, and are given with the most minute exactness. By Eliza Acton. New Edition, to which are added, Directions for Carving. Fcp. 8vo. with plates and woodcuts, 7s. 6d. cloth.

ADAIR (SIR ROBERT).—AN HISTORICAL MEMOIR OF A

MISSION to the COURT of VIENNA in 1806. By the Right Honourable Sir Robert Adair, G.C.B. With a Selection from his Despatches, published by permission of the proper Authorities. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

ADAIR (SIR ROBERT).—THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE

PEACE of the DARDANELLES, in 1808-9: with Dispatches and Official Documents. By the Right Honourable Sir Robert Adair, G.C.B. Being a Sequel to the Memoir of his Mission to Vienna in 1806. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s. cloth.

ADSHEAD.—PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

By Joseph Adshead. 8vo. with Illustrations, 7s. 6d. cloth.

AIKIN.—THE LIFE OF JOSEPH ADDISON.

Illustrated by many of his Letters and Private Papers never before published. By Lucy Aikin. 2 vols. post 8vo. with Portrait from Sir Godfrey Kneller's Picture, 18s. cloth.

ALLAN (J. H.)—A PICTORIAL TOUR IN THE MEDITER-

RANEAN; comprising Malta, Dalmatia, Asia Minor, Grecian Archipelago, Egypt, Nubia, Greece, Sicily, Italy, and Spain. By J. H. Allan, Member of the Athenian Archæological Society, and of the Egyptian Society of Cairo. 2d Edition. Imperial 4to. with upwards of 40 lithographed Drawings, and 70 Wood Engravings, £3. 3s. cloth.

AMY HERBERT.

By a Lady. Edited by the Rev. William Sewell, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford. New Edition. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

ANDERSEN.—THE TRUE STORY OF MY LIFE:

A Sketch. By Hans Christian Andersen, Author of "The Shoes of Fortune," "The Nightingale," "O. T.," "Only a Fiddler," "The Improvisatore," &c. Translated by Mary Howitt. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

ARTISAN CLUB (THE)—A TREATISE ON THE STEAM

ENGINE, in its Application to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, and Railways. By the Artisan Club. Edited by John Bourne, C.E. New Edition. 4to. with 30 Steel Plates and 349 Wood Engravings, 27s. cloth.

BAKEWELL.—AN INTRODUCTION TO GEOLOGY.

Intended to convey Practical Knowledge of the Science, and comprising the most important recent discoveries; with explanations of the facts and phenomena which serve to confirm or invalidate various Geological Theories. By Robert Bakewell. Fifth Edition, considerably enlarged. 8vo. with numerous Plates and Woodcuts, 21s. cloth.

BARRETT.—A SYNOPSIS OF CRITICISMS UPON THOSE

PASSAGES of the OLD TESTAMENT in which Modern Commentators have differed from the Authorised Version: together with an Explanation of various Difficulties in the Hebrew and English Texts. By the Rev. RICHARD A. F. BARRETT, M.A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 28s. each, cloth; or, in 4 Parts, price 14s. each.

BAYLDON.—ART OF VALUING RENTS AND TILLAGES,

And the Tenant's Right of Entering and Quitting Farms, explained by several Specimens of Valuations; and Remarks on the Cultivation pursued on Soils in different Situations. Adapted to the Use of Landlords, Land-Agents, Appraisers, Farmers, and Tenants. By J. S. BAYLDON. 6th Edition; corrected and revised by John Donaldson. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

BEDFORD CORRESPONDENCE. — CORRESPONDENCE OF

JOHN, FOURTH DUKE OF BEDFORD, selected from the Originals at Woburn Abbey (1742 to 1770). With Introductions by Lord JOHN RUSSELL. 3 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 48s. cloth.

*** Separately: Vol. I. (1742-1748), 18s.; Vol. II. (1749-1760), 15s.; Vol. III. (1761-1770), 15s.

BELL.—LIVES OF THE MOST EMINENT ENGLISH POETS.

By ROBERT BELL, Esq. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

BELL.—THE HISTORY OF RUSSIA,

From the Earliest Period to the Treaty of Tilsit. By ROBERT BELL, Esq. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 18s. cloth.

BLACK.—A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON BREWING,

Based on Chemical and Economical Principles: with Formulæ for Public Brewers, and Instructions for Private Families. By WILLIAM BLACK. Third Edition, with considerable Additions. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.—Also,

REMARKS ON BAVARIAN BEER, London Porter, the Influence of Electricity on Fermentation. By WILLIAM BLACK. Being a Supplement to his "Treatise on Brewing." 8vo. 2s. 6d. sewed.

BLAINE.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RURAL SPORTS;

Or, a complete Account, Historical, Practical, and Descriptive, of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Racing, and other Field Sports and Athletic Amusements of the present day. By DELABERE P. BLAINE, Esq. Author of "Canine Pathology," &c. Illustrated by nearly 600 Engravings on Wood, by R. Branston, from Drawings by Alken, T. Landseer, Dickes, &c. 8vo. £2. 10s. cloth.

BLAIR'S CHRONOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL TABLES,

From the Creation to the present time: with Additions and Corrections from the most authentic Writers; including the Computation of St. Paul, as connecting the Period from the Exode to the Temple. Under the revision of Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H., Principal Librarian of the British Museum. Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d. half-bound in morocco.

BLOOMFIELD.—HISTORY OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR.

By THUCYDIDES. A New Recension of the Text, with a carefully amended Punctuation; and copious NOTES, Critical, Philological, and Explanatory, principally original, partly selected and arranged from the best Expositors: accompanied by full Indexes, both of Greek Words and Phrases explained, and matters discussed in the Notes. Illustrated by Maps and Plans. By the Rev. S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D. F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 38s. cloth.

BLOOMFIELD.—HISTORY OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR.

By THUCYDIDES. Translated into English, and accompanied by very copious Notes, Philological and Explanatory, Historical and Geographical. By the Rev. S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D. F.S.A. 3 vols. 8vo. with Maps and Plates, £2. 5s. boards.

BLOOMFIELD.—THE GREEK TESTAMENT:

With copious English Notes, Critical, Philological, and Explanatory. Especially formed for the use of advanced Students and Candidates for Holy Orders. By Rev. S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D. F.S.A. 6th Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. with a Map of Palestine, £2, cloth.

BLOOMFIELD.—A COLLEGE & SCHOOL GREEK TESTAMENT:

With shorter English Notes, Critical, Philological, and Explanatory, formed for use in Colleges and the Public Schools. By the Rev. S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D. F.S.A. 4th Edition, greatly enlarged and improved. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

BLOOMFIELD.—GREEK AND ENGLISH LEXICON TO THE

NEW TESTAMENT: especially adapted to the use of Colleges, and the Higher Classes in Public Schools; but also intended as a convenient Manual for Biblical Students in general. By Dr. BLOOMFIELD. 2d Edition, enlarged and improved. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

BOY'S OWN BOOK (THE):

A Complete Encyclopædia of all the Diversions, Athletic, Scientific, and Recreative, of Boyhood and Youth. A New Edition. With many Engravings on Wood. *[Just ready.*

BRANDE.—A DICTIONARY OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE,

AND ART; comprising the History, Description, and Scientific Principles of every Branch of Human Knowledge; with the Derivation and Definition of all the Terms in General Use. Edited by W. T. BRANDE, F.R.S.L. & E.; assisted by J. CAUVIN. 8vo. with Wood Engravings, £3, cloth.

BRAY'S (MRS.) NOVELS AND ROMANCES,

Revised and corrected by Mrs. BRAY. In 10 vols. fcp. 8vo. with a Portrait, Frontispieces, and Vignettes, uniformly with "The Standard Novels," £3, cloth; or, separately, 6s. each.

BREWSTER.—TREATISE ON OPTICS.

By Sir DAVID BREWSTER, LL.D. F.R.S., &c. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title, and 176 Woodcuts, 6s. cloth.

BUCKLER (J. C. AND C. A.)—A HISTORY OF THE

ARCHITECTURE of the ABBEY CHURCH of ST. ALBAN, with especial reference to the Norman Structure. By J. C. and C. A. BUCKLER, Architects. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 14s. cloth.

BUDGE (J.)—THE PRACTICAL MINER'S GUIDE.

Comprising a Set of Trigonometrical Tables adapted to all the purposes of Oblique or Diagonal, Vertical, Horizontal, and Traverse Dialling; with their application to the Dial, Exercise of Drifts, Lodes, Slides, Levelling, Inaccessible Distances, Heights, &c. By J. BUDGE. New Edition, considerably enlarged. 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, 12s. cloth.

BULL.—THE MATERNAL MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN,

in HEALTH and DISEASE. By T. BULL, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician-Accoucheur to the Finsbury Midwifery Institution. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. cloth.

BULL.—HINTS TO MOTHERS,

For the Management of Health during the Period of Pregnancy and in the Lying-in Room; with an Exposure of Popular Errors in connection with those subjects. By THOMAS BULL, M.D. &c. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. cloth.

BUNSEN.—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH OF

the FUTURE. A Practical Explanation of the Correspondence with the Right Hon. William Gladstone, on the German Church, Episcopacy, and Jerusalem. With a Preface, Notes, and the complete Correspondence. By the Chevalier CHRISTIAN CHARLES JOSIAS BUNSEN, Ph. D. D.C.L. Translated from the German, under the superintendence of, and with Additions by, the Author. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d. cloth.

BURDER.—ORIENTAL CUSTOMS,

Applied to the Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures. By Dr. SAMUEL BURDER. 3d Edition, with Additions. Fcp. 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

BÜRGER.—THE "LEONORA" OF BÜRGER.

Translated by JULIA M. CAMERON. With Six large Illustrations, drawn on Wood by D. Maclise, R.A. and engraved by John Thompson. Crown 4to. 15s. cloth.

BURNS.—THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY;

containing the Doctrines, Duties, Admonitions, and Consolations of the Christian Religion. By JOHN BURNS, M.D. F.R.S. 6th Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

BURNS.—CHRISTIAN FRAGMENTS;

Or, Remarks on the Nature, Precepts, and Comforts of Religion. By JOHN BURNS, M.D. F.R.S. Author of "The Principles of Christian Philosophy." Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

BUTLER.—SKETCH OF ANCIENT & MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

By SAMUEL BUTLER, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and formerly Head Master of Shrewsbury School. New Edition, revised by the Author's SON. 8vo. 9s. boards.

BUTLER.—AN ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

By the late Dr. BUTLER. Consisting of Twenty-three coloured Maps, from a New Set of Plates; with an Index of all the Names of Places, referring to the Latitudes and Longitudes. New Edition. 8vo. 12s. half-bound.

BUTLER.—AN ATLAS OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

By the late Dr. BUTLER. Consisting of Twenty-three coloured Maps; with an Accentuated Index of all the Names of Places, referring to the Latitudes and Longitudes. New Edition, from an entirely new and corrected Set of Plates. 8vo. 12s. half-bound.

BUTLER.—A GENERAL ATLAS OF MODERN AND ANCIENT

GEOGRAPHY. By the late Dr. S. BUTLER. Consisting of Forty-five coloured Maps, and Indices. New Edition, from an entirely new and corrected Set of Plates. 4to. 24s. half-bound.

CALLCOTT.—A SCRIPTURE HERBAL.

With upwards of 120 Wood Engravings. By LADY CALLCOTT. Square crown 8vo. 25s. cloth.

CARTOONS (THE PRIZE).—THE PRIZE CARTOONS

EXHIBITED IN WESTMINSTER HALL, A.D. 1843. Published under the Sanction and Patronage of Her Majesty's Commissioners on the Fine Arts.

The average size of the Prize Cartoons is fifteen feet in width and ten in height. A reduced scale of one inch and a half to the foot has been adopted; and in the process of reduction every care has been taken faithfully to preserve all the characteristic features of the originals; and the Engraving of each work has been subjected to the approval of its author. Lithography has been chosen as the most suitable medium for producing copies of these important works.

The size of the work is large folio. The price of the Eleven Engravings, in a neat Portfolio, £5. 5s.; Proofs before Letters, £8. 8s. [*Just ready.*

CATLOW.—POPULAR CONCHOLOGY;

Or, the Shell Cabinet arranged: being an Introduction to the Modern System of Conchology: with a sketch of the Natural History of the Animals, an account of the Formation of the Shells, and a complete Descriptive List of the Families and Genera. By AGNES CATLOW. Fcp. 8vo. with 312 Woodcuts, 10s. 6d. cloth.

CHALENOR.—WALTER GRAY,

A Ballad, and other Poems. By MARY CHALENOR. 2d Edition, including the Authoress's Poetical Remains. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

CLAVERS.—FOREST LIFE.

By MARY CLAVERS, an Actual Settler; Author of "A New Home, Who 'll Follow?" 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

COCKS (C.)—BORDEAUX, ITS WINES, AND THE CLARET

COUNTRY. By C. COCKS, B.L. Professor of the Living Languages in the Royal Colleges of France; Translator of the Works of Michelet and Quinet. Dedicated, by permission, to M. Le Comte T. Duchâtel. Post 8vo. with View of Bordeaux, 8s. 6d. cloth.

COLLEGIAN'S GUIDE (THE);

Or, Recollections of College Days, setting forth the Advantages and Temptations of a University Education. By **** ******, M.A. —— College, Oxford. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

COLLIER (J. PAYNE.)—A BOOK OF ROXBURGHE BALLADS.

Edited by JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. Fcp. 4to. with Woodcuts, 21s. boards; morocco, 38s. *(bound by Hayday.)*

COLTON.—LACON; OR, MANY THINGS IN FEW WORDS.

By the Rev. C. C. COLTON. New Edition. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

COOLEY.—THE WORLD SURVEYED IN THE NINETEENTH

CENTURY; or, Recent Narratives of Scientific and Exploring Expeditions (chiefly undertaken by command of Foreign Governments). Collected, translated, and, where necessary, abridged, by W. D. COOLEY, Esq. Author of the "History of Maritime and Inland Discovery" in the Cabinet Cyclopædia, &c.—The First Volume of the Series contains,

THE ASCENT of MOUNT ARARAT. By Dr. FRIEDRICH PARROT, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dorpat, Russian Imperial Councillor of State, &c. 8vo. with a Map by Arrowsmith, and Woodcuts, 14s. cloth.

The Second Work of the Series will be

ERMAN'S TRAVELS through SIBERIA. 2 vols. 8vo. with Illustrations. [*In the press.*

COOLEY.—THE HISTORY OF MARITIME AND INLAND

DISCOVERY. By W. D. COOLEY, Esq. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 18s. cloth.

CONVERSATIONS ON BOTANY.

9th Edition, improved. Fcp. 8vo. 22 Plates, 7s. 6d. cloth; with the plates coloured, 12s. cloth.

CONVERSATIONS ON MINERALOGY.

With Plates, engraved by Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, from Original Drawings. 3d Edition, enlarged. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 14s. cloth.

COOPER (THE REV. E.)—SERMONS,

Chiefly designed to elucidate some of the leading Doctrines of the Gospel. To which is added, an Appendix, containing Sermons preached on several Public Occasions, and printed by desire. By the Rev. EDWARD COOPER. 7th Edition. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. boards.

COOPER (REV. E.)—PRACTICAL AND FAMILIAR SERMONS,

Designed for Parochial and Domestic Instruction. By Rev. EDWARD COOPER. New Edition. 7 vols. 12mo. £1. 18s. boards.

*** Vols. I. to IV. 5s. each; Vols. V. to VII. 6s. each.

COPLAND.—A DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE;

comprising General Pathology, the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, Morbid Structures, and the Disorders especially incidental to Climates, to Sex, and to the different Epochs of Life, with numerous approved Formulæ of the Medicines recommended. By JAMES COPLAND, M.D. Consulting Physician to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, &c. &c. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. £3, cloth; and Parts X. and XI. 4s. 6d. each, sewed.

*** To be completed in *One* more *Volume*.

COQUEREL.—CHRISTIANITY;

Its perfect adaptation to the Mental, Moral, and Spiritual Nature of Man. By ATHANASE COQUEREL, one of the Pastors of the French Protestant Church in Paris. Translated by the Rev. D. DAVISON, M.A. With an Introductory Notice of the State of the Protestant Church of France, drawn up by the Author especially for the English Edition. Post 8vo. [*Ready.*

COSTELLO (MISS.)—THE ROSE GARDEN OF PERSIA.

A Series of Translations from the Persian Poets By Miss LOUISA STUART COSTELLO, Author of "Specimens of the Early Poetry of France," "A Summer amongst the Bocages and the Vines," &c. Long 8vo. with Illuminated Pages and Borders printed in rose-colour, 18s. boards; or 31s. 6d. bound in rose-coloured morocco *(Persian style)* by Hayday.

COSTELLO (MISS).—THE FALLS, LAKES, AND MOUNTAINS

OF NORTH WALES; being a Pictorial Tour through the most interesting parts of the Country. By LOUISA STUART COSTELLO, Author of "The Rose Garden of Persia," "Bearn and the Pyrenees," &c. Illustrated with Views, from Original Sketches by D. H. M'Kewan, engraved on wood, and lithographed, by T. and E. Gilks. Square 8vo. with Map, 14s. cloth.

COULTER.—ADVENTURES ON THE WESTERN COAST OF

SOUTH AMERICA and in the INTERIOR of CALIFORNIA; including a Narrative of Incidents at the Kingsmill Islands, New Ireland, New Britain, New Guinea, and other Islands in the Pacific Ocean: with an Account of the Natural Productions, and the Manners and Customs, in Peace and War, of the various Savage Tribes visited. By JOHN COULTER, M.D. Author of "Adventures in the Pacific." 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s cloth.

COULTER.—ADVENTURES IN THE PACIFIC:

With Observations on the Natural Productions, Manners, and Customs of the Natives of the various Islands; Remarks on the Missionaries, British and other Residents, &c. By JOHN COULTER, M.D. Author of "Adventures on the Western Coast of South America." Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

CRESY (E.)—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF CIVIL ENGINEERING,

Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. By EDWARD CRESY, F.S.A. C.E. Illustrated by upwards of Three Thousand Engravings on Wood, explanatory of the Principles, Machinery, and Constructions which come under the Direction of the Civil Engineer. One very large Volume 8vo. £3. 13s. 6d. cloth.

CROCKER'S ELEMENTS OF LAND SURVEYING.

Fifth Edition, corrected throughout, and considerably improved and modernized, by T. G. BUNT, Land Surveyor. To which are added, TABLES OF SIX-FIGURE LOGARITHMS, &c., superintended by R. FARLEY, of the Nautical Almanac Establishment. Post 8vo. 12s. cloth.

CROWE.—THE HISTORY OF FRANCE,

From the Earliest Period to the Abdication of Napoleon. By E. E. CROWE, Esq. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 18s. cloth.

DALE (THE REV. T.)—THE DOMESTIC LITURGY AND FAMILY CHAPLAIN, in two Parts: the first Part being Church Services adapted for domestic use, with Prayers for every day of the week, selected exclusively from the Book of Common Prayer; Part 2 comprising an appropriate Sermon for every Sunday in the year. By the Rev. THOMAS DALE, M.A. Canon-Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Vicar of St. Pancras, London. Post 4to. handsomely printed, 21s. cloth: or, bound by Hayday, 31s. 6d. calf lettered; £2. 10s. morocco, with goffered edges.

DAVY (SIR HUMPHRY).—ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, in a Course of Lectures. By Sir HUMPHRY DAVY. With Notes by Dr. JOHN DAVY. 6th Edition. 8vo. with 10 Plates, 15s. cloth.

DE BURTIN.—A TREATISE ON THE KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY to AMATEURS of PICTURES. Translated and Abridged from the French of M. FRANCIS XAVIER DE BURTIN, First Stipendiary Member of the Royal Academy of Brussels in the Class of Sciences, &c. By ROBERT WHITE, Esq. 8vo. with four Plates, 12s. cloth.

DE CUSTINE.—RUSSIA.
By the MARQUIS DE CUSTINE. Translated from the French. 2d Edition. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cloth.

DE LA BECHE.—REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY OF CORNWALL, DEVON, and WEST SOMERSET. By HENRY T. DE LA BECHE, F.R.S. &c., Director of the Ordnance Geological Survey. Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. 8vo. with Maps, Woodcuts, and 12 large Pates, 14s. cloth.

DE MORGAN.—AN ESSAY ON PROBABILITIES,
And on their Application to Life Contingencies and Insurance Offices. By AUG. DE MORGAN, of Trinity College, Cambridge. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

DE SISMONDI.—THE HISTORY OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLICS; or, of the Origin, Progress, and Fall of Freedom in Italy, from A.D. 476 to 1806. By J. C. L. SISMONDI. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

DE SISMONDI.—THE HISTORY OF THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. Comprising a View of the Invasion and Settlement of the Barbarians. By J. C. L. DE SISMONDI. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

DE STRZELECKI (P. E.)—THE PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION of NEW SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMAN'S LAND; accompanied by a Geological Map Sections, and Diagrams, and Figures of the Organic Remains. By P. E. DE STRZELECKI. 8vo. with coloured Map and numerous Plates, 24s. cloth.

DIBDIN (THE REV. T. F.)—THE SUNDAY LIBRARY:
Containing nearly One Hundred Sermons, by eminent Divines. With Notes, &c. by the Rev. T. F. DIBDIN, D.D. 6 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Six Portraits, 30s. cloth; or, £2. 12s. 6d. neatly half-bound in morocco, with gilt edges.

DODDRIDGE.—THE FAMILY EXPOSITOR;
Or, a Paraphrase and Version of the New Testament: with Critical Notes, and a Practical Improvement of each Section. By P. DODDRIDGE, D.D. To which is prefixed, a Life of the Author, by A. KIPPIS, D.D. F.R.S. and S.A. New Edition, 4 vols. 8vo. £1. 16s. cloth.

DONOVAN.—A TREATISE ON CHEMISTRY.
By M. DONOVAN, M.R.I.A. Fourth Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

DONOVAN.—A TREATISE ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
By M. DONOVAN, Esq. M.R.I.A. Professor of Chemistry to the Company of Apothecaries in Ireland. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

DOUBLEDAY AND HEWITSON'S BUTTERFLIES.—THE GENERA of DIURNAL LEPIDOPTERA; comprising their Generic Characters—a Notice of the Habits and Transformations—and a Catalogue of the Species of each Genus. By EDWARD DOUBLEDAY, Esq. F.L.S. &c., Assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum. Imperial 4to. uniform with Gray and Mitchell's Ornithology; Illustrated with 75 Coloured Plates, by W. C. HEWITSON, Esq. Author of "British Oology."

*** Publishing in Monthly Parts, 5s. each; each part consisting of 2 coloured plates, with accompanying Letter-press, giving the Generic Characters, a Short Notice of the Habits, and a Catalogue of the Species of each Genus. Part XIII. will appear on the 1st of November.

DOVER.—LIFE OF FREDERICK II. KING OF PRUSSIA.
By LORD DOVER. 2d Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 28s. boards.

DRESDEN GALLERY.—THE MOST CELEBRATED PICTURES

of the ROYAL GALLERY at DRESDEN, drawn on Stone, from the Originals, by Franz Hanfstaengel: with Descriptive and Biographical Notices, in French and German. Nos. I. to XLVIII. imperial folio, each containing 3 Plates, with accompanying Letter-press, price 20s. to Subscribers; to Non-Subscribers, 30s. Single Plates, 12s. each.

*** To be completed in a few more numbers.

DRUMMOND (DR. J. L.)—LETTERS TO A YOUNG NATURALIST,

ON THE STUDY OF NATURE AND NATURAL THEOLOGY. By JAMES L. DRUMMOND, M.D. Author of "First Steps to Botany," &c. Second Edition. Post 8vo. with Wood Engravings, 7s. 6d. boards.

DRUMMOND.—FIRST STEPS TO BOTANY,

Intended as popular Illustrations of the Science, leading to its study as a branch of general education. By J. L. DRUMMOND, M.D. 4th Edit. 12mo. with numerous Woodcuts, 9s. bds.

DUNHAM.—THE HISTORY OF THE GERMANIC EMPIRE.

By Dr. DUNHAM. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 18s. cloth.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES. By Dr. Dunham. 4 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, £1. 4s. cloth.

THE HISTORY OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. By Dr. Dunham. 5 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, £1. 10s. cloth.

THE HISTORY OF SWEDEN, DENMARK, AND NORWAY. By Dr. Dunham. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 18s. cloth.

THE HISTORY OF POLAND. By Dr. Dunham. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

THE LIVES OF THE EARLY WRITERS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By Dr. Dunham, R. Bell, Esq. &c. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

THE LIVES OF BRITISH DRAMATISTS. By Dr. Dunham, R. Bell, Esq. &c. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

DUNLOP.—TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

With a Journal of nearly Three Years' Residence in the Country. To which are added, a Sketch of the History of the Republic, and an Account of its Climate, Productions, Commerce, &c. By ROBERT GLASGOW DUNLOP, Esq. Post 8vo. with Map, 10s. 6d. cloth.

DUNLOP (JOHN).—THE HISTORY OF FICTION:

Being a Critical Account of the most celebrated Prose Works of Fiction, from the earliest Greek Romances to the Novels of the Present Age. By JOHN DUNLOP, Esq. 3d Edition, complete in One Volume. 8vo. 15s. cloth.

EASTLAKE.—MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF OIL

PAINTING. By CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE, Esq. R.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.; Secretary to the Royal Commission for Promoting the Fine Arts in connexion with the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament, &c. 8vo. 16s. cloth.

ECCLESTON (JAMES).—AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH

ANTIQUITIES. Intended as a Companion to the History of England. By JAMES ECCLESTON, B.A. Head Master of Sutton Coldfield Grammar School. 8vo. with numerous Engravings on Wood, 21s. cloth.

ELLIOTSON.—HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY:

With which is incorporated much of the elementary part of the "Institutiones Physiologicæ" of J. F. Blumenbach, Professor in the University of Göttingen. By JOHN ELLIOTSON, M.D. Cantab. F.R.S. Fifth Edition. 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts, £2. 2s. cloth.

ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK CONCORDANCE OF THE NEW

TESTAMENT: being an Attempt at a Verbal Connexion between the Greek and the English Texts; including a Concordance to the Proper Names, with Indexes, Greek-English and English-Greek. 2d Edition, with a new Index. Royal 8vo. 42s. cloth.

ENGLISHMAN'S HEBREW AND CHALDEE CONCORDANCE

of the OLD TESTAMENT; being an attempt at a Verbal Connection between the Original and the English Translations: with Indexes, a List of the Proper Names and their occurrences, &c. &c. 2 vols. royal 8vo. £3. 13s. 6d. cloth; large paper, £4. 14s. 6d.

EPHEMERA.—A HAND-BOOK OF ANGLING;

Teaching Fly-fishing, Trolling, Bottom-fishing, Salmon-fishing; the Natural History of River Fish, and the best modes of Catching them. By EPHEMERA, of Bell's Life in London. Fcp. 8vo. with numerous Wood Engravings, 9s. cloth.

ESDAILE (DR. J.)—MESMERISM IN INDIA;

And its Practical Application in Surgery and Medicine. By JAMES ESDAILE, M.D. Civil Assistant-Surgeon, E.I.C.S. Bengal. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

EVANS.—THE SUGAR PLANTER'S MANUAL:

Being a Treatise on the Art of obtaining Sugar from the Sugar Cane. By W. J. Evans, M.D. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

FAREY.—A TREATISE ON THE STEAM ENGINE,

Historical, Practical, and Descriptive. By John Farey, Engineer. 4to. illustrated by numerous Woodcuts, and 25 Copper-plates, £5. 5s. boards.

FAWN (THE) OF SERTORIUS.

2 vols. post 8vo. 18s. cloth.

"As a work that contains lively and graphic pictures of life and manners in a distant age, we commend it to the perusal of our readers."—Critic.

FERGUS.—HISTORY OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

From the Discovery of America to the Election of General Jackson to the Presidency. By the Rev. H. Fergus. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

FITZROY (LADY).—SCRIPTURAL CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN CHARLES and his MOTHER.

By Lady Charles Fitzroy. Fcp. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

FORSTER.—THE STATESMEN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND.

With an Introductory Treatise on the Popular Progress in English History. By John Forster, Esq. 5 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Original Portraits of Pym, Eliot, Hampden, Cromwell, and an Historical Scene after a Picture by Cattermole, £1. 10s. cloth.

The above 5 vols. form Mr. Forster's portion of the Lives of Eminent British Statesmen, by Sir James Mackintosh, the Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay, and John Forster, Esq. 7 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, £2. 2s. cloth.

FORSTER (REV. C.)—THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF ARABIA;

or, the Patriarchal Evidences of Revealed Religion. A Memoir, with illustrative Maps and an Appendix, containing Translations, with an Alphabet and Glossary of the Hamyaritic Inscriptions recently discovered in Hadramaut. By the Rev. Charles Forster, B.D. Author of "Mahometanism Unveiled." 2 vols. 8vo. 30s. cloth.

FORSTER (REV. C.)—THE LIFE OF JOHN JEBB, D.D. F.R.S.,

late Bishop of Limerick. With a Selection from his Letters. By the Rev. Charles Forster, B.D. Rector of Stisted, and formerly Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop. Second Edition. 8vo. with Portrait, &c. 16s. cloth.

FOSBROKE.—A TREATISE ON THE ARTS, MANNERS,

MANUFACTURES, and INSTITUTIONS of the GREEKS and ROMANS. By the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, &c. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

FRANCIS.—NOTES FROM A JOURNAL KEPT IN ITALY

and SICILY during the years 1844, 1845, and 1846. By J. G. Francis, B.A. 8vo. with Eight Lithographic Illustrations, from Drawings by the Author, 14s. cloth.

FROM OXFORD TO ROME;

And, How it fared with some who lately made the Journey. By a Companion Traveller. New Edition, revised and corrected. Fcp. 8vo. with Frontispiece, 6s. cloth.

GASCOYNE.—A NEW SOLUTION, IN PART, OF THE SEALS,

TRUMPETS, and other SYMBOLS of the REVELATION of ST. JOHN: being an Attempt to prove that, as far as they are fulfilled, they denote the Rise, Increase, and Maturity of the Man of Sin, and the Coming of our Lord Jesus Christ for his Destruction. By the Rev. R. Gascoyne, A.M. 18mo. 5s. cloth.

GERTRUDE.

A Tale. By the Author of "Amy Herbert." Edited by the Rev. William Sewell, B.D. of Exeter College, Oxford. New Edition. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

GILBART (J. W.)—THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES OF BANKING.

By James William Gilbart, General Manager of the London and Westminster Bank. 3d Edition. 8vo. 9s. boards.

GLEIG.—LIVES OF MOST EMINENT BRITISH MILITARY COMMANDERS.

By the Rev. G. R. Gleig. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 18s. cloth.

GOLDSMITH.—THE POETICAL WORKS OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

Illustrated by Wood Engravings, from the Designs of G. W. Cope, A.R.A., Thomas Creswick, A.R.A., J. C. Horsley, R. Redgrave, A.R.A., and Frederick Tayler Members of the Etching Club. With a Biographical Memoir, and Notes on the Poems. Edited by Bolton Corney, Esq. Square crown 8vo. uniform with "Thomson's Seasons," 21s. cloth; or, bound in morocco, by Hayday, £1. 16s.

*** One Hundred Copies, £2. 2s. each, printed on prepared paper of great beauty.

GOOD.—THE BOOK OF NATURE.

A Popular Illustration of the General Laws and Phenomena of Creation. By JOHN MASON GOOD, M.D. F.R.S., &c. Third Edition, corrected. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. 24s. cloth.

GOWER.—THE SCIENTIFIC PHENOMENA OF DOMESTIC

LIFE, familiarly explained. By CHARLES FOOTE GOWER. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with Wood Engravings, 5s. cloth.

GRAHAM.—ENGLISH; OR, THE ART OF COMPOSITION:

explained in a Series of Instructions and Examples. By G. F. GRAHAM. New Edition, revised and improved. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

GRANT (MRS.)—LETTERS FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

Being the Correspondence with her Friends, between the years 1773 and 1803. By Mrs GRANT, of Laggan. Sixth Edition. Edited, with Notes and Additions, by her son, J. P. GRANT, Esq. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cloth.

GRANT (MRS.)—MEMOIR AND CORRESPONDENCE OF

the late Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, Author of "Letters from the Mountains," "Memoirs of an American Lady," &c. Edited by her Son, J. P. GRANT, Esq. 2d Edition. 3 vols. post 8vo. with Portrait, 31s. 6d. cloth.

GRATTAN.—THE HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS,

From the Invasion by the Romans to the Belgian Revolution in 1830. By T. C. GRATTAN, Esq. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

GRAY (THOMAS).—GRAY'S ELEGY,

Written in a Country Churchyard. Illuminated in the Missal style. By OWEN JONES, Architect. Imp. 8vo. 31s. 6d. elegantly bound in patent relievo leather.

GRAY AND MITCHELL'S ORNITHOLOGY.—THE GENERA

Of BIRDS; comprising their Generic Characters, a Notice of the Habits of each Genus, and an extensive List of Species, referred to their several Genera. By GEORGE ROBERT GRAY, Acad. Imp. Georg. Florent. Soc. Corresp. Senior Assistant of the Zoological Department, British Museum; and Author of the "List of the Genera of Birds," &c. &c. Illustrated with Three Hundred and Fifty imperial quarto Plates, by DAVID WILLIAM MITCHELL.

In course of publication, in Monthly Parts, 10s. 6d. each; each Part consisting generally of Four imperial quarto coloured Plates and Three plain, and accompanying Letterpress; giving the Generic Characters, short Remarks on the Habits, and a List of Species of each Genus as complete as possible. The uncoloured Plates contain the Characters of all the Genera of the various Sub-families, consisting of numerous details of Heads, Wings, and Feet, as the case may require, for pointing out their distinguishing Characters.

*** The work will not exceed Fifty Monthly Parts, of which Forty have appeared.

ORDER I.—Accipitres, has been completed, and may be had separately. Imperial 8vo. with 15 coloured and 12 plain Plates, £2. 8s. boards.

GREENER.—THE GUN;

Or, a Treatise on the various Descriptions of Small Fire-Arms. By W. GREENER, Inventor of an improved method of Firing Cannon by Percussion, &c. 8vo. with Illustrations, 15s. boards.

GRIMBLOT (P.)—LETTERS OF WILLIAM III. AND LOUIS

XIV. and of their Ministers. Illustrating the Domestic and Foreign Policy of England during the period which followed the Revolution of 1688. Extracted from the Archives of France and England, and from Family papers. Edited by P. GRIMBLOT. 2 vols. 8vo. [*In the press.*

GUICCIARDINI (F.)—THE MAXIMS OF FRANCIS GUIC-

CIARDINI. Translated by EMMA MARTIN. With Notes, and Parallel Passages from the works of Machiavelli, Lord Bacon, Pascal, Rochefoucault, Montesquieu, Burke, Talleyrand, M. Guizot, &c.; and a Sketch of the Life of Guicciardini. Square fcp. 8vo. with Portrait, 7s. boards; or bound in morocco by Hayday, 14s.

GUTCH.—A LYTELL GESTE OF ROBIN HODE:

With other Antient and Modern Ballads and Songs relative to this celebrated Yeoman. To which is prefixed, his History and Character, grounded upon other Documents than those made use of by his former Biographer, "Mister Ritson." Edited by J. M. GUTCH, F.A.S. and adorned with Cuts by F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.A.S. 2 vols. 8vo. with numerous Wood Engravings, 30s. cloth.

GWILT.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ARCHITECTURE;

Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. By JOSEPH GWILT, Esq. F.S.A. Illustrated with upwards of 1000 Engravings on Wood, from Designs by J. S. GWILT. 8vo. 52s. 6d. cloth.

HALL.—NEW GENERAL LARGE LIBRARY ATLAS OF

FIFTY-THREE MAPS, on Colombier Paper; with the Divisions and Boundaries carefully coloured. Constructed entirely from New Drawings, and engraved by SIDNEY HALL. New Edition, thoroughly revised and corrected; including all the Alterations rendered necessary by the recent Official Surveys, the New Roads on the Continent, and a careful Comparison with the authenticated Discoveries published in the latest Voyages and Travels. Folded in half, Nine Guineas, half-bound in russia; full size of the Maps, Ten Pounds, half-bd. russia.

HALSTED.—LIFE AND TIMES OF RICHARD THE THIRD,

as Duke of Gloucester and King of England: in which all the Charges against him are carefully investigated and compared with the Statements of the Cotemporary Authorities. By CAROLINE A. HALSTED, Author of "The Life of Margaret Beaufort." 2 vols. 8vo. with an Original Portrait and other Illustrations, £1. 10s. cloth.

HAND-BOOK OF TASTE (THE);

Or, How to Observe Works of Art, especially Cartoons, Pictures, and Statues. By FABIUS PICTOR. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 3s. boards.

HANSARD.—TROUT AND SALMON FISHING IN WALES.

By G. A. HANSARD. 12mo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

HARRIS.—THE HIGHLANDS OF ÆTHIOPIA;

Being the Account of Eighteen Months' Residence of a British Embassy to the Christian Court of Shoa. By Major Sir W. C. HARRIS, Author of "Wild Sports in Southern Africa," &c. 2d Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. with Map and Illustrations, £2. 2s. cloth.

HAWBUCK GRANGE;

Or, the Sporting Adventures of Thomas Scott, Esq. By the Author of "Handley Cross; or, the Spa Hunt." 8vo. with Eight Illustrations by Phiz. [*In October.*

HAWES.—TALES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS,

And Adventures of the Early Settlers in America; from the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, in 1620, to the Time of the Declaration of Independence. By BARBARA HAWES. Fcp. 8vo. with Frontispiece, 6s. cloth.

HAWKER.—INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUNG SPORTSMEN

In all that relates to Guns and Shooting. By Lieut.-Col. P. HAWKER. 9th Edit. corrected, enlarged, and improved, with Eighty-five Plates and Woodcuts by Adlard and Branston, from Drawings by C. Varley, Dickes, &c. 8vo. £1. 1s. cloth.

HAYDON.—THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND JOURNALS OF

the late B. R. HAYDON, Historical Painter. Arranged, edited, and continued by Mrs. HAYDON. [*In the press.*

HAYDON.—LECTURES ON PAINTING AND DESIGN:

Delivered at the London Institution, the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, to the University of Oxford, &c. By B. R. HAYDON, Historical Painter. With Portraits of the Author and of Sir David Wilkie, and other Illustrations, from Designs drawn on Wood by the Author. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. cloth.

HENSLOW.—THE PRINCIPLES OF DESCRIPTIVE AND

PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY. By J. S. HENSLOW, M.A. F.L.S. &c. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title, and nearly 70 Woodcuts, 6s. cloth.

HERSCHEL.—A TREATISE ON ASTRONOMY.

By Sir JOHN HERSCHEL. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

HERSCHEL.—A PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE ON THE

STUDY OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. By Sir JOHN HERSCHEL. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with vignette title, 6s. cloth.

HINTS ON ETIQUETTE AND THE USAGES OF SOCIETY:

With a Glance at Bad Habits. By Αγωγός. "Manners make the man." 28th Edition, revised (with additions) by a Lady of Rank. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges.

General Observations; Introductions—Letters of Introduction—Marriage—Dinners—Smoking; Snuff—Fashion—Dress—Music—Dancing—Conversation—Advice to Tradespeople—Visiting; Visiting Cards—Cards—Tattling—Of General Society.

HISTORICAL CHARADES.

By the Author of "Letters from Madras." Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

HISTORICAL PICTURES OF THE MIDDLE AGES,

In Black and White. Made on the spot, from Records in the Archives of Switzerland. By a WANDERING ARTIST. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s. cloth.

HOARE.—A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF A NEW METHOD

of PLANTING and MANAGING the ROOTS of GRAPE VINES. By CLEMENT HOARE, Author of "A Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls." 12mo. 5s. cloth.

HOARE.—A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE CULTIVATION

OF THE GRAPE VINE ON OPEN WALLS. By CLEMENT HOARE. 3d Edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

HOBBES.—ENGLISH WORKS OF THOMAS HOBBES,

Of Malmesbury; now first collected by Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, Bart. 16 vols. 8vo. 8s. cloth.

, Separately: the English Works, in 11 vols. £5. 10s.; the Latin Works, in 5 vols. £2. 10s.

HOLLAND.—A TREATISE ON THE MANUFACTURES IN

METAL. By J. HOLLAND, Esq. 3 vols. fcp. Vignette Titles, about 300 Woodcuts, 18s. cloth.

HOLLAND.—MEDICAL NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

By HENRY HOLLAND, M.D. F.R.S. &c. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and Physician in Ordinary to His Royal Highness Prince Albert. 2d Edition. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

HOOK (DR. W. F.)—THE LAST DAYS OF OUR LORD'S

MINISTRY: a Course of Lectures on the principal Events of Passion Week. By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D. Vicar of Leeds, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. 4th Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

HOOKER.—KEW GARDENS;

Or, a Popular Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew. By Sir WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, K.H. D.C.L. F.R.A. & L.S. &c. &c. Director. New Edition. 16mo. with numerous Wood Engravings, 1s. sewed.

HOOKER.—THE BRITISH FLORA,

In Two Vols. Vol. 1; comprising Phænogamous or Flowering Plants, and the Ferns. By Sir WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, K.H. LL.D. F.R.A. and L.S. &c. &c &c. Fifth Edition, with Additions and Corrections; and 173 Figures illustrative of the Umbelliferous Plants, the Composite Plants, the Grasses, and the Ferns. 8vo. with 12 Plates, 14s. plain; with the plates coloured, 24s. cloth.

Vol. 2, in Two Parts, comprising the Cryptogamia and Fungi, completing the British Flora, and forming Vol. 5, Parts 1 and 2, of Smith's English Flora, 24s. boards.

HORNE (THE REV. T. H.)—AN INTRODUCTION TO THE

CRITICAL STUDY and KNOWLEDGE of the HOLY SCRIPTURES. By THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, B.D. of St. John's College, Cambridge; Rector of the united Parishes of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, and St. Nicholas Acons, Lombard Street; Prebendary of St. Paul's. A New Edition, revised and corrected. 5 vols. 8vo. with numerous Maps and Facsimiles of Biblical Manuscripts, 63s. cloth; or £5, bound in calf half-extra, by Hayday.

HORNE (THE REV. T. H.)—A COMPENDIOUS INTRODUC-

TION to the STUDY of the BIBLE. By THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, B.D. of St. John's College, Cambridge. Being an Analysis of his "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures." New Edition, corrected and enlarged. 12mo. with Maps and other Engravings, 9s. boards.

HORSLEY (BISHOP).—BIBLICAL CRITICISM

On the first Fourteen Historical Books of the Old Testament; and on the first Nine Prophetical Books. By SAMUEL HORSLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. 2d Edition, containing Translations by the Author never before published, together with copious Indices. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 10s. cloth.—By the same Author,

THE BOOK of PSALMS; translated from the Hebrew: with Notes, explanatory and critical Fourth Edition. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

HOWITT (MARY).—BALLADS AND OTHER POEMS. BY

Mary Howitt. Square crown 8vo. with a Portrait, from a picture by Miss Gillies, beautifully engraved by W. H. Egleton, 18s. cloth; morocco, 36s. *(bound by Hayday.)*

HOWITT.—THE CHILD'S YEAR-BOOK.

By MARY HOWITT. With Four Illustrations, engraved by John Absolon, from Original Designs. [*In the Autumn.*

HOWITT.—THE BOY'S COUNTRY BOOK:

Being the real Life of a Country Boy, written by himself; exhibiting all the Amusements, Pleasures, and Pursuits of Children in the Country. Edited by WILLIAM HOWITT, Author of "The Rural Life of England," &c. New Edit. Fcp. 8vo. with 40 Woodcuts. [*Just ready.*

HOWITT.—THE RURAL LIFE OF ENGLAND.

By WILLIAM HOWITT. 3d Edition, corrected and revised. Medium 8vo. with Engravings on wood, by Bewick and Williams, uniform with "Visits to Remarkable Places," 21s. cloth.

HOWITT.—VISITS TO REMARKABLE PLACES;

Old Halls, Battle-Fields, and Scenes illustrative of Striking Passages in English History and Poetry. By WILLIAM HOWITT. New Edition. Medium 8vo. with 40 Illustrations by S. Williams, 21s. cloth.

SECOND SERIES, chiefly in the Counties of DURHAM and NORTHUMBERLAND, with a Stroll along the BORDER. Medium 8vo. with upwards of 40 highly-finished Woodcuts, from Drawings made on the spot for this work, by Messrs. Carmichael, Richardsons, and Weld Taylor, 21s. cloth.

HOWITT.—THE RURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE OF GERMANY:

With Characteristic Sketches of its Chief Cities and Scenery. Collected in a General Tour, and during a Residence in that Country in the Years 1840-42. By WILLIAM HOWITT, Author of "The Rural Life of England," &c. Med. 8vo. with above 50 Illustrations, 21s. cloth.

HOWITT.—THE STUDENT-LIFE OF GERMANY.

From the Unpublished MSS. of Dr. Cornelius. By WILLIAM HOWITT. 8vo. with 24 Wood-Engravings, and Seven Steel Plates, 21s. cloth.

HOWITT.—COLONISATION AND CHRISTIANITY:

A Popular History of the Treatment of the Natives, in all their Colonies, by the Europeans. By WILLIAM HOWITT. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

HUDSON.—PLAIN DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING WILLS

In Conformity with the Law, and particularly with reference to the Act 7 Will. 4 and 1 Vict. c. 26. To which is added, a clear Exposition of the Law relating to the distribution of Personal Estate in the case of Intestacy; with two Forms of Wills, and much useful information, &c. By J. C. HUDSON, Esq. New Edition, corrected. Fcp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

HUDSON.—THE EXECUTOR'S GUIDE.

By J. C. HUDSON, Esq. of the Legacy Duty Office, London; Author of "Plain Directions for Making Wills," and "The Parent's Hand-book." New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

*** These two works may be had in one volume, 7s. cloth.

HUDSON.—THE PARENT'S HAND-BOOK;

Or, Guide to the Choice of Professions, Employments, and Situations; containing useful and practical Information on the subject of placing out Young Men, and of obtaining their Education with a view to particular occupations. By J. C. HUDSON, Esq. Author of "Plain Directions for Making Wills." Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

HUMBOLDT (BARON).—BARON HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS:

A Sketch of a Physical Description of the Universe. Translated, with the Author's Sanction and Co-operation, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD SABINE, R.A. For. Sec. R.S. Vol. I. New Edition. Post 8vo. 12s. cloth. [*Vol. II. is in the press.*

"Je vous autorise, Monsieur, de vous servir en toute occasion de la déclaration, que la belle traduction du Colonel Sabine enrichie de rectifications et de notes très-précieuses, et qui ont toute mon approbation, est la seule par laquelle j'ai vivement desiré voir introduit mon ouvrage dans la littérature de votre pays."

BARON HUMBOLDT to Mr. Murray, Dec. 15, 1846.

"The present translation was undertaken in compliance with the author's wish, and is ably executed, reading like an original work."—SPECTATOR.

HUME.—THE LEARNED SOCIETIES AND PRINTING CLUBS

of the UNITED KINGDOM; being an Account of their respective Origin, History, Objects, and Constitution: full details respecting Membership, Fees, their published Works and Transactions, Notices of their Periods and Places of Meeting, &c. With a general Introduction, and a Classified Index. Compiled from Official Documents, by the Rev. A. HUME, LL.D. F.S.A. Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland; Member of the Philological Society, &c. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

HUNT.—RESEARCHES ON LIGHT:

An Examination of all the Phenomena connected with the Chemical and Molecular Changes produced by the Influence of the Solar Rays; embracing all the known Photographic Processes, and new Discoveries in the Art. By ROBERT HUNT, Keeper of Mining Records, Museum of Economic Geology. 8vo. with Plate and Woodcuts, 10s. 6d. cloth.

JAENISCH & WALKER.—JAENISCH'S CHESS PRECEPTOR:

A New Analysis of the Openings of Games. By C. F. De JAENISCH, of St. Petersburgh. Translated from the French, with copious Notes, by GEORGE WALKER, Author of "Chess Studies," and various other Works on the Game of Chess. 8vo. 15s. cloth.

JAMES.—LIVES OF MOST EMINENT FOREIGN STATESMEN.

By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., and E. E. CROWE, Esq. 5 vols. fcp. 8vo. Vignette Titles, 30s. cloth.

JAMES.—A HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE, and of various Events connected therewith, which occurred during the Reign of Edward III. King of England. By G. P. R. James, Esq. 2d Edition. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. Map, 15s. cloth.

JEBB.—A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE BOOK OF PSALMS; intended to illustrate their Poetical and Moral Structure. To which are added, Dissertations on the word "Selah," and on the Authorship, Order, Titles, and Poetical Features, of the Psalms. By the Rev. John Jebb, A.M. Rector of Peterstow. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. cloth.

JEBB (BISHOP) AND KNOX (ALEXANDER).—THIRTY YEARS' CORRESPONDENCE between John Jebb, D.D. F.R.S. Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, Aghadoe, and Alexander Knox, Esq. M.R.I.A. Edited by the Rev. Charles Forster, B.D. Rector of Stisted, formerly Domestic Chaplain to Bishop Jebb. 2d Edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s. cl.

JEFFREY.—CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. By Francis Jeffrey, now One of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland. New Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 42s. cloth.

JOHNSON.—THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA, And Dictionary of Rural Affairs: embracing all the recent Discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry; adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers. By Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq. F.R.S. Barrister-at-Law; Editor of the "Farmer's Almanack," &c. 8vo. illustrated by Wood Engravings, £2. 10s. cloth.

KATER AND LARDNER.—A TREATISE ON MECHANICS. By Captain Kater and Dr. Lardner. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title, and 19 Plates, comprising 224 distinct figures, 6s. cloth.

KEIGHTLEY.—OUTLINES OF HISTORY. From the Earliest Period. By Thomas Keightley, Esq. New Edition, corrected and considerably improved. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth; or 6s. 6d. bound.

KING (COL. J. A.)—TWENTY-FOUR YEARS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC; embracing the Author's Personal Adventures, with the Civil and Military History of the Country, and an Account of its Political Condition before and during the Administration of Governor Rosas, his course of Policy, the Causes and Character of his Interference with the Government of Monte Video, and the circumstances which led to the Interposition of England and France. By Col. J. Anthony King, an Officer in the Army of the Republic. 8vo. 14s. cloth.

KIP.—THE CHRISTMAS HOLYDAYS IN ROME. By the Rev. W. Ingraham Kip, M.A. Edited by the Rev. W. Sewell, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

KIRBY & SPENCE.—AN INTRODUCTION TO ENTOMOLOGY; Or, Elements of the Natural History of Insects: comprising an account of noxious and useful Insects, of their Metamorphoses, Food, Stratagems, Habitations, Societies, Motions, Noises, Hybernation, Instinct, &c. By W. Kirby, M.A. F.R.S. & L.S. Rector of Barham; and W. Spence, Esq. F.R.S. & L.S. 6th Edit. corrected and much enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cloth.

KNOX (ALEXANDER).—REMAINS OF ALEXANDER KNOX, Esq. of Dublin, M.R.I.A., containing Essays, chiefly explanatory of Christian Doctrine, and Confidential Letters, with Private Papers, illustrative of the Writer's Character, Sentiments, and Life. 3d Edition, 4 vols. 8vo. £2. 8s. cloth.

LAING.—NOTES ON THE SCHISM FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME, called the GERMAN-CATHOLIC CHURCH, instituted by J. Ronge and I. Czerski, in October 1844, on occasion of the Pilgrimage to the Holy Coat at Treves. By S. Laing, Esq. Author of "Notes of a Traveller," &c. 2d Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

LAING.—THE CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF NORWAY, From the Earliest Period of the History of the Northern Sea Kings to the Middle of the Twelfth Century, commonly called *The Heimskringla*. Translated from the Icelandic of Snorro Sturleson, with Notes, and a Preliminary Discourse, by Samuel Laing, Author of "Notes of a Traveller," &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s. cloth.

LAING.—A TOUR IN SWEDEN, In 1838; comprising observations on the Moral, Political, and Economical State of the Swedish Nation. By Samuel Laing, Esq. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

LANE (R. J.)—LIFE AT THE WATER-CURE; Or, a Month at Malvern. A Diary of Facts and Fancies. To which is added, The Sequel. By Richard J. Lane, A.R.A. Lithographer to Her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert. Post 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 14s. cloth.

LANETON PARSONAGE:

A Tale for Children, on the Practical Use of a portion of the Church Catechism. By the Author of "Amy Herbert," and "Gertrude." Edited by the Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D. Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

LANG.—COOKSLAND IN NORTH-EASTERN AUSTRALIA;

Or, the Future Cotton Field of Great Britain: its Characteristics and Capabilities for European Colonization, with a Disquisition on the Origin, Manners, and Customs of the Aborigines. By J. D. LANG, D.D. 12mo. with 7 Plates and Map, 7s. 6d. cloth.

LANG.—PHILLIPSLAND;

Or, the Country hitherto designated Port Phillip: its Present Condition and Prospects as a highly eligible Field for Emigration. By JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D. A.M.; Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. 12mo. with 4 Plates and 2 Maps, 7s. 6d. cloth.

LAPLACE (THE MARQUIS DE).—THE SYSTEM OF THE WORLD.

By M. LE MARQUIS DE LAPLACE. Translated from the French, and elucidated with Explanatory Notes. By the Rev. HENRY H. HARTE, F.T.C.D. M.R.I.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. boards.

LARDNER'S CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA;

Comprising a Series of Original Works on History, Biography, Literature, the Sciences, Arts, and Manufactures. Conducted and edited by Dr. LARDNER.

The Series, complete, in One Hundred and Thirty-three Volumes, £39. 18s. The works, separately, 6s. per volume.

LARDNER AND WALKER.—A TREATISE ON ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, and METEOROLOGY.

By D. LARDNER, LLD. F.R.S., and C. V. WALKER, Secretary of the Electrical Society. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

LARDNER.—A TREATISE ON HEAT.

By D. LARDNER, LL.D., &c. Fcp. 8vo. with Woodcuts and Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

LARDNER.—A TREATISE ON HYDROSTATICS AND PNEUMATICS.

By Dr. LARDNER. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

LARDNER.—A TREATISE ON ARITHMETIC.

By D. LARDNER, LL.D. F.R.S. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

LARDNER.—A TREATISE ON GEOMETRY,

And its Application to the Arts. By Dr. LARDNER. Fcp. 8vo. Vignette Title, and upwards of 200 figures, 6s. cloth.

L. E. L.—THE POETICAL WORKS OF LETITIA ELIZABETH LANDON.

New Edition, 4 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Illustrations by Howard, &c. 28s. cloth lettered; or handsomely bound in morocco, with gilt edges, £2. 4s.

The following Works separately:—

The IMPROVISATRICE. Fcp. 10s. 6d. cloth.
The GOLDEN VIOLET. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.
The VENETIAN BRACELET. 10s. 6d. cloth.
The TROUBADOUR. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

LEE.—TAXIDERMY;

Or, the Art of Collecting, Preparing, and Mounting Objects of Natural History. For the use of Museums and Travellers. By Mrs. R. LEE (formerly Mrs. T. E. Bowdich), Author of "Memoirs of Cuvier," &c. 6th Edition, improved, with an account of a Visit to Walton Hall, and Mr. Waterton's Method of Preserving Animals. Fcp. 8vo. with Woodcuts, 7s. cloth.

LEE.—ELEMENTS OF NATURAL HISTORY,

For the use of Schools and Young Persons: comprising the Principles of Classification, interspersed with amusing and instructive original Accounts of the most remarkable Animals. By Mrs. R. LEE (formerly Mrs. T. E. BOWDICH), Author of "Taxidermy," "Memoirs of Cuvier," &c. 12mo. with Fifty-five Woodcuts, 7s. 6d. bound.

LEMPRIERE.—A CLASSICAL DICTIONARY;

Containing a copious Account of all the proper Names mentioned in Ancient Authors; with the Value of Coins, Weights, and Measures, used amongst the Greeks and Romans; and a Chronological Table. By T. LEMPRIERE, D.D. 20th Edition, corrected. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

LESLIE (C. R.)—MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF JOHN CONSTABLE, Esq. R.A.

Composed chiefly of his Letters. By C. R. LESLIE, R.A. Second Edition., with further Extracts from his Correspondence. Small 4to. with two Portraits (one from a new Sketch by Mr. Leslie), and a Plate of "Spring," engraved by Lucas. 21s. cloth.

LETTERS TO MY UNKNOWN FRIENDS.

By A LADY, Author of "Twelve Years Ago." Fcp. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

"The author is no commonplace retailer of cut and dried maxims, but a woman of strong understanding and cultivated taste, who has read much and thought more. She would have religion to be the beginning and the end of all human actions; but she is not puritanical in her pious zeal."—SPECTATOR.

LINDLEY.—INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY.

By Prof. J. LINDLEY, Ph.D. F.R.S. L.S. &c. 3d Edition with Corrections and considerable Additions. 8vo. with Six Plates and numerous Woodcuts, 18s. cloth.

LINDLEY.—FLORA MEDICA:

A Botanical Account of all the most important Plants used in Medicine, in different Parts of the World. By JOHN LINDLEY, Ph.D., F.R.S., &c. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

LINDLEY.—A SYNOPSIS OF THE BRITISH FLORA,

Arranged according to the Natural Orders. By Professor JOHN LINDLEY, Ph.D., F.R.S., &c. 3d Edition, with numerous additions, corrections, and improvements, 12mo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

LINDLEY.—THE THEORY OF HORTICULTURE;

Or, an Attempt to explain the Principal Operations of Gardening upon Physiological Principles. By JOHN LINDLEY, Ph.D., F.R.S. 8vo. with illustrations on Wood, 12s. cloth.

LINDLEY.—GUIDE TO ORCHARD AND KITCHEN GARDEN;

Or, an Account of the most valuable Fruits and Vegetables cultivated in Great Britain: with Kalendars of the Work required in the Orchard and Kitchen Garden during every month in the year. By G. LINDLEY, C.M.H.S. Edited by Prof. LINDLEY. 8vo. 16s. bds.

LINWOOD (W.)—ANTHOLOGIA OXONIENSIS,

Sive Florilegium e lusibus poeticis diversorum Oxoniensium Græcis et Latinis decerptum. Curante GULIELMO LINWOOD, M.A. Ædis Christi Alummo. 8vo. 14s. cloth.

LOUDON (MRS.)—THE AMATEUR GARDENER'S CALENDAR:

Being a Monthly Guide as to what should be avoided, as well as what should be done, in a Garden in each Month: with plain Rules *how to do* what is requisite; Directions for Laying Out and Planting Kitchen and Flower Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, and Shrubberies; and a Short Account, in each Month, of the Quadrupeds, Birds, and Insects then most injurious to Gardens. By Mrs. LOUDON. 16mo. with numerous Wood Engravings, 7s. 6d. cloth.

LOUDON (MRS.)—THE LADY'S COUNTRY COMPANION;

Or, How to Enjoy a Country Life Rationally. By Mrs. LOUDON, Author of "Gardening for Ladies," &c. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with a Steel Plate and Wood Engravings, 7s. 6d. cloth.

LOUDON.—SELF-INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG GARDENERS,

Foresters, Bailiffs, Land Stewards, and Farmers; in Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, Mensuration, Practical Trigonometry, Mechanics, Land-Surveying, Levelling, Planning and Mapping, Architectural Drawing, and Isometrical Projection and Perspective; with Examples shewing their applications to Horticulture and Agricultural Purposes. By the late J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. H.S. &c. With a Portrait of Mr. Loudon, and a Memoir by Mrs. Loudon. 8vo. with Wood Engravings, 7s. 6d. cloth.

LOUDON.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GARDENING:

Presenting, in one systematic view, the History and Present State of Gardening in all Countries, and its Theory and Practice in Great Britain: with the Management of the Kitchen Garden, the Flower Garden, Laying-out Grounds, &c. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. &c. A New Edition, enlarged and improved. 8vo. with nearly 1,000 Engravings on Wood, 50s. cloth.

LOUDON.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF TREES AND SHRUBS:

being the "Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum" abridged: containing the Hardy Trees and Shrubs of Great Britain, Native and Foreign, Scientifically and Popularly Described; with their Propagation, Culture, and Uses in the Arts; and with Engravings of nearly all the Species. Adapted for the use of Nurserymen, Gardeners, and Foresters. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. &c. 8vo. with 2,000 Engravings on Wood, £2. 10s. cloth.

A New Edition of the Original Work, in 8 vols. 8vo. with above 400 Octavo Plates of Trees, and upwards of 2,500 Woodcuts, £10, cloth.

LOUDON.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF AGRICULTURE:

Comprising the Theory and Practice of the Valuation, Transfer, Laying-out, Improvement, and Management of Landed Property, and of the Cultivation and Economy of the Animal and Vegetable productions of Agriculture: including all the latest Improvements, a general History of Agriculture in all Countries, a Statistical View of its present State, with Suggestions for its future progress in the British Isles; and Supplement, bringing down the work to the year 1844. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.G.Z. and H.S. &c. 5th Edition. 8vo. with upwards of 1,100 Engravings on Wood, £2. 10s. cloth.—The SUPPLEMENT *separately*, 5s. sewed.

LOUDON.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF PLANTS:

Including all the Plants which are now found in, or have been introduced into, Great Britain; giving their Natural History, accompanied by such descriptions, engraved figures, and elementary details, as may enable a beginner, who is a mere English reader, to discover the name of every Plant which he may find in flower, and acquire all the information respecting it which is useful and interesting. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. &c. The Specific Characters by an Eminent Botanist; the Drawings by J. D. C. Sowerby, F.L.S. A New Edition with Supplement, and a new General Index. 8vo. with nearly 10,000 Wood Engravings, £3. 13s. 6d. cloth.—The Supplement, *separately*, 8vo. 15s. cloth.

LOUDON.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF COTTAGE, FARM, AND

VILLA ARCHITECTURE and FURNITURE; containing numerous Designs, from the Villa to the Cottage and the Farm, including Farm Houses, Farmeries, and other Agricultural Buildings; Country Inns, Public Houses, and Parochial Schools; with the requisite Fittings-up, Fixtures, and Furniture, and appropriate Offices, Gardens, and Garden Scenery: each Design accompanied by Analytical and Critical Remarks. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. &c. New Edition, edited by Mrs. LOUDON. 8vo. with more than 2,000 Engravings on Wood, £3. 3s. cloth.—The Supplement, *separately*, 8vo. 7s. 6d. sewed.

LOUDON.—HORTUS BRITANNICUS:

A Catalogue of all the Plants indigenous to or introduced into Britain. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. &c. 3d Edition, with a NEW SUPPLEMENT, prepared, under the direction of Mr. LOUDON, by W. H. BAXTER, and revised by GEORGE DON, F.L.S. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cloth.

The SUPPLEMENT *separately*, 8vo. 2s. 6d. sewed.
The LATER SUPPLEMENT *separately*, 8s.

LOUDON.—HORTUS LIGNOSIS LONDINENSIS;

Or, a Catalogue of all the Ligneous Plants cultivated in the neighbourhood of London. To which are added, their usual prices in Nurseries. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.

LOUDON.—THE SUBURBAN GARDENER AND VILLA

COMPANION; comprising the Choice of a Villa or Suburban Residence, or of a situation on which to form one; the Arrangement and Furnishing of the House; and the Laying-out, Planting, and general Management of the Garden and Grounds; the whole adapted for grounds from one perch to fifty acres and upwards in extent; intended for the instruction of those who know little of Gardening or Rural Affairs, and more particularly for the use of Ladies. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. &c. 8vo. with above 300 Wood Engravings, 20s. cloth.

LOW.—ON THE DOMESTICATED ANIMALS OF GREAT

BRITAIN; comprehending the Natural and Economical History of the Species and Breeds; Illustrations of the Properties of External Form; and Observations on the Principles and Practice of Breeding. By DAVID LOW, Esq. F.R.S.E. Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, &c.; Author of "Elements of Practical Agriculture," &c. 8vo. with Engravings on Wood, 25s. cloth.

LOW.—THE BREEDS OF THE DOMESTICATED ANIMALS

Of Great Britain Described. By DAVID LOW, Esq. F.R.S.E. Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, &c. The Plates from Drawings by W. Nicholson, R.S.A. reduced from a Series of Oil Paintings, executed for the Agricultural Museum of the University of Edinburgh, by W. Shiels, R.S.A. 2 vols. atlas quarto, with 56 plates of animals, beautifully col'd after Nature, £16. 16s. half-bound in morocco.—Or in four separate portions, as follows:

The OX. Atlas quarto, with 22 plates, £6. 16s. 6d. half-bound in morocco.
The SHEEP. Atlas quarto, with 21 plates, £6. 16s. 6d. half-bound in morocco.
The HORSE. Atlas quarto, with 8 plates, £3, half-bound in morocco.
The HOG. Atlas quarto, with 5 plates, £2. 2s. half-bound in morocco.

LOW.—ELEMENTS OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE;

Comprehending the Cultivation of Plants, the Husbandry of the Domestic Animals, and the Economy of the Farm. By D. Low, Esq. F.R.S.E., Prof. of Agriculture in University of Edinburgh. 5th Edition, with Alterations and Additions, and an entirely new set of above 200 Woodcuts. 8vo. 21s. cloth.

LOW (PROFESSOR).—ON LANDED PROPERTY

And the ECONOMY of ESTATES; comprehending the Relation of Landlord and Tenant, and the Principles and Forms of Leases; Farm-Buildings, Enclosures, Drains, Embankments, and other Rural Works; Minerals; and Woods. By DAVID LOW, Esq. F.R.S.E. Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, &c.; Author of "Elements of Practical Agriculture," &c. 8vo. with numerous Wood Engravings, 21s. cloth.

MACAULAY.—CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS CON-

TRIBUTED to The EDINBURGH REVIEW. By the Right Hon. THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY. 4th Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s. cloth.

MACAULAY.—LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME.

By the Right Hon. THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY. 9th Edition. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

MACAULAY.—MR. MACAULAY'S LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME.

A New Edition. With numerous Illustrations, Original and from the Antique, drawn on Wood by George Scharf, Jun. and engraved by Samuel Williams. Fcp. 4to. 21s. boards; morocco, 42s. *(bound by Hayday.)*

MACKAY (CHARLES)—THE SCENERY AND POETRY OF

THE ENGLISH LAKES; a Summer Ramble. By CHARLES MACKAY, Esq. LL.D. Author of "Legends of the Isles," "The Salamandrine," "The Thames and its Tributaries," &c. 8vo. with beautiful Wood Engravings from Original Sketches, 14s. cloth.

MACKINTOSH (SIR JAMES).—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH'S MISCELLANEOUS WORKS; including his Contributions to The Edinburgh Review. Edited by ROBERT JAMES MACKINTOSH, Esq. 3 vols. 8vo. 42s. cloth.

MACKINTOSH, &c.—THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
By Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH; W. WALLACE, Esq.; and ROBERT BELL, Esq. 10 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, £3. cloth.

MACKINTOSH (SIR JAMES).—THE LIFE OF SIR THOMAS MORE. By the Right Hon. Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH. Reprinted from the Cabinet Cyclopædia; and intended as a Present Book or School Prize. Fcp. 8vo. with Portrait, 5s. cloth; or bound in vellum gilt (*old style*), 8s.

M'CULLOCH.—A DICTIONARY, GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL, of the various Countries, Places, and Principal Natural Objects in the WORLD. By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq. A New Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. with Six large Maps, £4. cloth.

*** The new Articles have been printed separately, as a Supplement to the former Edition. They comprise a full Account of the Present State of the United Kingdom, the Oregon Territory, &c. 8vo. 5s. sewed.

M'CULLOCH.—A DICTIONARY, PRACTICAL, THEORETICAL, AND HISTORICAL, OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION. Illustrated with Maps and Plans. By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq. An entirely New Edition, corrected enlarged, and improved; with a Supplement. 8vo. 50s. cloth; or 55s. half-bound russia.

The SUPPLEMENT to the Editions published in 1844 and 1846, may be had separately, price 4s. 6d. sewed.

M'CULLOCH (J. R.)—AN ACCOUNT, DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL, of the BRITISH EMPIRE; exhibiting its Extent, Physical Capacities, Population, Industry, and Civil and Religious Institutions. By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq. 3d Edit. corrected, enlarged, and greatly improved. 2 thick vols. 8vo. £2. 2s. cloth.

M'CULLOCH.—THE LITERATURE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY; being a Classified Catalogue of the principal Works in the different departments of Political Economy, with Historical, Critical, and Biographical Notices. By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq. 8vo. 14s. cloth.

M'CULLOCH.—A TREATISE ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICAL INFLUENCE of TAXATION and the FUNDING SYSTEM. By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq. 8vo. 15s. cloth.

MAITLAND (DR. CHARLES).—THE CHURCH IN THE CATACOMBS: a Description of the Primitive Church of Rome. Illustrated by its Sepulchral Remains. By CHARLES MAITLAND, M.D. New Edition, corrected. 8vo. with numerous Wood Engravings, 14s. cloth.

MARCET.—CONVERSATIONS ON CHEMISTRY;
In which the Elements of that Science are familiarly Explained and Illustrated by Experiments. By Mrs. MARCET. New Edition, enlarged and improved. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 14s. cloth.

MARCET.—CONVERSATIONS ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY;
In which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained. By Mrs. MARCET. New Edition, enlarged and corrected. Fcp. 8vo. with 23 Plates, 10s. 6d. cloth.

MARCET.—CONVERSATIONS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY;
In which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained. By Mrs. MARCET. New Edition revised and enlarged. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

MARCET.—CONVERSATIONS ON VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY; comprehending the Elements of Botany, with their application to Agriculture. By Mrs. MARCET. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with 4 Plates, 9s. cloth.

MARCET.—CONVERSATIONS ON LAND AND WATER.
By Mrs. MARCET. New Edition, revised and corrected. Fcp. 8vo. with coloured Map, shewing the comparative altitude of Mountains, 5s. 6d. cloth.

MARGARET PERCIVAL.
By the Author of "Amy Herbert," "Gertrude," and "Laneton Parsonage." Edited by the Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford. New Edition. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

MARRYAT.—BORNEO AND THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

By Francis S. Marryat, late Midshipman of H.M.S. Samarang. Richly illustrated with numerous Lithograghic Drawings and Engravings on Wood, from Original Sketches by Mr. Marryat. [*In the press.*

MARRYAT (CAPT.)—MASTERMAN READY;

Or, the Wreck of the Pacific. Written for Young People. By Captain F. Marryat, C.B. Author of "Peter Simple," &c. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Wood Engravings, 22s. 6d. cloth.

MARRYAT.—THE MISSION;

Or, Scenes in Africa. Written for Young People. By Captain F. Marryat, C.B. Author of "The Settlers in Canada," &c. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

MARRYAT.—THE PRIVATEER'S-MAN ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

By Captain F. Marryat, C.B. Author of "Masterman Ready," &c. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

MARRYAT.—THE SETTLERS IN CANADA.

Written for Young People. By Captain F. Marryat, C.B. Author of "The Privateers-man One Hundred Years Ago," &c. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with 2 Illustrations, 7s. 6d. cloth.

MAUNDER.—THE TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE,

And LIBRARY of REFERENCE: in Two Parts. New Edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. cloth; bound in roan, 12s.

*** The principal contents of the present new and thoroughly revised edition of "The Treasury of Knowledge are—a new and enlarged English Dictionary, with a Grammar, Verbal Distinctions, and Exercises; a new Universal Gazetteer; a compendious Classical Dictionary; an Analysis of History and Chronology; a Dictionary of Law Terms; a new Synopsis of the British Peerage; and various useful Tabular Addenda.

MAUNDER.—THE SCIENTIFIC & LITERARY TREASURY;

A new and popular Encyclopædia of Science and the Belles-Lettres; including all Branches of Science, and every Subject connected with Literature and Art. The whole written in a familiar style, adapted to the comprehension of all persons desirous of acquiring information on the subjects comprised in the work, and also adapted for a Manual of convenient Reference to the more instructed. By Samuel Maunder. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. cloth; bound in roan, 12s.

MAUNDER.—THE BIOGRAPHICAL TREASURY;

Consisting of Memoirs, Sketches, and brief Notices of above 12,000 Eminent Persons of all Age. and Nations, from the Earliest Period of History; forming a new and complete Dictionary of Universal Biography. By Samuel Maunder. New Edition, revised throughout, and containing a copious Supplement, brought down to December, 1844. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. cloth; bound in roan, 12s.

MAUNDER.—THE TREASURY OF HISTORY;

Comprising a General Introductory Outline of Universal History, Ancient and Modern, and a Series of separate Histories of every principal Nation that exists; their Rise, Progress, and Present Condition, the Moral and Social Character of their respective inhabitants, their Religion, Manners, and Customs, &c. By Samuel Maunder. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 10s. cloth; bound in roan, 12s.

MAUNDER.—THE TREASURY OF NATURAL HISTORY;

Or, a Popular Dictionary of Animated Nature: in which the Zoological Characteristics that distinguish the different Classes, Genera, and Species will be found, combined with a variety of interesting Information illustrative of the Habits, Instincts, and General Economy of the Animal Kingdom. By Samuel Maunder. Fcp. 8vo. uniform with Mr. Maunder's other Four Treasuries, and embellished with Eight Hundred accurate Engravings on Wood, designed expressly for this work. [*In the Autumn.*

*** Mr. Maunder has also in a state of considerable forwardness "The Treasury of Geography," the particulars of which will be shortly announced.

MEMOIRS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN,

and of the Museum of Economic Geology in London. Published by order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. Royal 8vo. with Woodcuts and 9 large Plates (seven coloured), 21s. cloth.

MICHELET (J.)—PRIESTS, WOMEN, AND FAMILIES.

By J. Michelet. Translated from the French (Third Edition, which contains Michelet's Preface, in reply to the attacks of the Jesuits), with the Author's approbation, by C. Cocks, B.L. New Editions. Post 8vo. 9s. cloth; 16mo. 1s. 4d. sewed.

MICHELET (J.)—THE PEOPLE.

By M. Michelet, Member of the Institute of France, &c. Translated, with the approbation of the Author, by C. Cocks, B.L. New Edition. Post 8vo. 9s. cloth; 16mo. 1s. 6d. sewed.

*** Mr. Cocks's authorised translations of Michelet's "Priests, Women, and Families," and "The People," in one vol. 16mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

MICHELET AND QUINET.—THE JESUITS, BY MM. MICHELET and QUINET.

Translated from the Seventh Edition, with the approbation of the Authors, by C. Cocks, B.L., Author of "Bordeaux, its Wines, and the Claret Country." New Edition. 16mo. 1s. 6d. sewed.

*** Mr. Cocks's Authorised Translations of MM. Michelet and Quinet's "The Jesuits," and M. Quinet's "Christianity," in one vol. 16mo. 4s. cloth.

MILES (WILLIAM).—THE HORSE'S FOOT, AND HOW TO KEEP IT SOUND.

By William Miles, Esq. New Edition, with an Appendix on Shoeing in general, and Hunters in particular. Imperial 8vo. with Illustrations, 9s. cloth.—The Appendix separately, price 2s. 6d.

*** Four Casts or Models of Shoes may be had, displaying the different kinds of Shoeing, price 3s. each; or 10s. 6d. the Set.

No. 1, Shod for General Purposes.
,, 2, Shod for Hunting.
No. 3, Shod with Leather.
,, 4, Foot prepared for Shoeing.

MILNER (REVV. J. & I.)—THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH of CHRIST.

By the Rev. Joseph Milner, A.M. With Additions and Corrections by the late Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D. F.R.S. A New Edition, revised and corrected throughout, by the Rev. T. Grantham, B.D. Rector of Bramber, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Kildare. 4 vols. 8vo. £2. 12s. cloth.

A Continuation of the above.

THE HISTORY of the CHURCH of CHRIST, from the Diet of Augsburg, 1530, to the Eighteenth Century; originally designed as a Continuation of Milner's "History of the Church of Christ." By the Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s. cloth.

MIRACLES OF OUR SAVIOUR.

Profusely Illuminated on every page with elaborate Borderings of original and appropriate design, composed from the works of the Old Illuminators. Square fcp. 8vo. uniform in size with "The Sermon on the Mount," and "Parables of Our Lord;" in a binding of novel character, designed and modelled expressly for this work. [*In the Autumn.*

MOHAN LAL.—LIFE OF THE AMIR DOST MOHAMMED KHAN, of CABUL:

with his Political Proceedings towards the English, Russian, and Persian Governments, including the Victory and Disasters of the British Army in Afghanistan. By Mohan Lal, Esq. Knight of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun; lately attached to the Mission in Kabul. 2 vols. 8vo. with numerous Portraits, 30s. cloth.

MONTAUBAN.—A YEAR AND A DAY IN THE EAST;

Or, Wanderings over Land and Sea. By Mrs. Eliot Montauban. Post 8vo. 7s. cloth.

MONTGOMERY'S (JAMES) POETICAL WORKS.

New and only Complete Edition. With some additional Poems, and Autobiographical Prefaces. Collected and Edited by Mr. Montgomery. 4 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Portrait, and Seven other Plates, 20s. cloth; or bound in morocco, 36s.

MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS;

Containing the Author's recent Introduction and Notes. Complete in one volume, uniform with Lord Byron's and Southey's Poems. 8vo. with a New Portrait, by George Richmond, and a View of the Residence of the Poet, 21s. cloth; or 42s. bound in morocco, by Hayday.

*** Also, an Edition in 10 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Portrait, and 19 Plates, £2. 10s. cloth; bound in morocco, £4. 10s.

MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH: AN ORIENTAL ROMANCE.

New Edition. 8vo. illustrated with 13 Engravings finished in the highest style of the Art, 21s. cloth; morocco, 35s; or, with India Proof Plates, 42s. cloth.

MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH: AN ORIENTAL ROMANCE.

New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with Four Engravings, from Paintings by Westall, 10s. 6d. cloth; or, bound in morocco, 14s.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

Illustrated by D. Maclise, R.A. Imp. 8vo. with 161 Designs engraved on Steel, £3. 3s. bds.; or £4. 14s. 6d. bound in morocco, by Hayday. Proof Impressions (only 200 copies printed, of which a few remain), £6. 6s boards.

*** India Proofs before Letters of the 161 Designs, on Quarter Colombier, in Portfolio (only 25 copies printed, of which a few remain), £31. 10s.

India Proofs before Letters of the 51 Large Designs, on Quarter Colombier, in Portfolio (only 25 copies printed, of which a few remain), £18. 18s.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with Engraved Title and Vignette, 10s. cloth; or, bound in morocco, 13s. 6d.

MOORE.—THE HISTORY OF IRELAND,

From the Earliest Kings of that Realm down to its Last Chief. By THOMAS MOORE, Esq. 4 vols. fcp. 8vo., with Vignette Titles, 24s. cloth.

MOORE.—THE POWER OF THE SOUL OVER THE BODY,

Considered in relation to Health and Morals. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London. &c. New Edition. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

MOORE.—THE USE OF THE BODY IN RELATION TO THE MIND.

By GEORGE MOORE, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, &c. New Edition. Post 8vo. 9s. cloth.

MORAL OF FLOWERS (THE).

3d Edition. Royal 8vo. with 24 beautifully-coloured Engravings, £1. 10s. half-bound.

MOSELEY.—THE MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE.

By the Rev. H. MOSELEY, M.A. F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London; and Author of "Illustrations of Practical Mechanics," &c. 8vo. with Woodcuts and Diagrams, 24s. cloth.

MOSELEY.—ILLUSTRATIONS OF PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

By the Rev. H. MOSELEY, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London; being the First Volume of the Illustrations of Science by the Professors of King's College. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts, 8s. cloth.

MOSHEIM'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,

Ancient and Modern. Translated, with copious Notes, by JAMES MURDOCK, D.D. Edited, with Additions, by HENRY SOAMES, M.A. Rector of Stapleford-Tawney, Essex. New Edition, revised, and continued to the present time. 4 vols. 8vo. 48s. cloth.

MURRAY.—ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY;

Comprising a complete Description of the Earth: exhibiting its Relation to the Heavenly Bodies, its Physical Structure, the Natural History of each Country, and the Industry, Commerce, Political Institutions, and Civil and Social State of all Nations. By HUGH MURRAY, F.R.S.E.: assisted by other Writers of eminence. New Edition. 8vo. with 82 Maps, and upwards of 1,000 other Woodcuts, £3, cloth.

MY YOUTHFUL COMPANIONS.

By the Author of "My School-boy Days." 18mo. with Frontispiece, 2s. 6d. cloth.

NECKER DE SAUSSURE.—PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION;

Or, Considerations on the Course of Life. Translated and abridged from the French of Madame NECKER DE SAUSSURE, by Miss HOLLAND. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. 19s. 6d. cloth.

*** Separately, Vols. I. and II. 12s.; Vol. III. 7s. 6d.

NEWELL (REV. R. H.)—THE ZOOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH POETS,

corrected by the Writings of Modern Naturalists. By the Rev. R. H. NEWELL, Rector of Little Hormead. Fcp. 8vo. with Engravings on Wood, 5s. 6d. cloth.

NICOLAS.—THE CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

Containing Tables, Calculations, and Statements indispensable for ascertaining the Dates of Historical Events, and of Public and Private Documents, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By Sir HARRIS NICOLAS, K.C.M.G. Second Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

OWEN.—LECTURES ON THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY of the INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS,

delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843. By RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S. Hunterian Professor to the College. From Notes taken by William White Cooper, M.R.C.S. and revised by Professor Owen. With Glossary and Index. 8vo. with nearly 140 Illustrations on Wood, 14s. cloth.

OWEN.—LECTURES ON THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY of the VERTEBRATE ANIMALS,

delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844 and 1846. By RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S. Hunterian Professor to the College. In 2 vols. Vol. I. 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts, 14s. cloth.

PARABLES OF OUR LORD (ILLUMINATED).

PARABLES of OUR LORD, richly illuminated, with appropriate Borders, printed in Colours and in Black and Gold; with a Design from one of the early German Engravers. Square fcp. 8vo. uniform in size with the "Sermon on the Mount," 21s. in a massive carved binding in the style of the beginning of the Sixteenth Century; or 30s. bound in morocco in the Missal style, by Hayday.

PARKES.—DOMESTIC DUTIES;

Or, Instructions to Young Married Ladies on the Management of their Households, and the Regulation of their Conduct in the various Relations and Duties of Married Life. By Mrs. W. PARKES. 5th Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

PARNELL.—A TREATISE ON ROADS,

Wherein the Principles on which Roads should be made are explained and illustrated by the Plans, Specifications, and Contracts, made use of by Thomas Telford, Esq. on the Holyhead Road. By the Right Hon. SIR HENRY PARNELL, Bart. 2d Edition, greatly enlarged. 8vo. with 9 large Plates, 21s. cloth.

PATON (A. A.)—SERVIA, THE YOUNGEST MEMBER OF THE

EUROPEAN FAMILY; or, a Residence in Belgrade, and Travels through the Highlands and Woodlands of the Interior, during the years 1843 and 1844. By ANDREW ARCHIBALD PATON, Esq. Post 8vo. with Portrait and Plate, 12s. cloth.

PATON (A. A.)—THE MODERN SYRIANS;

Or, Native Society in Damascus, Aleppo, and the Mountains of the Druses. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

PEARSON.—PRAYERS FOR FAMILIES:

Consisting of a short but comprehensive Form for the Morning and Evening of every Day in the Week. Collected by the late EDWARD PEARSON, D.D. With a Biographical Memoir of the Author. New Edition. 18mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

PEARSON.—AN INTRODUCTION TO PRACTICAL ASTRO-

NOMY. By the Rev. W. PEARSON, LL.D. F.R.S., &c., Rector of South Killworth, Leicestershire, and Treasurer to the Astronomical Society of London. 2 vols. 4to. with Plates, £7. 7s. boards.

PEREIRA.—A TREATISE ON FOOD AND DIET:

With Observations on the Dietetical Regimen suited for Disordered States of the Digestive Organs; and an Account of the Dietaries of some of the principal Metropolitan and other Establishments for Paupers, Lunatics, Criminals, Children, the Sick, &c. By JON. PEREIRA, M.D. F.R.S. & L.S. Author of "Elements of Materia Medica." 8vo. 16s. cloth.

PERICLES.

A Tale of Athens in the 83d Olympiad. By the Author of "A Brief Sketch of Greek Philosophy." 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s. cloth.

PESCHEL (C. F.)—ELEMENTS OF PHYSICS.

By C. F. PESCHEL, Principal of the Royal Military College, Dresden. Translated from the German, with Notes, by E. WEST. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Diagrams and Woodcuts, 21s. cloth.

Separately { Part 1. The Physics of Ponderable Bodies. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.
Part 2. Imponderable Bodies (Light, Heat, Magnetism, Electricity, and Electro-Dynamics). 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 13s. 6d. cloth.

PHILLIPS.—FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE

PALÆOZOIC FOSSILS of CORNWALL, DEVON, and WEST SOMERSET; observed in the course of the Ordnance Geological Survey of that District. By JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S. F.G.S. &c. Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. 8vo. with 60 Plates, comprising very numerous figures, 9s. cloth.

PHILLIPS.—A GUIDE TO GEOLOGY.

By JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S.G.S., &c. Fcp. 8vo. with Plates, 6s. cloth.

PHILLIPS.—A TREATISE ON GEOLOGY.

By JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S.G.S., &c. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles and Woodcuts, 12s. cloth.

PITMAN (REV. J. R.)—A COURSE OF SERMONS

On some of the chief Subjects in the Book of Psalms; containing Three or more for each Day of the Month: abridged from Eminent Divines of the Established Church. By the Rev. J. R. PITMAN, A.M. Domestic Chaplain to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. 8vo. 14s. cl.

PLUNKETT.—THE PAST AND FUTURE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

By Captain the Hon. E. PLUNKETT, R.N. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged; with Notes, and new Information communicated by several Officers of Distinction. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

PLYMLEY (PETER).—LETTERS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE CATHOLICS TO MY BROTHER ABRAHAM, WHO LIVES IN THE COUNTRY.

By PETER PLYMLEY. 21st Edition. Post 8vo. 7s. cloth.

POETS' PLEASAUNCE (THE);

Or, Garden of all Sorts of Pleasant Flowers, which our Pleasant Poets have in past time for Pastime planted: with the right ordering of them. By EDEN WARWICK. Square crown 8vo. with numerous Illustrations engraved on Wood. *[In October.*

POISSON (S. D.)—A TREATISE ON MECHANICS.

By S. D. POISSON. 2d Edition. Translated from the French, and illustrated with Explanatory Notes, by the Rev. HENRY H. HARTE, late Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 8s. cloth.

POPE (ALEXANDER).—THE WORKS OF ALEXANDER POPE.

Edited by THOMAS ROSCOE, Esq. With the Author's Life. A New Edition. 8 vols. 8vo. £4. 4s. cloth.

PORTER.—A TREATISE ON THE MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

By G. R. PORTER, Esq. F.R.S. Author of "The Progress of the Nation," &c. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title, and 39 Engravings on Wood, 6s. cloth.

PORTER.—A TREATISE ON THE MANUFACTURES OF PORCELAIN AND GLASS.

By G. R. PORTER, Esq. F.R.S. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title and 50 Woodcuts, 6s. cloth.

PORTLOCK.—REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY of LONDONDERRY,

and of Parts of Tyrone and Fermanagh, examined and described under the Authority of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance. By J. E. PORTLOCK, F.R.S. &c. 8vo. with 48 Plates, 24s. cloth.

POWELL.—THE HISTORY OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,

From the Earliest Periods to the Present Time. By BADEN POWELL, M.A., Savilian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Oxford. Fcp. 8vo. Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

PYCROFT (REV. J.)—A COURSE OF ENGLISH READING,

adapted to every Taste and Capacity: with Anecdotes of Men of Letters. By the Rev. JAMES PYCROFT, B.A. Editor of "Virgil, with Marginal References"; Author of "Latin Grammar Practice," and "Greek Grammar Practice." Fcp. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

Edited by DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A. F.R.S. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge; Professor of Geology in King's College, London; Vice-Secretary of the Geological Society. 8vo. 4s. each number, sewed.

QUINET.—CHRISTIANITY IN ITS VARIOUS ASPECTS,

From the Birth of Christ to the French Revolution. By E. QUINET, of the College of France. Translated, with the Author's approbation, by C. COCKS, B.L. 16mo. 2s. sewed.

RANKE'S HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION.

Translated by SARAH AUSTIN, Translator of Ranke's "History of the Popes." Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 30s., Vol. III. 18s., cloth.

READER (THOMAS).—TIME TABLES

On a New and Simplified Plan; to facilitate the Operation of Discounting Bills, and the Calculation of Interest on Banking and Current Accounts, &c.: shewing, WITHOUT CALCULATION, the Number of Days from every Day in the Year to any other Day, for any period not exceeding 365 Days. By THOMAS READER. Post 8vo. 14s. cloth; or 17s. calf lettered.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL.—THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL of BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES, in ENGLAND, 1845. 8vo. 5s. cloth.—Also,

First Report (1839), 8vo. 3s. | Third Report (1841), 8vo. 4s. | Fifth Report (1843), 8vo. 5s.
Second Report (1840), 8vo. 4s. | Fourth Report (1842), 8vo. 4s. | Sixth Report (1844), 8vo. 5s.

REECE.—THE MEDICAL GUIDE,

For the use of the Clergy, Heads of Families, Seminaries, and Junior Practitioners in Medicine; comprising a complete Modern Dispensatory, and a Practical Treatise on the Distinguishing Symptoms, Causes, Prevention, Cure and Palliation, of the Diseases incident to the Human Frame. By R. REECE, M.D. 16th Edition. 8vo. 12s. boards.

REID (DR.)—ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRINCIPLES AND

PRACTICE of WARMING and VENTILATING, with Preliminary Remarks on Health and Length of Life. By D. B. REID, M.D. F.R.S.E. 8vo. with Diagrams and Woodcuts, 16s. cloth.

REPTON.—THE LANDSCAPE GARDENING & LANDSCAPE

ARCHITECTURE of the late HUMPHRY REPTON, Esq.; being his entire works on these subjects. New Edition, with an historical and scientific Introduction, a systematic Analysis, a Biographical Notice, Notes, and a copious alphabetical Index. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. &c. 8vo. with 250 Engravings, and Portrait, 30s. cloth; with coloured plates, £3. 6s. cloth.

REYNARD THE FOX:

A renowned Apologue of the Middle Age. Reproduced in Rhyme. Embellished throughout with Scroll Capitals, in Colours, from Wood-block Letters made expressly for this work, after Designs of the 12th and 13th Centuries. With an Introduction, by SAMUEL NAYLOR, late of Queen's College, Oxford. Large square 8vo. 18s. cloth.

RICH.—AN ILLUSTRATED COMPANION TO THE LATIN

DICTIONARY; being a Dictionary of all the Words respecting Visible Objects connected with the Arts, Science, and Every-day Life of the Ancients. Illustrated by nearly 2,000 Woodcuts from the Antique. By ANTHONY RICH, Jun. B.A. late of Caius College, Cambridge; and one of the Contributors to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." Post 8vo. *[In the press.*

RIDDLE.—A COMPLETE ENGLISH-LATIN AND LATIN-

ENGLISH DICTIONARY, compiled from the best sources, chiefly German. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A. New Edition. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cloth.

Separately { The English-Latin Dictionary, 10s. 6d. cloth.
The Latin-English Dictionary, 21s. cloth.

RIDDLE.—A DIAMOND LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

For the Waistcoat-pocket. A Guide to the Meaning, Quality, and right Accentuation of Latin Classical Words. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A. New Edition. Royal 32mo. 4s. bound.

RIDDLE.—ECCLESIASTICAL CHRONOLOGY;

Or, Annals of the Christian Church, from its Foundation to the present Time. Containing a View of General Church History, and the Course of Secular Events; the Limits of the Church and its Relations to the State; Controversies; Sects and Parties; Rites, Institutions, and Discipline; Ecclesiastical Writers, &c. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A., Author of "A Complete Latin Dictionary." 8vo. 15s. cloth.

RIDDLE.—LETTERS FROM AN ABSENT GODFATHER;

Or, a Compendium of Religious Instruction for Young Persons. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A.; Author of "A Complete Latin Dictionary." Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

RITCHIE (ROBERT.)—RAILWAYS: THEIR RISE AND

PROGRESS, and CONSTRUCTION. With Remarks on Railway Accidents, and Proposals for their Prevention. By ROBERT RITCHIE, Esq. F.R.S. S.A. Civil Engineer, Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers. Fcp. 8vo. with Woodcuts and Diagrams, 9s. cloth.

RIVERS.—THE ROSE AMATEUR'S GUIDE;

Containing ample Descriptions of all the fine leading varieties of Roses, regularly classed in their respective Families; their History and mode of Culture. By T. RIVERS, Jun. 4th Edition, corrected and improved. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

. In this edition only the most select varieties are described, both old and new; those of inferior interest have been omitted; and several pages of new matter have been added.

ROBERTS.—A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF THE CULTURE

of the VINE under GLASS. By JAMES ROBERTS, Gardener to Matthew Wilson, Esq. Eshton Hall, Skipton, Yorkshire. 12mo. 5s. 6d. cloth.

ROBINSON (JAMES).—THE WHOLE ART OF CURING,

PICKLING, AND SMOKING MEAT AND FISH, both in the British and Foreign Modes. With many useful Miscellaneous Receipts, and full Directions for the Construction of an economical Drying Chimney and Apparatus, on an entirely New Plan. By JAMES ROBINSON, Eighteen Years a Practical Curer. Fcp. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

ROGERS.—THE VEGETABLE CULTIVATOR;

Containing a plain and accurate Description of all the different Species of Culinary Vegetables, with the most approved Method of Cultivating them by Natural and Artificial Means, and the best Modes of Cooking them. Together with a Description of the Physical Herbs in general Use. By J. ROGERS, Author of "The Fruit Cultivator." 2d Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. cloth.

ROGET (P. M.)—THE ECONOMIC CHESS-BOARD;

Being a Chess-Board, provided with a complete set of Chess-Men, for playing Games in Carriages, or Out of Doors, and for folding up, and carrying in the pocket, without disturbing the Game. Invented by P. M. ROGET, M.D. and Registered according to Act of Parliament. New Edition. In a neat foolscap 8vo. case, price 2s. 6d.

ROME.—THE HISTORY OF ROME.

(In the Cabinet Cyclopædia.) 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

ROSCOE.—LIVES OF EMINENT BRITISH LAWYERS.

By HENRY ROSCOE, Esq. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

ROWTON (F.)—THE DEBATER;

Being a Series of complete Debates, Outlines of Debates, and Questions for Discussion; with ample References to the best Sources of Information on each particular Topic. By FREDERIC ROWTON, Lecturer on General Literature. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

SANDFORD (REV. JOHN).—PAROCHIALIA,

Or, Church, School, and Parish. By JOHN SANDFORD, B.D. Vicar of Dunchurch, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Worcester, and Rural Dean. 8vo. with Woodcuts, 16s. cloth.

SANDFORD.—WOMAN IN HER SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC

CHARACTER. By Mrs. JOHN SANDFORD. 6th Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

SANDFORD.—FEMALE IMPROVEMENT.

By Mrs. JOHN SANDFORD. 2d Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

SCHLEIDEN (PROFESSOR).—PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC

BOTANY. By M. J. SCHLEIDEN, Professor of Botany at Jena. Translated by E. LANKESTER, M.D. F.L.S. 8vo. with numerous Wood Engravings. [*In the press.*

SCHOPENHAUER.—YOUTHFUL LIFE AND PICTURES OF

TRAVEL: being the Autobiography of Madame SCHOPENHAUER. Translated from the German. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s. boards.

SCOTT.—THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

By Sir WALTER SCOTT, Bart. New edition. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

SEAWARD.—SIR EDWARD SEAWARD'S NARRATIVE OF

HIS SHIPWRECK, and consequent Discovery of certain Islands in the Caribbean Sea: with a detail of many extraordinary and highly interesting Events in his Life, from 1733 to 1749, as written in his own Diary. Edited by Miss JANE PORTER. 3d Edition, with a New Nautical and Geographical Introduction. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cloth.

SERMON ON THE MOUNT (THE).

Intended for a Birth-day Present, or Gift Book for all Seasons. Printed in Gold and Colours, in the Missal style, with Ornamental Borders by OWEN JONES, Architect, and an illuminated Frontispiece by W. BOXALL, Esq. A New Edition. Fcp. 4to. in a rich brocaded silk cover, 21s.; or bound in morocco, by Hayday, 25s.

SELECT WORKS OF THE BRITISH POETS,

From Ben Jonson to Beattie. With Biographical and Critical Prefaces, by DR. AIKIN. A New Edition, with Supplement, by LUCY AIKIN; consisting of additional Selections from more recent Poets. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

SELECT WORKS OF THE BRITISH POETS,

From Chaucer to Withers. With Biographical Sketches, by R. SOUTHEY, LL.D. 8vo. 30s. cloth; with gilt edges, 31s. 6d.

*** The peculiar feature of these two works is, that the Poems are printed entire, without mutilation or abridgment—a feature not possessed by any similar work, and adding obviously to their interest and utility.

SHAKSPEARE, BY BOWDLER.

THE FAMILY SHAKSPEARE; in which nothing is *added* to the Original Text; but those words and expressions are *omitted* which cannot with propriety be read aloud. By T. BOWDLER, Esq. F.R.S. 9th Edition. 8vo. with 36 Engravings on Wood, from designs by Smirke, Howard, and other Artists, 21s. cloth; or, in 8 vols. 8vo. without Illustrations, £4. 14s. 6d. boards.

SHELDON (F.)—THE MINSTRELSY OF THE ENGLISH

BORDER: being a Collection of Ballads, Ancient, Remodelled, and Original, founded on well-known Border-Legends; with illustrative Notes. By FREDERICK SHELDON. Square post 8vo. 15s. cloth; morocco, 30s. *(bound by Hayday.)*

SHELLEY, &c.—LIVES OF THE MOST EMINENT LITERARY

MEN OF ITALY, SPAIN, and PORTUGAL. By Mrs. SHELLEY, Sir D. BREWSTER, J. MONTGOMERY, &c. 3 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 18s. cloth.

SHELLEY.—LIVES OF MOST EMINENT FRENCH WRITERS.

By Mrs. SHELLEY, and others. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

SHEPHERD (THE REV. W.)—HORÆ APOSTOLICÆ

Or, a Digested Narrative of the Acts and Writings of the Apostles of Jesus Christ. Arranged according to Townsend. By the Rev. WILLIAM SHEPHERD, B.D. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. 6d. cloth.

SHORT WHIST:

Its Rise, Progress, and Laws; with Observations to make any one a Whist Player; containing also the Laws of Piquet, Cassino, Ecarté, Cribbage, Backgammon. By Major A*****. 9th. Edition. To which are added, Precepts for Tyros. By Mrs. B****. Fcp. 8vo. 3s cloth.

SHUNAMMITE.—THE GOOD SHUNAMMITE.

From the Scriptures—2 Kings, chap. IV. vv. 8 to 37. With Six Original Designs, and an Ornamental Border to each page, in the Missal style, printed in Colours and Gold. Superintended and printed by L. GRUNER. Square fcp. 8vo. uniform in size with "The Sermon on the Mount," "Parables of Our Lord," and "Miracles of Our Saviour." *[In the Autumn.*

SIBLEY AND RUTHERFORD.—EARTHWORK TABLES,

For Railways and other Public Works. By CHARLES K. SIBLEY, Civil Engineer; and WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, of the R.M. Academy, Woolwich. 4to. 12s. 6d. in limp cloth; or 15s. bound in flexible leather.

*** These Tables are calculated for various slopes, and to central widths, for every foot, from 23 feet to 43 feet. Their object is to furnish at a glance results which require considerable calculations with tables at present in use. They are computed to show the *total* content for one chain in length, with heights at each end from 0 to 60 feet, at intervals of half a foot. No multiplication is necessary.

SINCLAIR.—THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.

By CATHERINE SINCLAIR, Author of "Modern Accomplishments," "Modern Society," "Jane Bouverie," &c. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

SINNETT.—BYWAYS OF HISTORY,

From the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century. By Mrs. PERCY SINNETT. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s. cloth.

SMITH (MRS.)—THE FEMALE DISCIPLE OF THE FIRST

THREE CENTURIES of the CHRISTIAN ERA: her Trials and her Mission. By Mrs. HENRY SMITH. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

SMITH.—SACRED ANNALS;

Or, Researches into the History and Religion of Mankind, from the Creation of the World to the Death of Isaac: deduced from the Writings of Moses and other Inspired Authors, copiously illustrated and confirmed by the Ancient Records, Traditions, and Mythology of the Heathen World. By GEORGE SMITH, F.S.A. &c. Author of "The Religion of Ancient Britain," &c. Crown 8vo. 10s. cloth.

SMITH (GEORGE).—PERILOUS TIMES;

Or, the Aggressions of Antichristian Error on Scriptural Christianity, considered in reference to the Dangers and Duties of Protestants. By GEO. SMITH, F.A.S. &c. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

SMITH (GEORGE). — THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT

BRITAIN HISTORICALLY CONSIDERED: or, a Succinct Account of the several Religious Systems which have obtained in this Island from the Earliest Times to the Norman Conquest: including an Investigation into the Early Progress of Error in the Christian Church, the Introduction of the Gospel into Britain, and the State of Religion in England till Popery had gained the ascendancy. By GEORGE SMITH, F.A.S. &c. 2d Edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

SMITH.—THE ENGLISH FLORA.

By Sir JAMES EDWARD SMITH, M.D. F.R.S., late President of the Linnæan Society, &c. 6 vols. 8vo. £3. 12s. boards.

Contents:—Vols. I. to IV. The FLOWERING PLANTS and the FERNS, £2. 8s.

Vol. V. Part 1, 12s.—CRYPTOGAMIA; comprising the Mosses, Hepaticæ, Lichens, Characeæ, and Algæ. By Sir W. J. HOOKER.

Vol. V. Part 2, 12s.—The FUNGI—completing the work, by Sir J. W. HOOKER, and the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, F.L.S. &c.

SMITH.—COMPENDIUM OF THE ENGLISH FLORA.

By Sir J. E. Smith. 2d Edit. with Additions, &c. By Sir W. J. Hooker. 12mo. 7s. 6d. cl.

THE SAME IN LATIN. 5th Edition, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

SMITH.—AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF BOTANY.

By Sir J. E. Smith, late President of the Linnean Society. 7th Edition, corrected; in which the object of Smith's "Grammar of Botany" is combined with that of the "Introduction." By Sir William Jackson Hooker, K.H., LL.D., &c. 8vo. with 36 Steel Plates, 16s. cloth; with the Plates coloured, £2. 12s. 6d. cloth.

SMITH (SYDNEY).—SERMONS PREACHED AT ST. PAUL'S

Cathedral, the Foundling Hospital, and several Churches in London; together with others addressed to a Country Congregation. By the late Rev. Sydney Smith, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

SMITH.—THE WORKS OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.

3d Edition, with Additions. 3 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 36s. cloth.

*** This collection consists of the author's contributions to the Edinburgh Review, Peter Plymley's Letters on the Catholics, and other miscellaneous works.

SOPHOCLES, BY LINWOOD.

SOPHOCLIS TRAGŒDIÆ SUPERSTITES. Recensuit, et brevi adnotatione instruxit Gulielmus Linwood, A.M. Ædis Christi apud Oxonienses Alumnus. 8vo. 16s. cloth.

SOUTHEY'S (ROBERT) COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS;

Containing all the Author's last Introductions and Notes. Complete in one volume, with Portrait and View of the Poet's Residence at Keswick, uniform with Byron's and Moore's Poems. 8vo. 21s. cloth; or 42s. bound in morocco, by Hayday.

Also, an Edition in 10 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Portrait and 19 Plates, £2. 10s. cloth; morocco, £4. 10s.

SOUTHEY (ROBERT).—THE DOCTOR, &c.

Vol. VI. From the Papers of the late Robert Southey, LL.D. Edited by his Son-in-Law, the Rev. John Wood Warter. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

*** The Seventh Volume, to complete the work, is *in the press.*

SOUTHEY (ROBERT). — THE LATE MR. SOUTHEY'S

COMMON-PLACE BOOK; comprising his Readings and Collections in History, Biography, Manners and Literature, Voyages and Travels, &c. &c.; systematically arranged.

[*In the press.*

SOUTHEY.—THE LIFE OF WESLEY;

And Rise and Progress of Methodism. By Robert Southey, Esq. LL.D. 3d Edition, with Notes by the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Esq., and Remarks on the Life and Character of John Wesley, by the late Alexander Knox, Esq. Edited by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey, A.M. Curate of Cockermouth. 2 vols. 8vo. with 2 Portraits, 28s. cloth.

SOUTHEY, &c.—LIVES OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALS:

With an Introductory View of the Naval History of England. By R. Southey, Esq. and R. Bell, Esq. 5 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, £1. 10s. cloth.

SPIRIT OF THE WOODS (THE).

By the Author of "The Moral of Flowers." 2d Edition. Royal 8vo. with 23 beautifully-coloured Engravings of the Forest Trees of Great Britain, £1. 11s. 6d. cloth.

STABLE TALK AND TABLE TALK;

or, SPECTACLES for YOUNG SPORTSMEN. By Harry Hieover. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 24s. cloth.

"This work will become a great favourite with all persons who are connected with the turf, the chase, and the world of manly sports. It is written in a pleasant, off-hand, dashing manner, and contains an immense variety of information and entertaining matter."—Weekly Dispatch.

STEBBING.—THE HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

from its Foundation to A.D. 1492. By the Rev. H. Stebbing, M.A. &c. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

STEBBING.—THE HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION.

By the Rev. H. Stebbing. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, 12s. cloth.

STEEL'S SHIPMASTER'S ASSISTANT;

Compiled for the use of Merchants, Owners and Masters of Ships, Officers of Customs, and all Persons connected with Shipping or Commerce: containing the Law and Local Regulations affecting the Ownership, Charge, and Management of Ships and their Cargoes; together with Notices of other Matters, and all necessary Information for Mariners. New Edition, rewritten throughout. Edited by Graham Willmore, Esq. M.A. Barrister-at-Law;—The Customs and Shipping Department, by George Clements, of the Customs, London, Compiler of "The Customs Guide;—The Exchanges, &c. and Naval Book-keeping, by William Tate, Author of "The Modern Cambist." 8vo. 28s. cloth; or, 29s. bound.

STEEPLETON;

Or, High Church and Low Church. Being the present Tendencies of Parties in the Church, exhibited in the History of Frank Faithful. By a CLERGYMAN. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

STEPHENS.—A MANUAL OF BRITISH COLEOPTERA;

or, BEETLES: containing a Description of all the Species of Beetles hitherto ascertained to inhabit Great Britain and Ireland, &c. With a Complete Index of the Genera. By J. F. STEPHENS, F.L.S. Author of "Illustrations of Entomology." Post 8vo. 14s. cloth.

SWAINSON.—A PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE ON THE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY. By W. SWAINSON, Esq. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

A TREATISE ON THE NATURAL HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS. By W. Swainson, Esq. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

NATURAL HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION OF QUADRUPEDS. By W. Swainson, Esq. Fcp. 8vo. with Woodcuts, 6s. cloth.

NATURAL HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION OF BIRDS. By W. Swainson, Esq. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. with 300 Woodcuts, 12s. cloth.

HISTORY AND NATURAL ARRANGEMENT OF INSECTS. By W. Swainson, Esq., and W. E. Shuckard, Esq. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

ANIMALS IN MENAGERIES. By W. Swainson, Esq. Fcp. 8vo. Vignette Title and numerous Woodcuts, 6s. cloth.

NATURAL HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION OF FISH, AMPHIBIANS, AND REPTILES. By W. Swainson, Esq. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 12s.

HABITS AND INSTINCTS OF ANIMALS. By W. Swainson, Esq. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette and numerous Woodcuts, 6s. cloth.

A TREATISE ON MALACOLOGY; or, the Natural Classification of Shells and Shell-fish. By W. Swainson, Esq. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

A TREATISE ON TAXIDERMY; with the Biography of Zoologists, and Notices of their Works. By W. Swainson, Esq. Fcp. 8vo. 6s.

SWITZERLAND.—THE HISTORY OF SWITZERLAND.

(In the Cabinet Cyclopædia.) Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Title, 6s. cloth.

SYMONDS.—THE LAW RELATING TO MERCHANT SEAMEN,

Arranged chiefly for the Use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service. With an Appendix, containing the Act 7 and 8 Vic. c. 112; the Regulations under which Lascars may be employed; and some forms of Proceedings before Magistrates. By E. W. SYMONDS, Esq. Chief Clerk to the Thames Police Court. 3d Edition. 12mo. 5s. cloth.

TATE.—HORATIUS RESTITUTUS;

Or, the Books of Horace arranged in Chronological Order, according to the Scheme of Dr. Bentley, from the Text of Gesner, corrected and improved. With a Preliminary Dissertation, very much enlarged, on the Chronology of the Works, on the Localities, and on the Life and Character of that Poet. By the Rev. JAMES TATE, M.A. 2d Edition. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

TATE.—THE CONTINUOUS HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF ST. PAUL, on the basis of the Acts; with Intercalary Matter of Sacred Narrative, supplied from the Epistles, and elucidated in occasional Dissertations: with the Horæ Paulinæ of Dr. Paley, in a more correct edition, subjoined. By JAMES TATE, M.A. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. 8vo. with Map, 13s. cloth.

TAYLER (REV. CHARLES B.)—MARGARET;

Or, the Pearl. By the Rev. CHARLES B. TAYLER, M.A. Rector of St. Peter's, Chester, Author of "May You Like It," "Records of a Good Man's Life," &c. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cl.

TAYLER (REV. CHARLES B.)—LADY MARY;

Or, Not of the World. By the Rev. CHARLES B. TAYLER, Rector of St. Peter's, Chester; Author of "Margaret, or the Pearl," &c. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

TAYLER (REV. C. B.)—TRACTARIANISM NOT OF GOD:

Sermons. By the Rev. C. B. TAYLER, M.A. Rector of St. Peter's, and Evening Lecturer of St. Mary's, Chester; Author of "Records of a Good Man's Life," &c. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

TAYLER (REV. C. B.)—DORA MELDER;

A Story of Alsace. By META SANDER. A Translation. Edited by the Rev. C. B. Tayler, Author of "Records of a Good Man's Life," &c. Fcp. 8vo. with two Illustrations, 7s. cloth.

TAYLOR (JEREMY).—BISHOP JEREMY TAYLOR'S ENTIRE WORKS: with the Life by Bishop HEBER. Revised and corrected by the Rev. CHARLES PAGE EDEN, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. The Second Volume (the First in the order of publication) contains the Life of Christ, complete. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

*** To be completed in Twelve Volumes. Vol. III. containing the Holy Living and Dying, will be published *in October*.

THIRLWALL.—THE HISTORY OF GREECE.

By the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of ST. DAVID'S (the Rev. Connop Thirlwall). A New Edition, revised; with Notes. Vols. I. to III. 8vo. with Maps, 36s. cloth. To be completed in 8 volumes, price 12s. each. [*Vol. IV. in October.*

*** Also, an Edition in 8 vols. fcp. 8vo. with Vignette Titles, £2. 8s. cloth.

THOMSON'S SEASONS.

With Notes, illustrative of the Natural History, Biography, Classical Allusions, and General Philosophy contained in the Poems. By ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, M.D. F.L.S. &c. &c. Fcp. 8vo. [*In October.*

THOMSON'S SEASONS.

Edited by BOLTON CORNEY, Esq. Illustrated with Seventy-seven Designs drawn on Wood, by Members of the Etching Club. Engraved by Thompson and other eminent Engravers. Square crown 8vo. uniform with "Goldsmith's Poems," 21s. cloth; or, bound in morocco, by Hayday, 36s.

THOMSON.—THE DOMESTIC MANAGEMENT OF THE SICK

ROOM, necessary, in Aid of Medical Treatment, for the Cure of Diseases. By ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, M.D. F.L.S. &c. 2d Edition. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

THOMSON (JOHN).—TABLES OF INTEREST,

At Three, Four, Four-and-a-Half, and Five per Cent., from One Pound to Ten Thousand, and from One to Three Hundred and Sixty-five Days, in a regular progression of single Days; with Interest at all the above Rates, from One to Twelve Months, and from One to Ten Years. Also, numerous other Tables of Exchanges, Time, and Discounts. By JOHN THOMSON, Accountant in Edinburgh. 12mo. 8s. bound.

THOMSON.—EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES ON THE FOOD

of ANIMALS and the FATTENING of CATTLE: with Remarks on the Food of Man. By ROBERT DUNDAS THOMSON, M.D. of the University of Glasgow. Fcp. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

TISCHENDORFF.—TRAVELS IN THE EAST.

By CONSTANTINE TISCHENDORFF, Editor of the "Codex Ephræmi Rescriptus," "Codex Friderico-Augustanus," &c. Translated from the German by W. E. SHUCKARD. 16mo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

TOMLINE (BISHOP).—AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

of the BIBLE: containing Proofs of the Authenticity and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; a Summary of the History of the Jews; an Account of the Jewish Sects; and a brief Statement of the Contents of the several Books of the Old and New Testaments. By GEORGE TOMLINE, D.D. F.R.S. 20th Edition Fcp. 8vo. 5s. 6d. cloth.

TOMLINS.—A POPULAR LAW DICTIONARY;

Familiarly explaining the Terms and Nature of English Law; adapted to the comprehension of persons not educated for the legal profession, and affording information peculiarly useful to Magistrates, Merchants, Parochial Officers, and others. By THOMAS EDLYNE TOMLINS, Attorney and Solicitor. Post 8vo. 18s. cloth.

TOOKE.—A HISTORY OF PRICES:

With reference to the Causes of their principal Variations, from 1792 to the Present Time Preceded by a Sketch of the History of the Corn Trade in the last Two Centuries. By THOMAS TOOKE, Esq. F.R.S. 3 vols. 8vo. £2. 8s. cloth.

*** Separately, Vols. 1 and 2, 36s.; Vol. 3, 12s.

TOPHAM.—CHEMISTRY MADE EASY,

For the Use of Agriculturists. By JOHN TOPHAM, A.M. Rector of St. Andrew, St. Mary Witton, and St. Nicholas, Droitwich. 3d Edition. 16mo. 2s. sewed.

TOWNSEND (CHARLES).—THE LIVES OF TWELVE

EMINENT JUDGES of the LAST and of the PRESENT CENTURY. By W. CHARLES TOWNSEND, Esq. A.M. Recorder of Macclesfield; Author of "Memoirs of the House of Commons." 2 vols. 8vo. 28s. cloth.

TREVOR; OR, THE NEW SAINT FRANCIS.

A Tale for the Times. Fcp 8vo. 6s. cloth.

TROLLOPE (REV. W.)—ANALECTA THEOLOGICA:

A Critical, Philological, and Exegetical Commentary on the New Testament, adapted to the Greek Text: compiled and digested from the most approved sources, British and Foreign, and so arranged as to exhibit the comparative weight of the different Opinions on Disputed Texts. By the Rev. WILLIAM TROLLOPE, M.A. New Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 12s. cloth.

TURNER.—THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

From the Earliest Period to the Death of Elizabeth. By SHARON TURNER, Esq. F.A.S. R.A.S.L. New Editions. 12 vols. 8vo. £8. 3s. cloth.—Or, separately,

THE HISTORY of the ANGLO-SAXONS. 3 vols. 8vo. £2. 5s. boards.
THE HISTORY of ENGLAND during the MIDDLE AGES. 5 vols. 8vo. £3, bds.
THE HISTORY of the REIGN of HENRY VIII. 2 vols. 8vo. 26s. boards.
THE REIGNS of EDWARD VI., MARY, and ELIZABETH. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s. bds.

TURNER.—THE SACRED HISTORY OF THE WORLD,

Philosophically considered. By SHARON TURNER, F.S.A. R.A.S.L. New Edit. 3vls. 8vo. 42s. cl.

TURNER.—A TREATISE ON THE FOOT OF THE HORSE,

And a New System of Shoeing, by one-sided nailing; and on the Nature, Origin, and Symptoms of the Navicular Joint Lameness, with Preventive and Curative Treatment. By JAMES TURNER, M.R.V.C. Royal 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

TURTON'S (DR.) MANUAL OF THE LAND AND FRESH-

WATER SHELLS of the BRITISH ISLANDS. A New Edition, thoroughly revised and with considerable Additions. By JOHN EDWARD GRAY, Keeper of the Zoological Collection in the British Museum. Post 8vo. with Woodcuts, and 12 Coloured Plates 15s. cloth.

TWELVE YEARS AGO: A TALE.

By the Author of "Letters to my Unknown Friends." Fcp. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

TWISS.—VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

in EUROPE since the SIXTEENTH CENTURY; being a Course of Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford, in Michaelmas Term 1846, and Lent Term 1847. By TRAVERS TWISS, D.C.L. F.R.S. Professor of Political Economy, and Fellow of University College, Oxford. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

TYTLER (PROF.) — PROFESSOR TYTLER'S ELEMENTS

OF GENERAL HISTORY, Ancient and Modern, with Dr. NARES' Continuation. A New Edition, revised and continued to the Death of William IV. 8vo. with 7 Maps, 14s. cloth.

URE.—DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, & MINES;

Containing a clear Exposition of their Principles and Practice. By ANDREW URE, M.D. F.R.S. M.G.S. M.A.S. Lond.; M. Acad. N.L. Philad.; S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov.; Mulii. &c. &c. 3d Edition, corrected. 8vo. with 1,240 Engravings on Wood, 50s. cloth.—Also,

SUPPLEMENT of RECENT IMPROVEMENTS. 2d Edition. 8vo. with Woodcuts, 14s. cloth.

VON ORLICH (CAPT.)—TRAVELS IN INDIA;

Including Scinde and the Punjab, in 1842 and 1843. By Capt. LEOPOLD VON ORLICH. Translated from the German, by H. EVANS LLOYD, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. with coloured Frontispieces, and numerous Illustrations on Wood, 25s. cloth.

WALFORD (J. E.)—THE LAWS OF THE CUSTOMS,

Compiled by Direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and published under the Sanction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs; with Notes and a General Index. Edited by J. G. WALFORD, Esq. Solicitor for the Customs. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

WALKER'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH

LANGUAGE, adapted to the present State of Literature and Science. By B. H. SMART, Author of "Theory and Practice of Elocution," &c. 2d Edition. To which are now added, an enlarged Etymological Index; and a Supplement, containing nearly 3000 Words not included in the previous edition of the Dictionary. 8vo. 15s. cloth.

*** The Supplement, with the Etymological Index, may be had separately. 8vo. 3s. 6d. swd.

☞ Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary Epitomised, by Smart. New Edition. 16mo. 7s. 6d. cl.

WALKER (GEO.)—CHESS STUDIES;

Comprising One Thousand Games of Chess, as really played by the first Chess Players; forming a complete Encyclopædia of Reference, and presenting the greatest Collection extant of fine specimens of strategy in every stage of the Game. Selected and arranged by GEORGE WALKER, Author of "Chess made Easy," &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d. sewed.

WARDLAW.—DISCOURSES ON THE PRINCIPAL POINTS

OF THE SOCINIAN CONTROVERSY—the Unity of God, and the Trinity of Persons in the Godhead; the Supreme Divinity of Jesus Christ; the Doctrine of the Atonement; the Christian Character, &c. By RALPH WARDLAW, D.D. 5th Edition, 8vo. 15s. cloth.

WATERTON.—ESSAYS ON NATURAL HISTORY,

Chiefly Ornithology. By CHARLES WATERTON, Esq., Author of "Wanderings in South America." With an Autobiography of the Author, and a View of Walton Hall. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 8s. cloth.

SECOND SERIES. With Continuation of Mr. WATERTON'S Autobiography. New Edition. Fcp. 8vo. with Vignette by T. Creswick, A.R.A. 6s. 6d. cloth.

WEBSTER.—AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY; Comprising such subjects as are most immediately connected with Housekeeping: as, The Construction of Domestic Edifices, with the modes of Warming, Ventilating, and Lighting them—A description of the various articles of Furniture, with the nature of their Materials—Duties of Servants, &c. &c. &c. By THOMAS WEBSTER, F.G.S. &c.; assisted by the late Mrs. Parkes, Author of "Domestic Duties." 8vo. with nearly 1,000 Woodcuts, 50s. cloth.

WEIL (DR. G.)—THE BIBLE, THE KORAN, AND THE TALMUD; or, Biblical Legends of the Mussulmans, compiled from Arabic Sources, and compared with Jewish Traditions. By Dr. G. WEIL, Librarian of the University of Heidelberg, Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Paris, &c. Translated from the German, with Occasional Notes. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

WESTWOOD (J. O.)—AN INTRODUCTION TO THE MODERN CLASSIFICATION OF INSECTS; founded on the Natural Habits and compounding Organisation of the different Families. By J. O. WESTWOOD, F.L S. &c. &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, £2. 7s. cloth.

WHITLEY.—THE APPLICATION OF GEOLOGY TO AGRICULTURE, and to the Improvement and Valuation of Land: with the Nature and Properties of Soils, and the Principles of Cultivation. By NICHOLAS WHITLEY, Land-Surveyor. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

WILBERFORCE (W.)—A PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE PREVAILING RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS of PROFESSED CHRISTIANS, in the Higher and Middle Classes in this Country, contrasted with Real Christianity. By WM. WILBERFORCE, Esq. M.P. 17th Edition. 8vo. 8s. boards.—20th Edition. Fcp. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

WILKINSON.—A CATECHISM OF CHURCH HISTORY IN GENERAL, from the Apostolic Age to the Present Time. To which is added, a Catechism of English Church History; with a Summary of principal Events, in Chronological Order. By the Rev. W. F. WILKINSON, A.M. Theological Tutor of Cheltenham College. Fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.

WILLOUGHBY (LADY).—A DIARY, Purporting to be by the LADY WILLOUGHBY, of the Reign of Charles I.; embracing some Passages of her Domestic History from 1635 to 1648. Produced in the style of the period to which the Diary refers. 5th Edit. Square fcp. 8vo. 8s. boards; or 18s. in morocco by Hayday.

WILLOUGHBY (LADY).—A FEW REMAINING PASSAGES from the DIARY of LADY WILLOUGHBY. Crown 4to. uniform with the First Edition of Lady Willoughby's Diary. [*In the Autumn.*

WILSON.—THE LANDS OF THE BIBLE VISITED AND DESCRIBED, in an Extensive Journey undertaken with special reference to the promotion of Biblical Research and the advancement of the Cause of Philanthropy. By John Wilson, D.D. F.R.S. Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Member of the Editorial Committee of the Asiatic Section of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps and numerous Illustrations, £1. 16s. cloth.

WINTER (J. W.)—THE HORSE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE: Or, Suggestions on his Natural and General History, Varieties, Conformation, Paces, Age, Soundness, Stabling, Condition, Training, and Shoeing. With a Digest of Veterinary Practice. By JAMES W. WINTER, M.R.C.V.S.L. Member of the Association Littéraire d'Egypte, late Veterinary Surgeon to Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pasha. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

WOOD.—A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON RAILROADS, And Interior Communication in General; containing numerous Experiments on the Powers of the Improved Locomotive Engines, and Tables of the comparative Cost of Conveyance on Canals, Railways, and Turnpike Roads. By NICHOLAS WOOD, Memb. Inst. Civ. Eng. &c. 3d Edition. 8vo. with Plates and Woodcuts, 31s. 6d. cloth.

ZOOLOGY OF THE VOYAGE OF H.M.SS. EREBUS AND TERROR. Under the Command of Capt. Sir JAMES CLARK ROSS, R.N. F.R.S. during the years 1839, 40, 41, 42, 43. Published by Authority of the Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty. Edited by JOHN RICHARDSON, M.D. F.R.S. &c.; and JOHN EDWARD GRAY, Esq. F.R.S. Parts I. to XV. royal 4to. with numerous coloured and plain Plates, 10s. each.

ZUMPT (PROF.)—A GRAMMAR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE. By C. G. ZUMPT, Ph. D. Professor in the University of Berlin, and Member of the Royal Academy of Berlin. Translated from the Ninth Edition of the original, and adapted for the use of English Students, by L. SCHMITZ, Ph. D., Rector of the High School of Edinburgh; with many Additions and Corrections communicated by the Author. New Edition. 8vo. 14s. cloth.

WILSON AND OGILVY, SKINNER STREET, SNOWHILL, LONDON.

53116

LL
J974St

Juvenal
The Satires of Persius and Juvenal; ed.
by Stocker. Ed.3,enl.

DATE

NAME OF BORROWER

University of Toronto
Library

DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET

Acme Library Card Pocket
Under Pat. "Ref. Index File"
Made by LIBRARY BUREAU